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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

The World Series

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Runs
Dodgers	0	0	0	0	2	1				
Yankees	0	1	1	0	0	0				

Details of today's game: Page 14.

Coakley Case to 'Jury'; Pelley: 24,000 Tank Cars

The World's Day—October 2, 1941

New England: Senate Court eGts Coakley Case

Decision in the six-week impeachment trial of Councilor Daniel H. Coakley rested today in the hands of the 40 members of the Senate Court. Final arguments were concluded. [Page 2.]

Boston mayoralty candidates opened drive to increase voting registrations as the campaign enlivened. [Page 2.]

"P. R." elections were held cheaper than regular elections in Cambridge as controversy over voting reached new peak. [Page 5.]

Two million dollar reduction of the Massachusetts State tax for 1942 and a two-year supplementary budget of $1,592,956 were recommended by Governor Saltonstall. [Page 2.]

In Russia: Russians Shoot Three Nazi Gliders

Use of Nazi gliders—presumably in the battle for the Crimean Peninsula—was disclosed by the Russians in dispatches stating that three of the craft had been shot down. [Page 7.]

Slow progress in Crimea is marking the Nazi advance, according to British sources which said severe fighting was in progress on the Isthmus of Perekop.

Around Leningrad, the Russians reported what were apparently localized successes, while in the Ukraine the Soviet reported the repulse of Nazi thrusts.

Washington: Pelley Claims 24,000 Tank Cars

Dispute over the number of tank cars available to carry petroleum products to the East continued as J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, told the Senate oil inquiry committee there were 24,000 tank cars available as opposed to the 5,000 mentioned by Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes in his testimony yesterday. [Page 8.]

The $5,958,000,000 second lend-lease fund was approved by a House appropriations subcommittee and soon after Loan Administrator Jesse Jones said he would favor Russia "getting the benefits" of the bill. [Page 1.]

Comptroller General Lindsay Warren's report to Congress that the National Youth Administration had requested Army recruiting officers to refrain from contacting NYA youths in a scheme to maintain rolls and justify expenses was called "another scare story" by NYA Administrator Aubrey Williams. [Page 8.]

The War Department was reported having awarded the Ford Motor Company a $231,742,500 contract for airplanes and special parts.

The Division of Defense Housing announced that President Roosevelt had determined that a need existed for 1,400 homes for families of industrial defense workers and enlisted personnel in five localities. The approved locations included Pittsfield, Mass., 100 units.

Arthur Bliss Lane of New York, former Minister to Yugoslavia, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be Minister to Costa Rica. He will succeed William H. Hornibrook of Utah, resigned.

In the Orient: Japanese Launch New Offensive

Japanese withdrew near Changsha in Central China, and launched a new offensive in Honan Province, North China. [Details: Page 7.]

Germany is wasting its energies against Russia, and should negotiate some kind of a peace in order to turn on the British Isles, declared the influential Japanese commentator, Teiichi Muto.

Air and Sea: Nazis Report on Month's Sinkings

The German air force and navy sank 683,000 tons of merchant shipping—452,000 by U-boats—during September, the German High Command claimed.

British bombers raided Stuttgart, German manufacturing center in the south, while Nazi bombers attacked the rural areas in the English Midlands, causing little damage, according to British reports.

Britain split its army in the Middle East to an army of the west—in the African desert—and an army of the north, in Syria.

National: Connally Urges Arming Ships

Chicago (AP)—Amendment of the Neutrality Act to permit the arming of merchant ships and their entering war zones was advocated by Senator Tom Connally of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee before the American Bankers Association convention.

In Europe: More Czechs Shot; Uprisings Grow

Two Czech generals were shot—bringing the total of executions in recent days to about 100—as Berlin announced that Gen. Alois Elias, Premier of Bohemia-Moravia, had asked Reichsführer Hitler for clemency. [Page 10.]

Rutgers to Confer Degree on Queen

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 2 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands will receive an honorary degree from Rutgers University by short wave on Oct. 11, the 175th anniversary of the founding of the University by Dutch settlers.

Both Rutgers officials and the Netherlands Legation in Washington expressed belief the conferring of a degree by an American university upon a sovereign of a foreign state by short wave was unprecedented.

With a coast-to-coast audience of the Columbia Broadcasting System listening in, Queen Wilhelmina, about 3,000 miles away in London, will hear Dr. Robert C. Clothier, President of Rutgers, tell of the founding of the then Queens College in 1766.

Then he will confer upon the Queen the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in absentia, at exercises in the University gymnasium at 11:45 a. m., with a group of legislators, educators, and members of the Rutgers faculty in attendance.

Dr. Alexander Loudon, the Minister of the Netherlands, will accept the diploma and hood on the Queen's behalf.

From London, the Queen will respond by radio. The program also will go out by short wave to Europe, the Netherlands East Indies, the West Indies, and Surinam (Dutch Guinea).

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

College Press Joins in Plea For All-Out Aid

Student papers all over nation leaving isolationist attitude for one of active assistance.

By William R. Frye
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From the rough and tumble editorial offices of 100 American college newspapers—where judgments are shouted in screamer type for everyone to see—there is today rising a nearly unanimous cry that America throw every ounce of strength into the battle against Hitlerism.

Disdaining their Country's "stealth" and "hypocrisy," as they term it, the college newspapermen, who only last spring followed strictly the path of non-intervention, are today asking straightforward, all-out measures in America's fight for freedom.

"We are convinced that if a war is worth fighting, it's worth fighting well," says the Harvard Crimson.

"We cannot sit in cringing acceptance of the poison which is flowing over the world," declares the Daily Bruin of the University of California at Los Angeles. "The only way to face this overwhelming problem is to face it squarely and courageously."

Stride Forward

Convoying of lend-lease materials, a "warlike act," declares the Daily Kansan of the University of Kansas—in the heart of the supposedly isolationist middle West—"should have been done long ago" but is nevertheless "a good stride forward in the battle against the Axis."

If college editors speak for their readers—and in most instances there is evidence they do—then the editorials being pounded out on battle-scarred typewriters mark the virtual disappearance of isolationism from college campuses.

America's 1,300,000 college boys and girls, who recoiled from the prospect of war when it began two years ago, have today apparently made up their minds that slavery to a tyrant in the medieval mold is worse than facing a bomb-torn modern battle line.

For two years, in the classroom, in dormitories, around campus dining tables, in midnight bull sessions, in formal debate, America's youth have discussed this one searching, all-important question.

Now they have made their decision.

They are asking their country to act.

So nearly unanimous is sentiment on the issue of fighting for freedom that, in a study of 250 issues of some 100 different college papers in every section of the United States, it was difficult to find serious dissent.

No Saber Rattling

There was no saber rattling, little flag-waving, not the slightest hint of enthusiasm for war.

There was little evidence of hatred or malice or desire for revenge on a nation that has stamped out weaker neighbors and bombed defenseless cities and destroyed American property.

There was realistic respect for Germany's apparent military might.

But there was almost universal agreement that the "job must be done."

"We cannot, we must not sit back and ignore the pleas of civilization in Europe," wrote the University of California at Los Angeles Bruin.

"The vital stake which modern America has in world affairs politically, economically, and socially, cannot be ignored indifferently. . . . For in the event of a Hitler-dominated Europe, every man, woman, and child in the United States would be affected, not only by the inevitable Nazi economic whip, but by the springing up in America of the political fungus of Fascist ideology which even now lurks behind the scene."

Anti-War Hysteria

Repeal of the Neutrality Act should be America's next step, several papers assert. The law was passed "in a moment of anti-war hysteria," says the Daily Cardinal of the University of Wisconsin, in the heart of Middle Western German and Scandinavian sentiment, and its repeal would enable the President to "execute the policy favored by the people . . . without having to resort to stealth."

"We found . . . we couldn't let the rest of the world stew without stewing ourselves."

"We are well aware of the far reaching consequences of a war," wrote the Harvard Crimson on Sept. 23, summing up in effect the thoughts of many thousands of today's college students. "We do not expect it to be won easily. We do not expect it to be over in the next few months or even the next few years, and we are aware that many of us and of our friends will never live to see the final victory. . . .

"And yet, knowing all this, we are willing to go ahead."

King Gives Fence For British Defense

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 2

The historic metal fences and gates surrounding Buckingham Palace are to be taken down tomorrow to be converted into scrap for the manufacture of tanks and other weapons.

The Ministry of Works and Buildings said King George had approved the removal of about 20 tons of metal as a contribution toward a national campaign.

Big Canadian Bomber Lands In N. H. Field

GREENLAND, N. H., Oct. 2 (AP)—A big, twin-motored Canadian bombing plane, its bomb-racks still half loaded, skidded into a pancake landing in a hay field in the early morning darkness near here today, with all members of its four-man crew escaping injury.

Its gas supply nearly exhausted, the plane landed by the light of its own flares after a mission that apparently had carried it out over the Atlantic. It plowed a deep furrow for more than 200 feet before coming to rest, barely damaged.

Raymond J. Cash, a Portsmouth Navy Yard worker, whose house was only a few feet from the landing scene, told an Associated Press reporter that the plane still carried two big bombs in its left-hand racks.

"The right-hand racks were empty," he reported.

[In Halifax, N. S., headquarters of the Royal Canadian Eastern Air Command said the "bombs" were smoke floats used to take bearings at sea and that the plane "lost its way while on a routine" patrol off Nova Scotia.]

The plane took off from its land base at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and flew over hundreds of miles of the open Atlantic before landing here. Authorities at the nearby Portsmouth Navy Yard, where the fliers were taken, would say only that the big bomber was "on a military mission."

Intelligence officers at the Yard said this fact prohibited them from discussing how the bomber came to land so far south of its base, approximately 150 miles from the Canadian Border, and more than 200 miles from New Brunswick line where it adjoins northern Maine.

Other sources reported, however, that the bomber was one of five which took off hurriedly from Yarmouth last night. Separated from the rest of the flight and running low on gas, the pilot turned toward the United States coast and finally sighted the street lights of Portsmouth, where two British submarines are tied up for repairs.

Britain and Soviet Hail America's Anti-Axis Role; U. S. to Speed Ship Arming

Quick passage of new lend-lease funds and extension of aid to Russia forecast.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Early arming of the American Merchant Marine, passage of the new $6,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation, and the extension of further defense aid to Russia were all advanced today as defense measures occupied the attention of both the White House and Congress.

An over-all view of exactly where these measures now stand and prospects of action reveals the following:

Arming Merchantmen: This is the minimum request which the Administration will shortly make upon Congress involving amendment to the Neutrality Act and following an informal poll of both Houses the President is assured of certain approval. The poll shows that even some isolationists who have opposed the Government on virtually all other policies will now vote to allow American ships to be armed. The sinking of the Robin Moor is given as the main cause of this change of sentiment since this United States vessel was torpedoed outside the combat zones and despite all the self-denying precautions of the Neutrality Law.

Other Amendments: Administration leaders have also informed Mr. Roosevelt that they have the votes for wider revision of the Neutrality Act, including the clause prohibiting American ships to sail to belligerent ports, if the President is willing to make the fight. This request will evoke heated debate, greater opposition and considerable delay, but the question which the President has to decide does not revolve so much around whether he can win out in the end—as it is generally conceded that he can—as whether a protracted debate would more than offset the advantage of the repeal of the law at the present stage.

Lend-Lease Appropriation: The quick and virtually uncontested indorsement of the lend-lease appropriation request of approximately $6,000,000,000 by the House Appropriations Subcommittee in-

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Wide World Cablephoto

Lord Beaverbrook **W. Averell Harriman**

The heads of the British and American missions to Russia are pictured as they discussed all-out aid to the Soviets in their battle against the Nazis. The picture was cabled from London to New York.

Success of a Parley: All Aid to Russia Now

By Edmund Stevens
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 2 (AP)—The United States and Great Britain agreed to fill virtually every Soviet need for war supplies in exchange for mountains of Russian raw materials at the concluding session last night of the three-power conference.

The Anglo-American-Soviet talks in Moscow have ended without a single apparent hitch two days ahead of schedule in complete unanimity.

It all seems so easy and simple—a group of important men sit at a baize-covered table, ably presided over by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, and agree to agree.

But to smooth the way for this meeting of opposites, two-thirds of Europe had to be devastated and 13 free Nations destroyed—not counting those who enjoy the doubtful privilege of figuring as Hitler's "allies." Rivers of human anguish whose level is still rising—had to wash away the barriers

Continued on Page 20, Column 4

The conference closed two days ahead of schedule after only three days of sessions—probably the shortest international council of such dimensions ever held. A communiqué issued by the British and American delegations and one by Russia announced its results.

For the United States and Great Britain, W. Averell Harriman and Lord Beaverbrook promised:

"To place at the disposal of the Soviet Government practically every requirement for which the Soviet military and civil authorities have asked."

Russian Raw Materials

In return, said the communiqué issued by Mr. Harriman and Lord Beaverbrook, "the Soviet Government has supplied Great Britain and the United States with large quantities of raw materials urgently required in those countries."

Arrangements were said to have been made to "increase the volume of traffic in all directions."

The United States-British communiqué declared that Premier Joseph Stalin "expresses his thanks to the United States and Great Britain for their bountiful supplies of raw materials, machine tools and munitions of war," and acknowledged "the ample supply of Russian raw materials from the Soviet Government."

The communiqué ended with this statement:

"In concluding its session the conference adheres to the resolution of the three Governments that after the final annihilation of Nazi tyranny, a peace will be established which will enable the whole world to live in security in its own territory in conditions free from fear or need."

Mutual Understanding

The Soviet communiqué stressed the "atmosphere of perfect mutual understanding, confidence and good will" and said the delegates were "inspired by the eminence of the cause of delivering other nations from the Nazi threat of enslavement."

Premier Stalin, it said, "took an active part" in the conference which "manifested perfect unanimity and close co-operation of the three great powers in their common efforts to gain a victory over the mortal enemy of all freedom-loving nations."

The Russian communiqué did not specifically mention the agreement for exchange of weapons and raw materials.

In a speech to the closing session Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff said the conference has shown that "deliveries of arms of most important materials for the defense of the U. S. S. R., which were commenced previously, must and will become extensive and regular."

Mr. Molotoff added that "these deliveries of airplanes, tanks and other armaments and equipment and raw materials will be increased and will acquire growing importance in the future."

Knox's talk and work of Moscow parley seen as pointing to 'unofficial' coalition.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 2—The United States now forms an integral—though so far unofficial—part of the three-power coalition against the Axis.

This is the interpretation that is beginning to emerge here from recent events culminating in the Moscow conference between representatives of Britain, America, and Soviet Russia.

The speech of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, yesterday, virtually proposing a permament Anglo-American partnership and linking Japan with Germany and Italy among the aggressors which the democracies must defeat, has come as a striking confirmation of the impression here that the United States is more nearly ready for decisive action.

New Stage Reached

Combined with Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff's statement in Moscow at the conclusion of the supply conference there, it is taken as a sign that a new stage has now been reached in the war.

For the first time Italy and Germany, and potentially Japan, face a tripartite opposition prepared to act together and thus thwart Hitler's hitherto successful "one by one" strategy.

There has at last emerged against Hitler a coalition of powers which will know how to find ways and means for the eradication of the Nazi poison in Europe," Mr. Molotoff declared.

Recalling the Axis aims of annihilating its enemies separately one after another, he continued, "the political significance of this conference lies in the fact that it shows how decisively these intentions of Hitler's are being frustrated as there now exists opposing them the powerful front of freedom-loving nations headed by Soviet Russia, Great Britain, and the United States."

Harriman's Role

There is a growing tendency here to feel that these remarks of Mr. Molotoff's summarize the situation which, if not quite fully crystallized, is rapidly taking definite shape.

Mr. Knox's speech is read in conjunction with reports from Washington that President Roosevelt is expected to have trouble in obtaining from Congress radical revision of the Neutrality Act, as well as the passage of the latest lend-lease appropriations.

In fact, it is probably no exaggeration to say that the presence of W. Averell Harriman as the representative of the United States Government at the Moscow conference has done a lot to convince opinion in Britain that American sentiment is now emerging from a sort of isolationist slump that was causing so much concern over here up until a few weeks ago.

There had been serious doubts here whether American aid for Britain could successfully be extended to include American aid for the Soviets. The apparently successful conclusion of the Moscow conference has gone far to remove these apprehensions.

In fact, the press here today voices hope that the Anglo-American gains in the Battle of the Atlantic—which are undoubtedly very far-reaching, though not conclusive can be extended.

It also hopes that the same sort of Anglo-American co-operation can contribute substantially to another Nazi defeat in Russia.

Thus, as reports of snow in the Ukraine, as well as in Northern Russia, reach London, the conviction grows here that winter will find the Axis bloc of totalitarian aggressors facing a stronger coalition of democratic powers and that therefore Hitler's "one by one" strategy will have met its match.

Biggers to Report

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—John D. Biggers, American lend-lease chief in London, is returning to the United States shortly to report to President Roosevelt, reliable sources said today.

Mr. Biggers is expected to tell the President and United States industry specifically what Britain needs urgently and what it can do without.

Since his arrival in Britain, Sept. 11, Mr. Biggers has seen dozens of British industrialists, studied many phases of war industry, and has reached enough conclusions to justify his first report, the sources said.

U. S. Planes in China—But Where?

By Frederick B. Opper
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HANKOW, China, Oct. 2—Within a few days the Chinese lost Changsha, one of the gateways to Chungking, and regained it again, after the withdrawal of the Japanese. One of the important factors governing the situation in this sector is lack of effective air power—a deficiency which re-enforcements in the shape of warplanes coming from America was expected to remedy.

As far as this correspondent could ascertain, from Chinese and Japanese sources, after flying for more than an hour over this region in Hunnan Province, the Chinese showed a serious lack of striking power in the air. Although a hundred American-made pursuit planes were announced to have arrived in China last June, and to be in action against the Japanese, this correspondent could not find that American planes have begun to make an impression either offensively or defensively.

There can be no doubt that American planes actually are arriving in China through Rangoon. Technicians and specialists are coming with the equipment. The reason that American planes are not to be seen in the air, apparently, is that American fliers are awaiting the arrival of an effective force, and are unwilling to attempt a half prepared program.

Air Fields Being Built

Moreover, the Americans are being advised not to turn over the full-scale air force to Chinese fliers whose competence to handle them is uncertain. There is also the necessity of building improved air fields and depots in order to operate effectively—a task which is being taken in hand.

The result is that, for the time being, most of Chinese planes are Russian. According to Gen. Saburo Endo, Japanese Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force in Hankow, Russia still is sending planes to China.

Had the Chinese possessed an effective air force and risked combat the Japanese might never have got to Changsha in the first place. The campaign there was well suited for air and land coordination.

Chinese held up the Japanese drive on the south bank of the

Continued on Page 20, Column 2

Wide World

The Burma Road

Known as the life line of the Central Chinese Government at Chungking, has been traversed by thousands of American trucks carrying munitions, gasoline, and other supplies to the Chinese Army.

Massachusetts Senate Begins Consideration of Evidence in Coakley Trial

Bushnell Closes His Plea With Demand for Conviction

The Massachusetts Senate, operating as a court of impeachment for the first time in 120 years, today began deliberation to determine Councilor Daniel H. Coakley's guilt or innocence on the 14 impeachment articles charging him with "misconduct and maladministration in office," regarding pardons.

The six weeks' trial, most spectacular feature of recent Massachusetts political history, reached the decision stage this afternoon, after Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell closed the prosecution's argument with the admonition to the Senate judges, "You are going to decide what are the standards of public service in Massachusetts in 1941."

After repeatedly charging that Councilor Coakley "corruptly" obtained pardons for criminals, the Attorney General said "if any Senator wants to say that these acts do not represent misconduct and maladministration, let him stand up and say so. If any think Massachusetts standards are too high, too decent, too honorable to permit these things under the guise of decent and honorable government . . . let him say so."

Following Mr. Bushnell's dramatic argument, the Senate went into private session to consider the evidence produced during the six trial weeks. In private session the Senators will determine whether to begin roll call votes among the 40 members on the articles of impeachment late this afternoon, or to delay such action until tomorrow or Monday.

The process of determining the Coakley case will be lengthy inasmuch as 16 separate roll calls will be required, one roll call vote being necessary on each of the 14 articles. If the Councilor is found guilty on one or more of the articles, the Senate will then vote whether to remove him from office and will take another vote on whether to bar him from office for life.

Mr. Bushnell's entire argument was designed to prove Mr. Coakley's lack of credibility as a witness and to paint the Councilor as "greedly, unscrupulous and disregardful of the truth."

The Attorney General charged the Councilor perjured himself either before the Supreme Judicial Court in 1933 or before the impeachment court in connection with stories of his financial situation.

Countering defense claims that the Councilor's preparation of the Patriarca pardon petition did not constitute "misconduct and maladministration in his office," the sharp-voiced chief law officer of the State said, "If this petition does not constitute maladministration the public has no protection."

He added that so long as a person who "perpetuates this outrage is careful enough not to be caught in the presence of witnesses taking money, all bars are down."

Continuing, he said, "We might as well throw away the keys and open the doors (of prisons)."

He told the court that it was not necessary to prove that Councilor Coakley took money. He said that those commiting crimes "seek the security and secrecy of darkness."

He insisted the Court must draw reasonable inferences from the evidence, taking in the acts and manner of the respondent. Alternately shouting and again lowering his voice almost to a whisper, Mr. Bushnell told the court that "a terrible thing was done to Massachusetts justice, to the good name of Massachusetts and to public safety in the Patriarca case."

He ridiculed any possibility that Patriarca had reformed in the four months he spent in prison prior to his release on the Coakley-prepared petition.

He declared that "no innocent man ever acted" as Coakley has done since the public clamor arose over the Patriarca pardon. He maintained that an innocent man would have apologized to the priests whose names had been used on the petition without their permission. Rather, he said, the Councilor made a "deliberate attempt to confuse the Rev. Sixtus Brambilla during the taking of the priest's deposition in which he said the facts regarding Patriarca had been misrepresented to him when he signed the pardon petition."

He pointed out that first the Councilor said he had $1,000,000 when he was elected to the Council in 1932, and that this money was the source of bank deposits totaling $348,000 from 1933 through 1940. The next day, the Attorney General continued, the Councilor said he did not state he had $1,000,000 when he was elected to the Council, but that that he had $800,000 to $900,000 when he was disbarred.

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Saltonstall Files Budget Of $1,493,956

A supplementary budget totaling $1,493,956 was submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to finance legislation adopted since passage of the regular budget earlier this year and to provide funds for bills still pending in the General Court.

The new recommended appropriation will bring the biennial total expenditures to $184,167,181, by far the most extensive program in the history of the State.

The supplementary budget contains recommendations for $731,307 in appropriations for the remainder of 1941 and $762,649 for 1942. These sums compare with $709,726 and $1,952,245 in the supplementary budget for 1939 and 1940.

Despite the record proportions of the budget, the Governor recommended that the State tax for 1942 be reduced from $17,000,000 as stated in the original budget, to $15,000,000.

"This is most important," the Governor stated, "in view of heavily increased Federal taxation recently enacted by Congress. In this way the State can directly help the home-owner. This reduction is entirely possible if your honorable bodies keep the costs of legislation now pending before you to the lowest reasonable figure."

The State tax is assessed upon Massachusetts cities and towns to balance the State budget.

The Governor announced his abandonment of plans to build a new hospital to house those persons classed as criminally insane. Such a hospital costing $2,400,000 had originally been recommended to the Legislature by the Governor.

Governor Saltonstall revealed that he believes no additional appropriation will be necessary to carry on the activities of the Massachusetts State Guard. Until the Governor's announcement, reports had been circulated that up to $200,000 would be sought for the Committee on Public Safety, which is organizing Civilian Defense. However, the Governor said the Committee has a balance remaining unspent from its 1941 appropriation and that this appropriation is sufficient to cover the work of the Committee in 1942.

He told the Legislature that increased appropriations "for passible defense roads may well be made so that the Commonwealth may be in a position to meet any increased appropriations of the Federal Government for this purpose." The Governor further told the Legislature that "during my administration department heads have been instructed to save whatever is possible from their appropriations and they have co-operated faithfully for the most part."

'Plan E' Adoption Urged in Medford

Adoption of "Plan E" government in Medford would bring great economy and efficiency to the city government, Rufus H. Bond, candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor at the city's local primary next week, declared in a statement today.

In a silent and somewhat unusual mayoral campaign, Mr. Bond is running against two Republican opponents backed by active political organizations.

Plan E government, which includes proportional representation voting and the city manager plan, has been chosen by Cambridge voters as a means of restoring good government, and it would accomplish improvement in Medford too, Mr. Bond asserted.

Religious Leaders Dedicate Camp Edwards Chapels

These Army officers, chaplains, and civilian representatives of religious groups took part in the recent dedication of 13 new Chapels at Camp Edwards on Cape Cod. The formal ceremony was held in front of the Chapel in the 101st Field Artillery area where Lieut. Col. Abbott Peterson, 26th Division Chaplain, said, "Here stands a building different from all others in its vicinity. . . . This is the abode of quiet peace and meditation."

Left to right—Lieut. Ben Richardson, 369th Coast Artillery, Chaplain; Maj. Charles F. Malumphy; William L. Hodges, Christian Science Camp Welfare Worker; the Rev. James H. O'Neill, First Corps Area Chaplain; Lieut. Col. Paul Murray, Camp Commander; Lieut. Col. Abbott Peterson, 26th Division Chaplain; Lieut. Col. Raymond B. Lang, Senior Camp Chaplain; Lieut. Col. Kenneth A. MacArthur, 182nd Infantry Chaplain; Capt. Peter Dunn; Maj. Ernest Loomis, and Rabbi Sidney Guthman of Chelsea.

Red Cross Aid Reports Unity In Americas

South America's first Red Cross director, in charge of co-ordinating Red Cross work, Dr. Sergio Huneeus Lavin, came to Boston today with a message of increasing Pan-American solidarity.

Dr. Huneeus spoke before the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts at a City Club luncheon.

For the first time a South American is in charge of liaison work for the League of Red Cross Societies, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. Dr. Huneeus left Chile a month ago, and has already begun his work in Peru. Soon, he is leaving for an extended trip throughout South America.

Red Cross work is one of the strands that is being woven between the American nations, Dr. Huneeus said. The important work of relief in earthquakes, hurricanes, floods and other disasters supplies a bond as one nation helps another.

Joseph R. Hamlen, chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, expressed satisfaction over the appointment of Dr. Huneeus. Formerly, Geneva named a European who spent most of his time there. Dr. Huneeus is establishing headquarters in Santiago, Chile, his home city.

Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck, President of the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts, presided. She reported that 450 members are now enrolled. Plans are under way for the teaching of Spanish and English as part of the Society's activities.

Motorists, Beware! Sticker Time Is Here

Massachusetts motorists! Semi-annual automobile safety equipment inspection time has arrived once more. To escape punishment for faulty brakes, lighting equipment and the like, automobile owners must have their cars inspected this month, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has announced.

On Oct. 16 registry inspectors will patrol the highways, stopping all cars which by that time fail to obtain the necessary official inspection stickers. Cars with faulty equipment will be barred for at least three days.

Mr. Goodwin stated that "although an automobile owner has the whole month of October within which to get a windshield sticker, no one has a right to drive a car on the highways at any time without proper brakes, lights and other equipment."

Slip of Girl To Pinch-Hit As Lecturer

Fifteen-year-old Joan Cooper will pinch-hit for her father, Col. Edwin H. Cooper tonight when she takes his place as travel lecturer at the Boston City Club.

Miss Cooper, who is pretty much of a world traveler in her own right, having been in 17 countries in her brief career, will show her father's colored film on Finland and deliver the travel-talk accompanying it.

Colonel Cooper was scheduled to make tonight's appearance at the City Club, but is now well on his way over the Atlantic in a British flying boat en route to England as a special photographer for The Christian Science Monitor.

Young Joan has offered to step into his lecturer boots for the occasion, and according to her mother seems to be not in the least concerned at the prospect.

The Finland pictures were made by Colonel Cooper just before the Russian invasion.

Joan, her mother disclosed, is a photographer of talent herself. Colonel Cooper takes the colored movies for the family. Joan makes it her business to get the black-and-whites, and Mrs. Cooper is the business head of the team, making train and hotel reservations along the way.

She said that this expedition of her husband was the first on which he had gone without his family.

Driest Summer in 124 Years, Rain Scheduled for Saturday

With the driest summer in 124 years behind it New England apparently indulged in a bit of traditional Yankee trading, swapping floods for a water shortage.

Rain, headed New England-ward by slow freight from flooded Texas, is not expected to reach here before Saturday, and then will be only a slight shower, according to reports from the United States Weather Bureau in Boston.

With the former dust bowl under water, and the rain still coming down, the elements seem set on proving an old New England axiom, "The more rain, the more rain." A nonsensical bit of whimsy, the old adage was substantiated by weather bureau officials, who pointed out, "It never rains, but it pours."

Statistics compiled by Mark T. Nesmith, and G. Harold Noyes, weather bureau officials, disclosed a record-shattering arid condition existed in this area during the past three months.

In Boston, total rainfall was 3.59 inches for July, August and September, lowest in the 124 year history of the weather bureau. This was an amount usually considered only normal for one months' precipitation, Mr. Nesmith explained.

The rainfall during that period broke a record established in 1939 of 3.90 inches for the same period. Normal rainfall for that time of year is 10.25 inches.

The depletion in water supply is the result of three years' cumulative dryness, and will take some time to restore, weather officials said.

Explaining why rainfall, earlier scheduled for this evening, will not reach New England until Saturday night, weather officials said it was delayed by the slowness of the pressure area under which it was moving.

It is also delayed by the continued domination over New England of a mass of dry, cool air. Boston, so far this year has a departure of normal in rainfall of nearly 7 inches, with a total precipitation of 23.63 inches, the weather bureau reported. Fair weather with cloudiness is expected for Boston and vicinity tonight and tomorrow.

Tilton College Holiday Nov. 20; State's Week Later

TILTON, N. H., Oct. 2 (AP)—Tilton Junior College and preparatory school will break with New Hampshire in observance of Thanksgiving, officials announced today.

New Hampshire generally will mark the last Thursday in November, but the school and college will observe Nov. 20 because most of the students live in Massachusetts where the earlier date will be observed.

Mayoralty Seekers Open Drive To Add Names to Voting List

Boston's still-quiet mayoralty campaign gathered momentum today as workers for the candidates pushed drives to persuade as many as possible of their non-registered friends to join the voting lists. There are an estimated 90,000 non-registered eligible voters in the Hub.

The City Election Commission opened district headquarters in each of the 22 wards at 6 p. m. last night. These offices will be open each evening until 10 for a week, and then a new set of offices at the opposite extremity of the wards will be opened for the following week. The Election Department at City Hall will be open until 10 p. m. daily. Oct. 15 is the deadline for registration.

Most spectacular registration drive in prospect appeared today to be that of former Mayor James M. Curley, who announced he will start a series of "registration rallies" with gatherings in Charlestown and East Boston Thursday night. He is scheduled to speak at these affairs, which also will feature band concerts.

Curley Seeks New Voters

Curley headquarters are also sending out 40,000 postcards urging young men and women who have recently become of voting age to register. District Curley offices are being opened by friendly groups throughout the City, and registration campaigning will be conducted from these and from the downtown Curley headquarters in the Park Square Building.

Although Mr. Curley had no additional comment today on an article in the current Saturday Evening Post indicating that William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic archbishop, is a friend of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, leading Curley opponent, but no friend of Mr. Curley's, there were hints from the former Mayor that he may say something on the subject during his weekly radio address next Monday night.

At Tobin headquarters, reporters were told that each precinct in the City was being canvassed by at least one worker who was approaching eligible voters personally to win their support and encourage their registration. These workers have been furnished lists of all the eligibles in their respective districts, and are to report daily to the campaign leadership, according to William Arthur Reilly, manager of the Tobin campaign.

Tobin Not to Be Stampeded

Despite Mr. Curley's plans to step up his speaking schedule, Mayor Tobin's aides say they will not hold any speech-making or public rallies until after the final date for withdrawals and substitutions, Oct. 8. Mr. Curley is felt to be holding his heaviest blasts for the final weeks of the campaign, despite his hard-hitting speeches to date, and the Tobin group is known to have accumulated a mass of verbal ammunition calculated to outdo anything Mr. Curley can say.

School Committeeman Joseph Lee, another candidate, points out that his organization persuaded a good many people to register last year when he was running for the Governor's Council against Daniel Coakley. This year he is "not going in for registrations in a big way," he explains, adding that "an entirely separate organization" is necessary for such work. Mr. Lee has been attending various house rallies in his behalf and expects to begin a generous schedule of radio appeals within a few days.

The fourth candidate, former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, could not be reached for comment but his law office stated that his brother, Frank Nichols, is "taking care" of the registration drive. Mr. Nichols is managing his campaign himself and has yet to make a single official statement or send a single release to the press.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with considerable high cloudiness tonight and Friday; temperatures tonight about the same as last night with the lowest in the mid 50's; warmer Friday; light variable winds becoming gentle south to southwest Friday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair with considerable hign cloudiness tonight and Friday, not so cool tonight, warmer Friday.

Vermont: Fair with considerable high cloudiness tonight and Friday; warmer Friday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair with considerable high cloudiness tonight and Friday. Tonight will be nearly as cool as last night. Warmer Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	53	New Orleans	75	72
Chicago	49	47	New York	60	
Denver	47	47	Norfolk	69	67
Kansas City	68	64	Philadelphia	65	
Los Angeles	62	62	St. Louis	64	61
Miami	82	78	San Francisco	67	57
Minneapolis	50	48	Washington	67	66

A—7:10 a. m., E. S. T., October 2.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:11 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Friday, 9:39 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m.

Reward of $500 For Missing Child

CONWAY, N. H., Oct. 2 (AP)—Gov. Robert O. Blood today offered a $500 reward to speed the efforts of more than 400 soldiers, foresters and volunteers who are searching for Pamela Hollingsworth, girl child missing in thick woodlands since Sunday.

Meanwhile, County Solicitor Burnham Davis said he would release a former convict who had been under questioning in the child's disappearance. His story, Mr. Davis said, was checked, and authorities were satisfied the man was not near the picnic grounds on Sunday.

Searchers hoped that a bloodhound brought here last night would unearth some clue as he was sent into the woods again today.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Violet Ker Seymer, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in the Church Edifice, at 8 p. m.

Free public concert by the Somerville WPA Band, Attilio Poto conducting. On the Mall, Boston Common, at 7 p. m.

Dinner to open the campaign of the Brookline Committee for United China Relief. Scheduled speakers include Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Dr. Tehyi Haieh, Allan Forbes, and Floyd Bell. At the New China Inn, Harvard Street at Coolidge Corner, Brookline, at 8 p. m.

First free public lecture of the Boston Public Library's 43rd season. "Art in South America," illustrated with slides, will be given by Patricia Marshall Tate. In the Lecture Hall, Copley Square, at 8 p. m. Doors on Boylston Street will be opened at 6:30 p. m., and closed promptly at 8 p. m.

Community Forum conducted by the Community WPA Recreation Project. "Food Values" will be discussed by Julius Kroeck, supervisor of the Poultry and Egg Division of the State Department of Agriculture. At the West End Health Unit, 25 Blossom Street, at 8 p. m.

Rehearsal of the Pro Arte Symphony Orchestra under the sponsorship of the Community Recreation Service of Boston. The orchestra is under the direction of Paul L. Bauguss. At the New England Conservatory of Music, Recital Hall, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Open House week of the Boston Center for Adult Education. "Calling All Volunteers" will be the subject of a program on co-operation with the Mobilization Center for Community Service. Movies from Great Britain showing community defense work under the direction of volunteers will be shown, and short talks given on specific jobs that need filling, at 8 p. m. At 5 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily through Friday. Complimentary tickets for the talks should be obtained in advance.

Hamid-Morton Shrine Circus, for the benefit of needy children in Boston, under the auspices of Aleppo Temple. Among the features are the "Lone Ranger," the Wallendas' aerial act, clowns, and many others. At the Boston Garden, through Saturday, at 8:30 p. m. Matinees Friday and Saturday at 2:30 p. m. Tickets, 60, 85 cents and $1. Children, 25 cents.

Open House week at the Huntington Avenue Young Men's Christian Association. Tonight's events include the opening of weekly dances in Bates Hall, at 8 p. m.; swimming and diving exhibition in the natatorium, 8 p. m.; sports programs in the gymnasium, 8 p. m.; and "Know the New Books," sponsored by the Branch Library, 8 p. m.

Friday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, third session of extension course on "Furniture of the English Regency, American Federal Empire, and Victorian Styles" conducted by Margaret George. From 10 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 7 p. m. to 8:30 p. m. The evening is a repetition of the morning session. Gallery talk on "Christian Symbolism" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m.

Free public concert by the Boston WPA Band, John Jacobson conducting. On the Mall, Boston Common, at 1 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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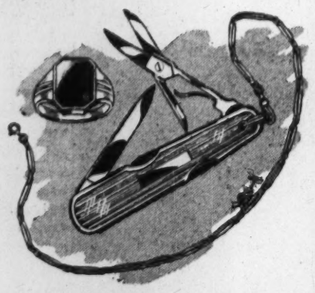

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Free Legal Services for Poor Urged Upon Bar Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 2—Unqualified support of the giving of free legal services to the poor was advocated by two strongly worded reports to the American Bar Association convention here today.

Organized bar members of the North American continent who are attending the convention were urged to increase facilities for legal reference and service bureaus ministering to the needs of those citizens who do not have sufficient income to hire a lawyer.

Those supporting the giving of free legal services to the poor hope for incorporation of their recommendations in the 1942 program of the association, which will be crystallized by the time the convention adjourns tomorrow.

Worth of legal service and reference bureaus for low-income clients was set forth in a report of the association's special committee on legal service bureaus. Kenneth Teasdale, of St. Louis, Mo., chairman of this committee, said:

East and West Examples

The Philadelphia neighborhood law office plan and the legal reference bureaus developed in Chicago and Los Angeles are successful examples of the public and professional benefits that can accrue from such charitable activities in behalf of the poor. The committee disagrees with those who fear that the establishment of bureaus to give free legal aid to those unable to pay for such services would cut into the fees received by the profession.

The committee holds that the effect of these services has proved, rather, to open up new avenues for development of law practice by bringing new clients in contact with the legal profession. The development of such bureaus is of particular interest and benefit to younger members of the bar, who have the time to devote to activities of this character.

In support of this movement to get the Bar Association to lend unqualified support to bureaus of free legal services to the poor, the standing committee on legal aid work has reported to the convention. This committee, of which Harrison Tweed, of New York City, is chairman, attacked the apathy of the bar generally toward development of adequate legal services to the poor.

Self-Assurance Hit

Commenting upon general lack of legal aid facilities, particularly in cities of more than 100,000 population, this report stated:

"Difficulties encountered have been the complacent self-assurance by bar members that the charitable work done by individual lawyers is all that the poor require and fears that the coming of legal aid will mean loss of fees. It cannot be too often stated that the efforts of individual lawyers are inadequate to bring equal justice to all and that organized legal aid steals no paying clients from the members of the bar."

An obnoxious condition was reported to the convention as existing with relation to representation of impoverished defendants in many criminal courts. The committee commented, "In many cities there is a shocking disregard of the rights of the accused in the assignment of incompetent counsel and in extortion of money from the accused, his family, or friends."

Suggestions for Betterment

Specific suggestions for improvement of these conditions made to the convention included:

Appointment by local bar associations of competent lawyers to care for such cases, wider adoption of the office of public defender, legislation designed to relieve the poor from payment of court fees, and compulsory court charges and development of legal aid for smaller communities on a regional basis. The work of lawyers volunteering their efforts to assistance of men in armed service was cited as an example of what should be carried over in normal times.

Continued serious consideration of how the organized bar of the United States, Canada and South America may best serve national defenses of this hemisphere occupied attention of practically all sections of the association as the midpoint of the convention was reached.

The Bar Association of St. Louis and the Colorado Bar Association were announced the winners of the A. B. A. major annual merit awards.

The St. Louis Bar won the award to larger local organizations for its successful work in bringing about the adoption of a non-partisan court plan for Missouri.

Colorado Honored

The Colorado State Bar won the award for State associations by its work in obtaining adoption of a new State code of civil procedure which it also drafted, for drafting a new probate code, conducting an economic survey of the State Bar, organizing an active national defense committee, and organizing local bar associations in every section of the State.

The award to smaller bar associations went to the Nueces County Bar Association of Corpus Christi, Texas, for its "unusually active program for a small bar association."

Sir Norman Birkett of the English Bar, addressing the convention yesterday, told the lawyers:

"Those previous things for which the common peoples of many lands are now suffering in order to preserve them are in a high sense the special care of the law. A fearless, independent judiciary, an equally independent and fearless bar, are still of supreme importance, and perhaps never of greater importance than now."

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Readin', 'Ritin' and—Reveille

Wide World

Army Children Go to School

Military science isn't the only kind of learning available at the Army base on Governor's Island in the shadow of New York's great skyscrapers. The post has a neat four-room schoolhouse where children of officers and enlisted men can continue their educations while the drums roll and the bugles blow outdoors. The upper picture shows a group of children going over their lessons with their Army fathers on the parapet of old Fort Jay. Below, Bill and Charles Verbeck (left) give their schoolmates a lesson in Japanese geography.

Press Bulwarks Bill of Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—American newspapers have been one of the most powerful forces in keeping alive the spirit and purpose of the Bill of Rights, Palmer Bevis, Executive Director of the Citizenship Educational Service, declared today as National Newspaper Week entered its second day.

The service, with headquarters at 122 East Forty-second Street, representing 20 national organizations, is sponsoring the nationwide observance of the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights.

"Freedom of the press has been one of the main bulwarks of democracy," Mr. Bevis declared. "It is to the everlasting credit of American newspapers that they have upheld the right to liberty of thought and expression for over a century and a half.

"One of the reasons why we are carrying on this nation-wide observance is that we may pass on to future generations of America those ideals which are now in such jeopardy in other parts of the world. No influence will be more valuable than that of our newspapers in carrying out this objective."

Simultaneously, indications in the publishing industry here were that the newsstand price of national magazines will make a jump in the near future. Rising costs of magazine preparation compel some sort of financial readjustment, spokesmen for the industry said, holding that advertisers could not bear a rate rise. Some publishers indicated that the cost of circulation and advertising promotional material may be cut to take up much of the slack of the increased costs.

Staples Elected

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 2 (AP)—Abram P. Staples, Attorney General of West Virginia, was elected President of the National Association of Attorneys General at its annual convention in connection with the meeting of the American Bar Association.

Thomas J. Herbert of Ohio was elected Vice-President. Those elected to the executive committee are Francis A. Pallotti of Connecticut, Greek L. Rice of Mississippi and John M. Rankin of Iowa.

Many Turkeys Nov. 20 But Nov. 27 Doubtful

By the Associated Press

Salt Lake City, Utah Oct. 2

Turkeys will be plentiful for Thanksgiving dinners Nov. 20, but may be scarce by Nov. 27, directors of the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association were told Sept. 30.

Herbert Beyers, Secretary-Manager, said that if the larger consuming States observe Nov. 20 as Thanksgiving—proclaimed by President Roosevelt — there will be a shortage of birds for the rest of the month because of late maturing of this year's flocks.

There will be plenty from December on, though.

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Religious Freedom in Russia Questioned

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt's assertion that the Russian Constitution provides for religious freedom continued to evoke sharp criticism today from clergymen and others.

In general, the critics retorted that while the Soviets' Constitution might contain the words, they gave no trustworthy guarantee to religion.

"Printed Constitutions are worthless anywhere unless supported by life," was the way Bishop Raymond J. Wade, head of the Methodist Detroit area, put it in a telegram to Mr. Roosevelt. He declared the President's observations on Russian religious policies, delivered in a press conference Sept. 30, were "obviously untrue" and "utterly misleading."

"Support for your emergency policies cannot be secured by ridiculous, unsupported propaganda," Bishop Wade added.

"What matter whether priests or clergymen in Russia are listed as citizens eligible to vote, when only one party ballot is permitted?" he asked.

President's Reference

Mr. Roosevelt had advised reporters present at his conference to read Article 124 of the Russian Constitution, which he said provided for freedom of conscience and freedom of religion and propaganda against religion—essentially the same rule as Americans have, although we do not put it the same way, he added.

Dr. John Haynes Holmes of New York, Vice-Chairman of the Keep America Out of War Congress, declared in a statement that "to compare the religious situation in Russia under the Soviet Constitution with the religious situation in the United States is a ghastly joke, as well as an insult to the American people."

He added:

"President Roosevelt is impressed by the fact that the Constitution of Soviet Russia protects freedom of religion in that country. . . . The Soviet Constitution has never been anything more than a fine facade for tyranny. . . . If a Polish-Catholic church and a Polish synagogue are being opened in Moscow today, it is not because of any Constitutional guarantees, but only because Stalin, the dictator, finds it advisable in the present war situation to grant this favor."

Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas, of the House Committee on un-American Activities, wrote Mr. Roosevelt that "I rise to protest against any effort in any quarter to dress the Soviet wolf in the sheep's clothing of the 'four freedoms.'"

Communists' Wile

Communist publications, he added, had already seized upon the President's statement "in a manner calculated to obscure the truth at a time when the truth concerning Communism is of the utmost importance."

The Russo-German war, he said, has provided the Communists with an opportunity to endeavor to "convert the anti-Nazi feelings of the American people into pro-Soviet sentiments."

Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico said in a statement that the question was "not what the Soviet Constitution provides for but what actually happened since the Soviets took over, not only to religion but also to personal freedom."

The Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, Vice-President of Georgetown University, who represented the Holy See at Moscow in 1922 and 1923 in negotiations on religious liberty, issued a statement saying the section of the Russian Constitution in question was "nothing but a hollow shell."

He said that in reality Article 124 of the Russian Constitution was "interpreted both in theory and in practice to mean that a (Roman) Catholic, a Protestant or a Jew may do anything he pleases within certain rigidly prescribed localities in which these religious 'superstitions' are declared to be of no concern to an avowedly atheistic" government.

Expression Suppressed

But, he continued, "he cannot express some of the most important functions of religious freedom. He cannot defend his religion publicly by means of freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, by public teaching of religion, by use of the radio, the cinema and those other accessories without which guarantee of inner beliefs becomes an external mockery."

Supplementing the Russian Constitution, he said, a decree was issued in 1929 and was still in effect, under which "it is forbidden to teach religion to children under 18 years of age."

President Roosevelt has the power now, he said in conclusion, "to make a historic contribution to the cause of true freedom," continuing:

"He will do this if he undertakes to induce the authorities of Soviet Russia to remove the unjustifiable discriminations still in practice and restore to the long-suffering Russian people that first shining jewel among the four freedoms to which the Government and the people of the United States are irrevocably committed.

"If he can achieve this fine service to humanity, I am confident he will receive a new measure of support from certain quarters which may astonish him and which will prove a precious ally in the momentous crisis now facing the American people."

N. Y. Youth Congress In Anti-Hitler Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Circulation of a petition to enroll New York youths behind the task of defending America by the defeat of Hitler was begun today by the New York Youth Congress. The petition, addressed to President Roosevelt, urges immediate passage of the Lend-Lease appropriation now before Congress and pledges signatories to contribute to the maximum of their energies, services and, if need be, their lives "to the great task of defending my country through the defeat of Hitler."

It is being circulated throughout Greater New York in schools, churches, Young Men's Christian Associations, synagogues, settlement houses, trade unions, and neighborhood youth clubs. The goal of the Congress is 50,000 signatures.

The Congress will hold a Youth Defense Rally at Manhattan Center on Oct. 15 to pledge the attendants to devote all their energies to furthering the defense of America.

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Borden's new Golden Crest Homogenized Milk is better than most other milks in 2 important ways:
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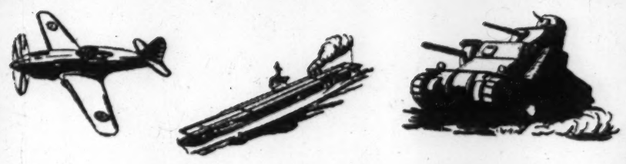
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

United Action for U. S. Defense Urged by National D.A.R. Head

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Women's Clubs Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 2—"United action for national defense" was urged upon all citizens by Mrs. William H. Pouch of New York, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in an address to members of the Massachusetts D. A. R. gathered here for their annual fall conference.

Mrs. Pouch spoke last night at the banquet given at Red Lion Inn in her honor, as a highlight of the meeting. Introduced by Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith of Somerville, State Regent of the Massachusetts D. A. R., Mrs. Pouch declared:

"Every woman in America should determine how she can best aid our country's national and home defense and start doing her part—now. Wars are no longer won in the trenches. Security from attack no longer depends upon a Maginot line nor on broad expanses of water.

"Our liberty . . . our freedom, depend upon what we do now—thousands of miles from the shattered cities and devastated lands of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Our very existence as the greatest republic in the world depends upon what we can do in our mills and factories, in our fields and forests and in our mines to meet this emergency. Yes, and upon what we can do in our homes—our American homes—and this is where our women can prove their devotion to their country."

She urged the women to buy Government defense bonds and to lend a helping hand to the U. S. O. as well as to do their bit for the boys in the training camps.

One of the features of the opening program was a talk by Mrs. Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller, D. A. R. State Regent, of France, who but a short time ago returned to the United States from her home in Saint Cloud, near Paris. She described her experiences and declared the French people were willing to make any sacrifice for freedom.

The Rev. Edmund Randolph Laine addressed the session on "The Use and Abuse of the Heritage of Our Fathers."

The Rev. Henry M. Bartlett, pastor of the First Congregational Church, in which the meeting is being held, spoke this morning on "Building Waste Places."

Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, of North Andover, Chairman of the Scholarship Fund Committee, reported that 65 students in the State are now taking advantage of the scholarship loan fund of the Massachusetts D. A. R., and that 11, who have been aided by it, have recently completed paying back the loans they received.

Other national officers attending the conclave in addition to the President General are Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, First Vice-President General, and Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Curator General, whose headquarters are at Memorial Continental Hall in Washington.

Talk by Miss Tate On Art Tonight

Patricia Marshall Tate, Boston artist, will present a talk on "Art in South America," illustrated with slides, many in color, this evening at 8 o'clock, inaugurating the Boston Public Library's autumn season of lectures and concerts.

Miss Tate (Mrs. Lester deC. Hinds) is well known for her portraits, six of which are hung in Harvard Law school, and for a series of "Profiles," which appeared in the Boston Evening Transcript.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 3
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 & 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 & 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

OPEN HOUSE at the Y
You should see it! Nothing like it anywhere Amazing!
"The Most Modern Youth Center in the Country"
The "New" YMCA
316 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON, MASS.
OPEN HOUSE ALL THIS WEEK

By a Staff Photographer

'The Pleasure's All Mine,' Says Bunkie

Bunkie, pedigreed long-haired dachshund pup, to be given as a prize at the dinner dance for the benefit of the Bunker Hill Girls' Club Thursday evening, Oct. 9, at the Somerset Hotel, has found two friends among the club members. They are Mary Mahoney and Gene Long. Bunkie was donated by Miss Kay Winthrop, tennis star, who is Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the club.

Women to Stress Religion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2—Religion will be emphasized this year in the American Home Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, according to Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, General Federation President.

Mrs. Whitehurst who was here to address the New England Conference of State Federations explained that, under the new streamlined set-up of the federation, the women would devote themselves to a few major objectives.

The American Home Department will conduct a survey to determine what religious education is being provided in the schools of the nation, recognizing religious faith as one of the bulwarks of democracy.

Just back from a trip through the Middle West, she said women there were organizing nutrition classes and doing relief work but did not yet feel the need for such civilian defense organization as is recognized by those along the seaboard.

She has asked presidents of all of the State Federations to come to the board meeting in Washington January 23 to 26, prepared to discuss "Aid to Russia" at the National Defense Forum. The General Federation is on record in opposition to Communism and the discussion is designed to clarify the question.

Bunker Hill Girls to Aid Fund by Dance

A dinner dance, proceeds of which will go to the Bunker Hill Girls' Club, will be given next Thursday evening in the Balinese Room of the Somerset Hotel.

Mrs. Bartlett Harwood is chairman of the board of directors of the Girls' Club which was founded four years ago by a group of civic-minded women to give girls in the crowded districts of Charlestown the same opportunities for constructive recreation and guidance afforded for city boys by Boston's famous Boys' Clubs.

Library, games, and assembly rooms, classrooms, gymnasium, swimming pool and over 150 different activities keep more than 1,200 members interested and occupied.

Mrs. Raymond Lapham of Brookline is chairman of the dinner dance committee. Working with her are Mrs. John S. Ames Jr., Mrs. Forrester A. Clark, Mrs. Thomas J. Davis, Mrs. Charles Devens, Miss Catharine Donnelly, Miss Eleanor Fayerweather, Miss Eleanor Kitchin, Mrs. Channing Frothingham, Jr., Miss Patricia Gavin, Mrs. John M. Hall, Mrs. Harwood, Miss Sybil Holmes, Mrs. John Akin, Mrs. H. Clark Paul, Mrs. Robert S. Hurlbut, Mrs. Arthur T. Lyman, Mrs. George L. Pew, Mrs. Carleton Pike, Miss Patricia Spencer, Mrs. William Davis Taylor, Mrs. Byron C. Tosi, Mrs. Nehemiah Whitman, Mrs. Frederic Winthrop Jr., Miss Katharine Winthrop, Mrs. Nathaniel T. Winthrop, Mrs. John Yerxa, and Mrs. William S. Patten.

Star entertainer at the party will be John Buckmaster, impressionist and son of Gladys Cooper, the famous actress.

Furniture Need Of British Group

A request for the loan of tables and chairs has been issued by the Hampton Court Chapter, Daughters of the British Empire, for its new war relief workrooms located in the Charles Wightman house, Charles and Beacon Streets, which is now occupied by the Brookline Branch of the British Workshop.

Volunteers in the D. B. E. group are Miss Anstace Jenkinson, Regent; Mrs. Harry Bean, Mrs. George Phelps, Mrs. Reginald Upton, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Grace Church, Mrs. Benjamin Thewlis, Mrs. Joseph Cosh, Mrs. Fred Rice, Mrs. Chester Eastman and many others.

Old and New Club of Malden To Honor Women at Opening

A luncheon at which Mrs. Edwin Troland, Third Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Robert Johnson, Eighth District Director, will be guests of honor, will open the season Tuesday of next week for the Old and New Club of Malden. The luncheon will be held at noon at American Legion Hall.

In the afternoon Mrs. H. Edward Dow, the new President, will present Philip Cummings as guest speaker on the subject, "The World Facing Modern Youth." Mr. Cummings is familiar with family and student life in Europe and North Africa as well as in the United States.

The Club, with a membership of 500 and a long waiting list, was founded in 1878 by Miss Harriet Shattuck, incorporated in 1889, and became a member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1890. Its motto is "High aims, pure ideals and unity of purpose."

Mrs. Dow has serving with her Mrs. Arthur A. Moulton, First Vice-President; Mrs. James G. Sunderland, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Frederick A. Smith, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Frank H. Chambers, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Albert P. Ballard, Federation Secretary; Mrs. H. Coryell Chester, Treasurer; Mrs. Frank E. Hobart, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Alfred W. Burgin, Auditor.

The Club meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month. It also sponsors art, literature, international relations, antique glass, and platform artistry classes.

A Junior Old and New Club, whose membership of 60 comprises daughters and friends of members of the senior club, meets the first Monday evening of each month.

Boston Manuscript Club First Meeting Tuesday

The Manuscript Club of Boston will have its first autumn meeting Tuesday evening at the Hotel Vendome at 8 o'clock.

In response to roll call each member will tell of her summer's work. "Echoes from the Writers' Conferences" will be the subject of the evening.

Whyte Guest In Boston Of English Union

Sir Frederick Whyte, K. C. S. I., former Director General of the English Speaking Union, who is now in the United States on an important mission, was entertained as guest of honor at a luncheon given today by the Boston Branch of the Union at the Chamber of Commerce, 80 Federal Street.

Seated with him at the head table were Dr. John M. Bartol, President of the Branch; Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall, a Director; Mrs. William Adams Copeland, Chairman of the War Relief Committee of the Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts; Mrs. Walter H. Woods, War Relief Chairman for the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. George F. Bemis, Chairman of the War Relief Committee of the Boston Branch of the Union; the British Consul-Gen. Hugh Alexander Ford; Charles F. Mills, a National Director of the Union; Carl T. Keller, a Director, who introduced Sir Frederick; and Allan Forbes, Treasurer of the Branch.

Hub G.O.P. Women Opening Season

The Women's Republican Club of Boston will open its season officially tonight with a dinner at which Howard Pierce Davis, kidely known news commentator, will be guest of honor and speaker. His subject will be "The Present Outlook."

The dinner, which will be at 6:30 in the ballroom of the clubhouse on Beacon Street, is in charge of Mrs. Edward P. Furber, director of the political department of the Club which is sponsoring it.

Guests at the head table will include Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, President of the Club; Mrs. Edward P. Furber, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Howard, and Mrs. Frederic A. Eustis. Rand Smith, baritone, will give a program of songs during the evening.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 261 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 800kc.
Bridgeport—Sundays, 3:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford—Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.; Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
New Bedford—First Thursdays, 9:15 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Week Nov. 10 to 15, inc., 9 a. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week of Oct. 13-18, inc., 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Providence — Saturday, 12 noon, WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35mc (19.5m).

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, Oct. 5, 8:30 a. m., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon — Third Tuesdays of each month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City — First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

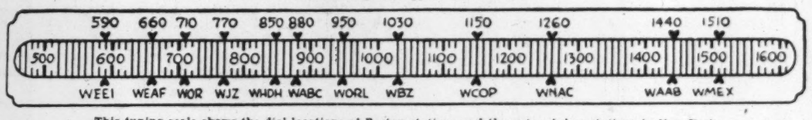
Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Christian Science Program For Friday, October 3

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.79mc) (25.4m) and 15.35mc) (19.5m), Christian Science Program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Melody Matinee	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	World Series Baseball	Sports and music
3:15	Studio Program	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Game	Sports and music
3:30	News: "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	World Series Baseball	Sports and music
3:45	Fed. Wom'n's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Game	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Cedric Foster, News	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Afternoon Serenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Afternoon Serenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"The Johnson Family"	"Consolairs"
4:45	Sir Norman Birkett	Army Maneuvers: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong," sk.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Vagabonds, Male Quartet	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News comment	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15	Music; Sports	Lum 'n' Abner	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Studio talk
6:30	Four Clubmen	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Five Star News
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Political Talk	"Who's News"
7:30	"Maudie's Diary":	Cugat Rumba Revue	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"Fireside Time"
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	"Service With a Smile"	Frank Morgan, Fanny	"Rookies," comedy	"Castles in the Air"
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	"Service With a Smile"	Brice, guests; orchestra.	sketch; orchestra	"Castles in the Air"
8:30	"Archie": comedy;	"This Is Judy Jones"	The Aldrich Family;	Nat'l Interstate Conf.	Political Rally
8:45	solos; or.: E. Davis	"This Is Judy Jones"	dramatic sketch	Employ. Sec. Agencies	Political Rally
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	News Here and Abroad.	Music Hall: Connie Boswell, Don Ameche, J.	News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album": records
9:15		United China Relief Program: Dr. Hu Shi, Mayor	Lester, Music Maids,	"Salute Prgm.": Orchestra, vocalists, guests	"Pages From the Classical Album": records
9:30	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	La Guardia, and guests	guests, orchestra	"Salute Program"	
9:45					
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Wendell Willkie, mc	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Cedric Foster	Five Star News
10:15	Bundles for Britain	Song Shop	Barrymore; guests	Dance orchestra	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Ball Program	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	'Good Neighbors': drama	"The Great Gunns":	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	and music; speaker	comedy drama	George Harris' Orch.
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestras	"Dance Digest"
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; Music You	Local news; Weather	Dance orchestras	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music": network	Want	Beasley Smith's Orch.	Football Forecast	"Day's End": music
11:45	Dance music	Music You Want	Beasley Smith's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End": news

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15	Uncle Ezmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	Headline News	
7:45	News; weather	News; Weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Morning Toast; music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch": talk	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45	Revue; music	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	Colonial News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	"Good Morning"	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"590 Presents"	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-Up": orchestra
9:45	Kathleen Norris	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft" organ	
10:00	Betty Crocker	"Millwheel" music	"Bess Johnson"	'New England Cupboard'	Studio Speaker
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Ben Kaufman	Sweet Music
10:30	"Stepmother"	Musical Program	"Help Mate": drama	"Singing Strings"	"Handy Andy"
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Popular music	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News comment	String Orchestra
11:15	"Man I Married"	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"Hum and Strum"	"The Goldbergs"	"Melody Strings"	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Organ recital	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Agriculture talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Treasury Quiz	"Singin Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	National Farm and Home	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Hour; farm talk; orch.	News Service	"Front Page Farrell"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	World Series Baseball	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Game	David Ballentine, tenor,
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	World Series Baseball	Salute to South America
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"Light of the World"	Game	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"The Mystery Man"	World Series Baseball	Jean Harper, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Concert Hall	"Valiant Lady": drama	Game	Concert orchestra
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Concert Hall	"Grimm's Daughter"	World Series Baseball	News Service
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Game	Sports and Music
3:15	Vocal recital	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	World Series Baseball	Sports and Music
3:30	News: "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Game	Sports and Music
3:45	Studio talks	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	World Series Game	Sports and Music
4:00	Around the Hub	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	Cedric Foster, News	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Studio talk	Studio Talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Down Melody Lane"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Boy, Girl, Band"	Club Matinee; News	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Recorded music	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	Organ Recital	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	"Five O'Clock Special"	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Vagabond Quartet	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports Comments	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Touchdown Tips"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Political Talk
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	Ramin & Bauer, pianists	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	"Five Star News"
7:30	Al Pearce and His	"In Town Tonight":	"Concert Miniatures"	"The Lone Ranger":	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Gang, songs; orch.	orchestra; soloists	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	PM Reporter
8:00	Kate Smith; Merle	Edward Tomlinson, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	Political Talk	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15	Oberon; T. Dorsey;	Allen Roth's Orchestra.	Graham; orchestra	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30	comedy; orches-	Cleveland Calling	"Information Please?"	"People's Playhouse":	Civilian Defense talk
8:45	tra; Elmer Davis	Cleveland Calling	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	amateur drama	L. J. Colrick
9:00	"Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	
9:30	"First Nighter":	Charles A. Lindbergh	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Milton Berle; C. Laughton; Shirley Ross; orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	dramatic sketch	Charles A. Lindbergh	House": variety		
10:00	"Hollywood Premiere": drama	Romance and Rhythm.	"Wings of Destiny":	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15		Romance and Rhythm.	dramatic sketch	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Pres. Roosevelt and	President Roosevelt and	President Roosevelt and	President Roosevelt and	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie	Wendell Willkie	George Harris' Orch.
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"U. S. Navy," speakers,
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; Pen Man	Local news; Weather	Rep. Frank B. Keefe	vocalists, orchestra
11:30	Music; records	"Music You Want"	"Music for Everyone,"	Dance Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	B. Goodman's Orch.	"Music You Want"	orchestra, soloists	Hayden Planetar'm pgm	"Day's End"; News

Today on Short Waves

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code (for Advanced Students and Beginners). (15.13mc or 11.73m)
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program; News; Music; Special Brazilian Half-Hour.

WBOS (11.87mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Waltz Time; Rhythmic Rhapsodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in English; stocks; WBOS Sport Page.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Intermezzo.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Ralph Marterie's Orchestra; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Bauer and Raguin, pianists; Dance Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in English; "Two men and a Girl"; "Good Neighbors" program.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Vienna Symphony and Munich Broadcasting Orchestras. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m., JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—From Operettas. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—"The Musical Offering," Johann Sebastian Bach. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

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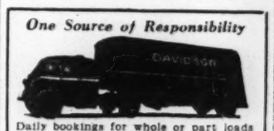

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Sponsor of Plan E in Cambridge Declares Proposed Cost of Election Too High

Cambridge PR Election Cost Is Challenged

Declaring that communities using proportional representation voting have actually found "PR" elections cheaper than the old-type Australian ballot elections, Chandler W. Johnson, sponsor of the Plan E Law in Massachusetts, today sharply challenged the proposal of Cambridge City authorities to spend $56,000—nearly five times the usual election allowance—for the city's first "PR" election in November.

The proposed jump in Cambridge election costs, representing an increase of more than $1 per ballot, amounts to roughly $42,000. Figures from other "PR" cities, Mr. Johnson declared, indicate that no such increase is justifiable.

As the controverys over election costs continued today, the Cambridge Election Commission still was stalled; apparently deadlocked, over the question of appointment of a director of the count to supervise the election.

Differ as to Choice

Plan E leaders urge appointment of a skilled, experienced expert to this post, but certain local politicians prefer giving the job to a local man. The Commission is scheduled to meet "in a day or so" presumably to decide this question.

Providing specific proof of Mr. Johnson's assertions, concerning election costs, the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association today released figures showing that adoption of "PR" in Hamilton, Ohio, had sent election costs into a nose-dive which has halved the bill to the taxpayers.

In 1925, last year when the old ballot system was used in Hamilton, the city paid $2,835 for an election comprising 13,825 ballots.

In 1927, first year with "PR," Hamilton paid $2,843—only $8 more than under the old system—for 12,485 ballots.

In 1939, still under "PR," Hamilton paid only $1,529 for 16,730 ballots.

Not an Exceptional Case

Although this may not be typical of every "PR" city, it is by no means an exceptional situation, an Association spokesman declared. Figures showing a like trend in other "PR" cities are in his possession, Mr. Johnson indicated today, but he explained that he was withholding publication in the hope he might have an opportunity to present them to the Finance Committee of the Cambridge City Council.

The Committee is now considering a loan order for $30,000 for election costs, following appropriation already of $26,000.

Asking an opportunity to present his statistics, Mr. Johnson today addressed a letter to Councilor Henry D. Winslow, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council and a Plan E leader, offering to meet with the Committee "to present information from my own files relative to the cost of PR' elections."

Change Sought In Brookline Rule

Brookline Selectmen have urged 265 town meeting members to assist in obtaining signatures to a petition for a referendum at the annual town election next March which would substitute the standard representative town government system for the limited form now used in Brookline. If approved by the voters, the standard form would become effective in 1943.

Adoption of the standard form, now used in this State only by Arlington, would require a re-precincting of the town and would reduce the town meeting membership to about 240 members. The precincts would be represented according to population.

The standard form would permit three per cent of the voters to force a referendum on many of the actions of the town meeting, including appropriations in excess of $20,000, establishment or abolition of town offices or boards, or changes in the by-laws. The recommendation by the recent survey of Brookline's town government was that the town government be "streamlined" by reducing membership in the town meeting to about 100.

Aviation Cadet

Official U. S. Navy

Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr.

Of Hyannis Port, Mass., who has received his appointment as an Aviation Cadet following a month's preliminary flight training at the Naval Air Station, Squantum, Mass. He is a son of Joseph P. Kennedy, former United States Ambassador to England, and Mrs. Kennedy, and a graduate of Harvard College, Class of 1938. He is now on the public relations staff at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.

Beer-in-Home 'Ads' Hit By W.C.T.U. Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYANNIS, Mass., Oct. 2—Assailing a current advertisement appearing in four popular national magazines which she said used "every psychological means possible to induce women to serve beer in their homes to their children" Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill., told the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union meeting here that "beer and wine are the panzer troops which blast a way into the nation's homes for all the heavy, cleanup forces of liquor."

Such advertising she characterized as a "reason why the mothers of this nation, backed by thinking men, will rise in their wrath and force legislation to ban all such commercial appeals from the nation's media of public communication."

Mrs. Smith quoted from the advertisement the following: "If a mother is truly wise she will make home . . . attractive" with "kindly mellow beer . . . served with a mother's approval . . . it becomes an asset in . . . gatherings of young people. . . . Ban this and you must face this fact . . . your children . . . will make the decision . . . of what to drink outside your home, outside your influence, outside your help."

The temperance leader amplified the brewers' words by adding: "In other words the brewers want mothers to help teach a bad habit to their children, help develop in them a taste for alcohol which never can do them any good and can do them untold harm."

Truck Drivers' Strike Repudiated

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 1 (AP)—Delegates from nine long distance truck drivers' unions in three New England States constituting a fair trades practice board under the four-year contract with owners today repudiated the so-called "wildcat" strike in this area.

The board, which has been directing negotiations in the union's demand for higher wages, issued a statement saying that out-of-town memberships would take no part in the strike and had been instructed to disregard picket lines.

At the same time, Sidney Cornelius, manager of the Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County, said that the strike, tieing up defense deliveries, must be stopped even if it meant using police escorts.

Delegates were present from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

Youth Classes In Drawing At Arts Museum

Saturday drawing classes for boys and girls will reopen at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, on Saturday, Oct. 4. For 30 years these classes have supplemented for hundreds of young people the limited art instruction available in the public schools.

They are open to students from 8 to 18 years of age and include training in pencil drawing, water colors, charcoal, plasticine modeling and linoleum block.

Freedom of expression is encouraged, and the emphasis is on vitality. Each spring an exhibition of the year's work is held in the Museum. Those who wish to register in the classes should apply to the Division of Instruction. A nominal fee is charged.

Two vases of biscuit porcelain, made at Sèvres in 1776, have been presented to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, by Robert Treat Paine, one of the Museum's trustees. Some years ago the Museum of Sèvres reported that the design for these urns, 16½ inches high with gilded ornamentation, was found in the archives of Sèvres, and no other examples were known.

Toward the end of the 17th century the French began to make porcelains, inspired by those of China and Japan, at Rouen and St. Cloud. Under the patronage of such personages as the Prince de Condé and the Duc de Villeroy, artistic porcelain eventually won royal support, under Louis XV. In 1753 the manufactory at Vincennes became the Manufacture Royale de Porcelain. It was soon transferred to Sèvres, and Louis' patronage attracted the best chemists, designers, painters and sculptors of France to its staff.

Uniform Police Pay of $7 Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 2—A resolution calling for a uniform $7 a day pay for patrolmen in all cities and towns under civil service, was unanimously voted by the Massachusetts Police Association, whose convention here closed last night after a two-day session. The resolution was introduced by Charles P. Morrison of Cambridge.

Capt. John Keavy of Fall River was re-elected President. Other officers chosen were: Vice-President, James F. Sheehan of Worcester; Secretary, Capt. James F. Rogers, Metropolitan District Police, Stoneham; Treasurer, Daniel J. Holland of Springfield; and Assistant Treasurer, George J. Boudreau of the Metropolitan District Police, Boston.

The 200 delegates from all over the State assembled at the Hotel Wendell voted a new policy affecting patrolmen of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. Under the new policy, patrolmen who are regular members of a department must join the Mutual Aid Association within three years after they are appointed, or their applications for membership will be rejected. This action was taken because several patrolmen waited until they reached 39 years of age to get in under the deadline of 40 years at the last moment.

By a Staff Photographer

Chinese Acrobats Extend Double Aid

The Jim Wong Chinese Troop, appearing twice daily at the Hamid-Morton Circus at the Boston Garden, under the sponsorship of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, for the benefit of Boston's underprivileged children. They are being greeted by Potentate Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr. In addition to delighting audiences with their acrobatic gymnastics, these patriotic Chinese are giving their salaries this week to United China Relief.

WMUR Radio Station Opens At Manchester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 2—"The Radio Voice of New Hampshire," station WMUR at Manchester, will go on the air this afternoon at 5:45 p. m., according to its owner, former Gov. Francis P. Murphy.

Operating on a frequency of 610 kilocycles, the new station will then continue to broadcast daily from 6:30 a. m. until midnight with the big State Roundup, or dedication program, scheduled for Sunday afternoon at 3.

The dedication program will include remarks by the former Governor; Bishop John B. Petersen; Bishop John T. Dallas; and a variety program including Wilfred Tremblay at the WMUR organ; the J. F. McElwain band; Bill Elliott, Hampton's "Singing Cop"; the Billy B. Van family from Newport; and the Eastern Slopes Inn Swiss Orchestra.

The opening of WMUR marks the entrance of the former Governor into a new field of business. It is understood that he has applied for a construction permit for the establishment of a frequency modulated transmitter that would be located on a mountain just outside the city of Manchester, affording a coverage of the greater part of New England.

4,000 More Air Raid Wardens Declared Need in Boston Area

Defense News in Brief

Air Raid Wardens Needed—Boston needs at least 4,000 additional volunteer air raid wardens if the quota of 10,000 set several weeks ago is to be reached, Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty said today. With 800,000 persons living in Boston and more than 2,000,000 in the metropolitan area, the 6,000 air raid wardens already enlisted are not enough, the Commissioner added.

"This is a fine showing, but it does not afford adequate protection for a city the size of Boston," he said. "The situation becomes more acute each day; there is a desperate need for trained volunteers, a civilian army to act in emergencies. Whether at peace or at war we must be prepared."

In order to accelerate the campaign for air raid wardens the police department has ordered several thousand posters distributed throughout the city calling for all draft-exempt men over 21 years of age to do their share for home defense. Citing the recent Charlestown fire, Commissioner Timilty pointed out that several thousand men were needed to fight the blaze, which was confined to a very restricted area. "Imagine the consequences," he said, "if an enemy bomber attacked the city with incendiary bombs. Widely scattered fires would certainly put a severe strain on our manpower. To properly meet such a crisis we need more men with the same spirit as those one hundred volunteers who assisted at the fire or the several hundred others who contacted their local stations to ask if their services were needed."

It's Hot Down South—On the last lap of a four-day motorized march from Cape Cod, 16,000 troops of the 26th Division were due to arrive today at their Maness, N. C., base for the First Army maneuvers. One column bivouaced last night at Camp Robert E. Lee, Petersburg, Va., and another at Farmville, Va., after yesterday's trip from Maryland.

Chilled by brisk winds that forced them to wear overcoats on the first two legs, the men encountered warm weather yesterday for the first time, with temperatures ranging up to 90 degrees.

Postponement for College Students—Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Director of Selective Service, today recommended postponement of induction of college students who wish to complete "the quarter or semester in which they are enrolled in good faith." He said such a procedure would enable students and colleges to make advance plans on a definite basis and would prevent "individual hardships."

War Department Contracts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The War Department has awarded the following contracts:

Youth-Craft Clothes, New Bedford, field jackets, $74,500; Cape Ann Mfg. Co., Gloucester, field jackets, $74,950; Colonial Coat Co., South Boston, field jackets, $78,750; London Clothing Corp., North Abington, field jackets, $119,250; Eastern Sportwear Co., Boston, field jackets, $40,625; Marshall Sportwear, Inc., Worcester, field jackets, $41,854; Reliable Sportswear Mfg. Co., Boston, field jackets, $75,825; A. Pritzker and Sons, Inc., Boston, field jackets, $85,500.

Warren Bros. Roads Co., Cambridge, surfacing of parking area and construction of roads, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., $46,970; V. Barletta Co., Roslindale, construction of water pipe line and appurtenances from Pemberton to Fort Warren, Mass., $193,350.

Archer Rubber Co., Milford, rubber coats, $13,393; Winship-Boit Co., Wakefield, undershirts, $2,708; Machinery Sales and Supply Co., Dallas, Tex., (plant at Fitchburgh, Mass.), universal grinders, aircraft assembly plant, Fort Worth, Tex., $6,072.

A defense contract for fuses totalling $2,557,500 has been awarded to the Waterbury Clock Co. of Waterbury, Conn., by the War Department, it is announced by the Office of Production Management.

An additional $825,000 order for fuses was given to the Scovill Mfg. Co., also of Waterbury.

Other major New England contracts reported at the same time include $448,125 for flares, aircraft parachute, to A. C. Gilbert Co., New Haven, and $668,900 to Niles-Bement-Pond Co., Pratt & Whitney Division, West Hartford, Conn., for machines, drilling, reaming, rifling.

Of 11 small contracts under $10,000.

C. of C. Fire Prevention Mass Meeting Tomorrow

A public fire prevention mass meeting under the auspices of the committee on fire prevention of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will be held at the Chamber tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, attended by executives of business and industrial organizations of Boston.

Speakers will include Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, Gen. Daniel Needham of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and Franklin T. Towle, Chairman of the Chamber's committee on fire prevention.

Jackknife His Only Tool

Wide World

Carl Malmstrom and His Birds

Mr. Malmstrom, a resident of Clarks Island, Maine, is a quarry worker by day, swinging a heavy cutter's hammer to break up huge blocks of granite which eventually find their way to the streets of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities.

When day is done, he drops his hammer and goes home to his bench, where he takes up a hobby of carving wild ducks and sea gulls from blocks of wood. With a jackknife he carves images which bear remarkable similarity to the originals. With a brush he applies oil colors to the models, giving the work a final touch of realism.

Mr. Malmstrom's carvings adorn desks and walls in many State capitols and clubs throughout the Nation.

His work, started when he was a boy in Norway, has stamped him as outstanding in this field. He is able to capture lifelike poses by standing on the shore for hours at a time watching wild ducks and gulls in the air and water.

All but Consumer Grumble At Connecticut Milk Orders

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 2—Connecticut's first milk marketing orders, under a new control system, went into effect this week. Dealers grumbled, producers complained vociferously, and consumers, who benefited most, were silent.

Administrator Donald O. Hammerberg, deaf to pleas of producers for an increase in their prices to meet rising production costs, ordered no increase in the price of milk paid farmers who ship to the large city markets. He set up a new and complex system of market areas, which will complicate the bookkeeping in dealers' plants, and he reduced the price paid farmers for milk delivered in small town and rural areas. Thus Mr. Hammerberg paved the way for a drop in milk prices for some consumers who live outside the cities, and his orders failed to bring the increase in prices that consumers had been led to expect in metropolitan districts.

The new milk control law requires public hearings before prices are set or changed, and for the first time in Connecticut sworn testimony was presented by dealers and producers regarding prices they felt should be established. Although the hearings lasted six days and were reported extensively in the papers, no consumer registered an opinion. No consumer even appeared at the milk hearings.

Ken E. Geyer, manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, was moved to comment on this absence of consumer testimony. Consumers, he said for the record, must be satisfied with milk prices as they are.

Officers of the C. M. P. A. commented further when the prices were announced, however. The dairymen were, said C. Marsden Bacon, President, "amazed and shocked" at the failure of the Administrator to grant the price increase they had requested. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, Mr. Bacon pointed out, is asking milk producers to increase their output in the coming year. Yet, he inferred, that will be difficult if the State Administration does not grant a price that dairymen consider necessary.

George W. Harris, veteran member of the Association, went to the Old Testament of the Bible for a parallel. Citing chapter and verse from Exodus, he remarked that the producers were like the Israelites "commanded by Pharaoh to produce more bricks than before without furnishing them with any straw."

Connecticut's Food Part

Secretary Wickard's food for defense program calls for a 4 per cent increase in Connecticut's milk output in 1942 and a 3 per cent increase in the egg production of the State. Prominent farmers, meeting this week to consider Mr. Wickard's goals, agreed promptly that they could produce the eggs. In fact, they said, they would probably produce 10 per cent more than in 1941. With the milk price situation fresh in their minds, they refused to commit themselves on milk production. They would go as far toward meeting the Secretary's request as "economic conditions will permit," they said. With the ink scarcely dry on his first order, Administrator Hammerberg appeared headed for a new demand on the part of dairy farmers for a boost in price.

Aluminum to Move

The Government is finally going to take the aluminum gathered in Connecticut's defense campaign. Tons of pots and pans that have been stacked behind the State Armory for weeks, under night and day police guard, are now to be shipped, the State Defense Council has announced. An Ohio smelter will take the scrap.

Savings Bank Insurance

Savings bank life insurance policies, under a new law, will be issued for the first time in Connecticut after Jan. 1. Ten banks have signified their intention to sell the insurance policies, limited to $1,000 on any person by any bank and $3,000 on any person by all banks. Premium rates, it was said, will be similar to those charged in New York State. No announcement will be made until another meeting of the Savings Bank Life Insurance Fund Trustees.

Cambridge Center For Adults Busy

Early registration for autumn courses at the Cambridge Center for Adult Education, even before the actual opening date of the Center on Oct. 6, discloses a predominent interest this season in creative work, in music, art, craftwork, and sketching.

Miss Lydia Weare, Director of the Center, believes this is a good sign. "As long as people feel the creative urge, they will never become morbid and bitter," she says, quickly adding, "but we want to arouse the interest of more men in our discussion groups, 'Behind the News,' and 'Straight Thinking.'"

Courses at the Center, of which there are more than 50, range from serious discussion groups on international affairs to old-fashioned square dancing, with five national defense courses thrown in for good measure.

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THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

(Fourth of 36 pages)

The Expanding and Contracting Russians

Today the scene is in a room where an adult education group is sitting around a table with a man at the head serving as chairman. It is an informal group consisting of everyday people who want to keep abreast of the times, and who desire to supplement the news dispatches from home and abroad.

Chairman: The whole world has its eyes upon the momentous events that are happening in Soviet Russia, and it may be useful today to examine the situation there. Without further ado let us proceed with our questions and see where we arrive.

Question: Is the Russian line holding?

Answer: In places it is holding; in places it is giving way. The Nazis have advanced far into Russia and taken large areas of territory. They have destroyed and captured enormous quantities of Russian war material, taken millions of prisoners, and occupied very vital centers. But in spite of this the Russians have put up a stronger resistance than any other power that has met the Nazi armies on land.

Question: Can they keep it up?

Answer: They are keeping it up, but if they remain alone in their land fight, their resistance will weaken.

Question: Perhaps the Nazis will weaken sooner. They are getting far from their bases of supplies, roads are bad, winter is coming. Is it not possible that they will give out first?

Answer: Of course, it is possible, but it does not seem probable. Here are some of the reasons. The Nazis are winning, so have the courage that comes from victory. The Russians are losing and feel the bewilderment of defeat. The Nazis daily gain material; the Russians lose material. The Russian system of defense is constantly deranged by their losing vital centers, the Nazis keep their system of offense intact.

Question: Yes, but look at the disparity of numbers—at the reserves! Won't they count in favor of the Russians?

Answer: So far, numbers have counted in favor of the Russians. But the Russians, week by week, are being deprived of those superior numbers. It is the densely populated areas that are being captured—as though New England, New York, and Pennsylvania were being taken from the U. S. The glacier is melting; the giant bear is shrinking. Most Russians live in the West, not in the East.

Question: Yes, but aren't they retiring with their army, and preparing to strike again?

Answer: Some are retiring with the Russian army, but they are refugees. They are homeless, uprooted, destitute. They bring weakness, rather than strength. Besides, with what weapons will they fight, or what will they have to eat; how will they make a living?

Question: They can make weapons, can't they, and won't vast Russia give them plenty to eat?

Answer: How can they make enough weapons? It is primarily the industrial and food-producing areas that are being captured. Could Americans make weapons if they lost the Atlantic Seaboard and the Great Lakes cities? Or could we be fed without the Mississippi Valley?

Question: Does that mean Russia will collapse?

Answer: It probably means that the Nazis will organize the millions of Russians inhabiting the territories they take in a separate Russian state and try to keep pushing the rest of Russia back toward the Urals or into Siberia.

Question: Won't the same winter cold that beat Napoleon's army also destroy Hitler's armies?

Answer: Hitler has the advantage of a better organized supply system than Napoleon had. His armies are not so isolated. He is advancing not at one point with one army as Napoleon, but on a very wide front, taking roads and transportation along with him, and keeping his supply lines protected. However, in certain areas a normal Russian winter should slow him up very appreciably.

Question: Then may we not expect that at least until next spring much of European Russia will remain intact and unconquered?

Answer: It is reasonable to expect that, if present resistance continues.

Question: Won't American war material strengthen Russia?

Answer: It is about 5,250 miles from San Francisco to Vladivostok, Russia's only available Pacific port, and more than 4,000 miles from Vladivostok to the battle front. Russian train service is not of the best. It is almost 5,000 miles from New York to Murmansk, and 700 miles more by railroad to Leningrad. The most effective aid that can be given to Russia is by the creation of another strong land front against the Nazis.

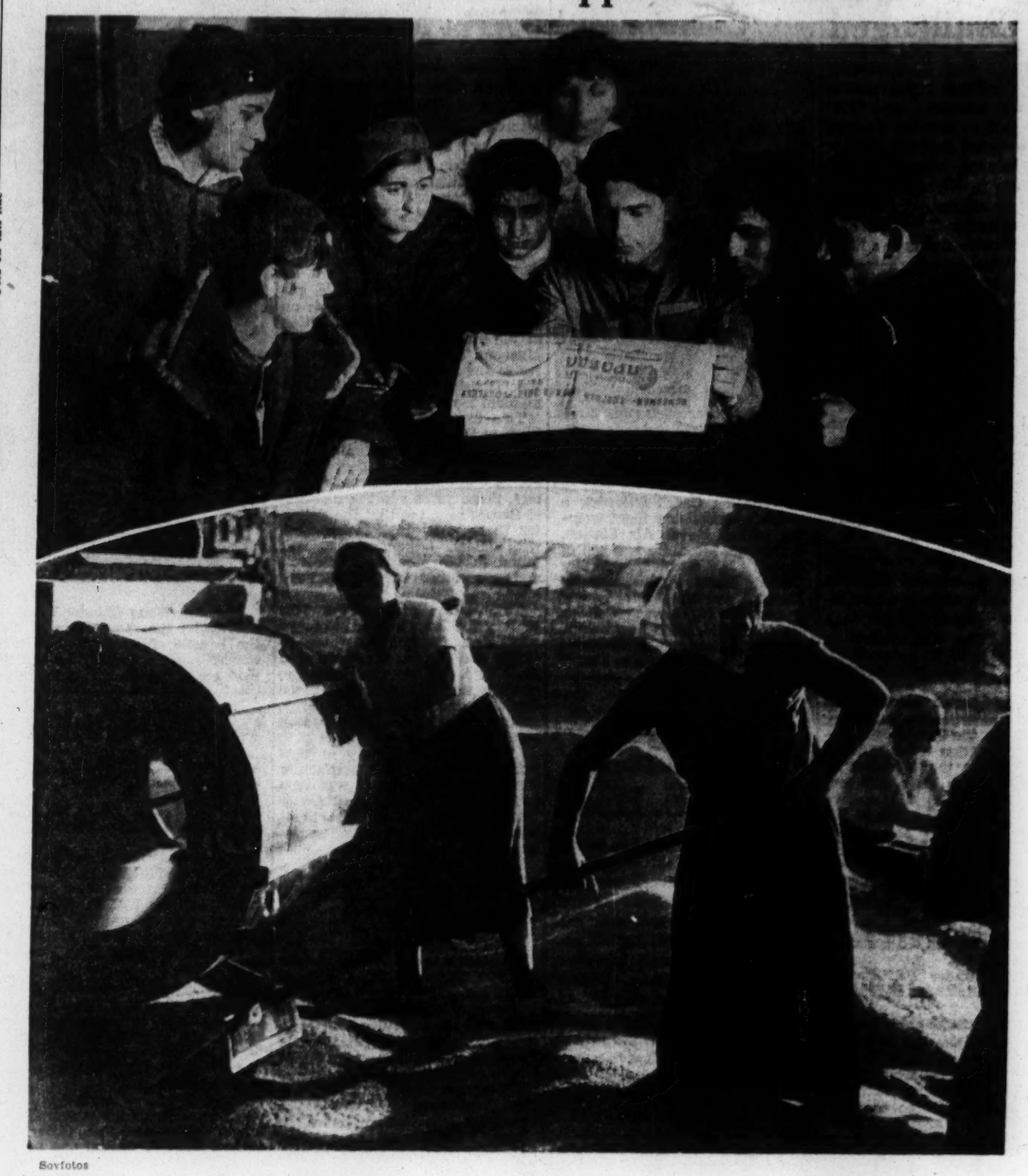
Question: Could the Russians survive Nazi domination?

Answer: The Russians are an extraordinarily strong people. Their power of expansion is phenomenal. They have taken possession of more than a seventh of the surface of the earth and have dominated or absorbed many millions of people belonging to other unrelated races. At times, they have shown astounding bursts of national energy. They have an almost unequalled capacity to survive defeats. They are like a tree that has bent to a thousand storms, but always straightens up and continues to grow. They have very often been dominated by foreigners. Indeed, most of their rulers have been of Teutonic origin. Nevertheless, the Russian masses have resisted all denationalization. They have Russianized their masters. They are a nation apart, with an imperious national conscience, and a rigid national character.

They seem to be as a rubber ball that can be compressed a dozen times and still resume its form; as dough that can be often kneaded, but ever rises again.

The Slavs have been in conflict with the Germans a full millennium, and have not given much ground. This is one of their supreme tests.

Backbone of Russian Opposition to Nazis



Sovfotos

Long-term preparation has enabled Soviet Russia to put up a stiff resistance to the invader, the present conflict having been regarded as inevitable for many years. Upper: Youth in a factory apprentice school. Lower: Women winnowing grain on one of the farms in the Dniepropetrovsk region recently the scene of a stubborn battle.

Cut on this line

Pertinent Facts in the Story of Russia

Russia, topographically, resembles a great platter, edged with high mountain rims. On the rim are some of the loftiest peaks in the world. (Russia's Tengri Khan is 23,622 feet high.) The bottom of the platter is quite level, from end to end. There is no formidable barrier between Europe and Asia. The Ural Mountains, serving as a border, are only 5,000 feet high, and their passes are usually no more than 100 feet in height—some reach 2,000 feet. If that platter were on a table before you, you might conceive of the

By a Staff Artist

Russians as first appearing like a splash of gravy not far from the left end. In the course of 500 years, the gravy covered the whole dish.

Many of the Russians in spirit and action have resembled American wild westerners. Their land has been a gigantic Wild West and Wild East. Many Russians have been passionately fond of primitive, pioneering, outdoor life, and have cherished the rough freedom of camp life more than all other treasures.

Such frontiersmen have actually lived, eaten, and slept on horses. They have roved the plains, penetrated into forests, mastered vast steppes (prairies) as sailors master the seas. It is these pioneer Russian "cowboys" who were chiefly responsible for Russia's eastward expansion. They were aided by traders. In time both were supported by the State.

Napoleon Invades Russia

On July 7, 1807, Napoleon, the master of most of Europe, met his enemy, Tsar Alexander of Russia, on a raft on the River Niemen, marking Russia's border, near the city of Tilsit. Twenty-one days earlier the armies of the two rulers had been engaged in a furious battle. Exactly four months earlier, they had fought one of the most terrible battles of history (Eylau). Many years they had been the bitterest enemies. Alexander abhorred Napoleon, as a "bolshevik" and "infidel."

Nevertheless, they met and concluded a treaty, dividing the world between them. Cynicism seemed to triumph. Russia deserted England and joined the blockade against her, and allied herself with England's chief enemy.

About 132 years after that, Hitler's emissary met Stalin's and they signed a treaty, also directed primarily against England.

Napoleon crossed the Niemen River, where the raft was, and entered Russia on June 23, 1812—4 years and 351 days after he made the treaty with Alexander. He had 500,000 soldiers, in one of the mightiest armies of that age.

Hitler entered Russia on June 22, 1 year and 302 days after he signed the pact with Stalin.

Napoleon required just 84 days to reach Moscow. Even his advance wasn't a "blitz."

The very night of the day he entered Moscow, terrible fires broke out. They continued until the city was destroyed.

Napoleon sent repeated messages to Tsar Alexander, saying, "You're beaten, how about another visit on a raft? And peace!"

Alexander is said to have answered, "I would sooner live on potatoes in Siberia!"

Napoleon found himself in a trap set by hunger and approaching cold. He led his army out of Moscow on Oct. 19, 1812, 35 days after he entered.

What was left of that army got back to the city of Kovno, from where it started the invasion, on Dec. 20.

It took Napoleon 84 days to get to

By a Staff Artist

Moscow and 63 days to get back. Of his 500,000 soldiers, 50,000 or fewer remained. Strange to say, he lost scarcely a battle going or coming. But he lost his army and the war.

Immediately all Europe rose against Napoleon and crushed him.

One of the armies to join the fight against Napoleon was that of Sweden, and it was led by a Marshal of Napoleon. When a tide turns against a dictator, it rises rapidly.

The policy of hiring foreign help has played a great role in Russian development.

The powerful Empress Catherine was completely foreign, largely German. Peter the Great almost surrounded himself with Germans. The ruler, Boris Godunoff, had a German bodyguard. Tsar Michael used a Scotsman, Colonel Leslie, to run his armies and once sent him to Sweden to hire 5,000 Swedish soldiers.

The general chiefly responsible for luring Napoleon to his defeat in Russia was Barclay de Tolly, a Scot. The very distinguished Russian writer, Lermontoff, was originally Mr. Lermont (Scot). The foremost Russian poet, Pushkin, was partly negro.

A distinguished contemporary Russian family, called Butleroff, traces its origin back to Mr. Butler, an English engineer, who 400 years ago rendered valuable services to Tsar Ivan the Terrifying.

The Russians have displayed a power of expansion surpassed by no other people and equaled only by the British. It was without plan and often without leadership. The British expanded through victories; the Russians, in spite of defeats.

The little Slav nation of Bulgaria gave Russia its written language.

Various Ethnic Groups

Russia is inhabited by 169 different ethnic groups. Of these, 78 per cent are Slavs—they are the "Russians proper." The Slavs are divided into three main groups. Most are "Great Russians"—a mixture of Slav and Finnish elements. Another large group are "Little Russians" or Ukrainians. They may be considered a mixture of Slavs, Iranians, Tartars, and Austrians. The White Russians, the smallest group, constitute three per cent of the total population. They have a very Lithuanian strain. Also Polish.

All these groups are quite similar, speak similar languages and have a common religion.

The lands of the Little Russians and White Russians lie on the west and always suffer first from European invaders. Most enemies of Russia aspire to destroy Russian unity by making separate states of Little Russia and White Russia.

The "Great Russians" for centuries have dominated the whole country. The "Little Russians" joined them of their own accord in 1654 and have never separated since, except during an invasion.

By a Staff Artist

Russian Resistance Rooted in Patriotism

By Edmund Stevens

The vigor of Russian resistance to the Nazi onslaughts can be traced to two main causes. The first is the strong patriotism that has always characterized the Russians as a race. The second is the Soviet Government's long-term preparation for the present conflict, a conflict that for many years has been regarded as inevitable.

Patriotism explains the present unity of all Russian elements. Faced with a common threat to their national existence, they have thrust aside the enmities produced by twenty years of the fiercest class warfare known to history. Even the Russian Orthodox Church, which has felt the full force of Government hostility, was prompt to rally its followers against the invader. Among the Russian political emigres abroad, the representatives of various opposition groups, including sworn foes of Bolshevism like Kerensky, have called for unreserved support of Russian defense. Even the out and out monarchists have not rallied to the "crusade" against communism.

This fundamental national loyalty that goes deeper than political creeds, is the chief reason why Hitler has had such poor results in recruiting a fifth column for Russia.

The quality of Russian patriotism is reflected in the language, where the adjective for "native"—"rodnoi"—is also a term of highest endearment. The peasant strain, so strong in all things Russian, has given a peculiar earthiness to their patriotism, that has kept it from becoming an abstration and identified it directly with love of the native soil, a feeling that is shared by all classes.

Typical of this attitude is the case of an emigre Czarist general, who on hearing that a friend was going to Russia, requested him to bring back a handful of Russian earth.

Defense of the native soil from foreign invasion has inspired Russian music, folklore and literature for more than a thousand years, ever since the Ballad of Prince Igor—the Russian Beowulf. The battlefields of today have been fought over many times in past centuries, when German, Mongol, Tartar, Lithuanian, Polish, Swedish and French armies penetrated deep into Russia's vitals, laying waste her fields and burning her cities. But none of them succeeded in consolidating their conquests and in the end all were either destroyed in battle or dissolved in the vastness of the land.

Invariably during such times of national emergency the political and class differences of serf, nobleman and merchant have been pooled in the common denominator of patriotism.

For all the sweeping social changes ushered in by the revolution, today's Red Army recruit is at heart much like his father who fought in the last world war or his great-great-great-grandfather who helped to route Napoleon—a peasant in uniform fighting for his native soil.

But there are important new elements that enter into the present picture in determining the effectiveness of Russian resistance. As the tragic experience of other countries has shown, patriotism, courage and will to resist are of little avail against Hitler's panzer columns and secret agents, without the proper instruments of warfare and military organization.

For more than a decade the Soviet régime has concentrated on preparing the country to meet invasion, and ever since Hitler came to power these preparations have taken precedence over everything else.

At a time when democratic nations, oblivious of the growing menace of Nazi militarism, slashed their defense budgets and allowed their armed forces to obsolesce, Soviet armament and airplane factories were working on 24-hour shifts, turning out vast reserves of tanks, guns, munitions and warplanes against the approaching day of reckoning.

The construction of badly needed plants for consumers' goods, the building of better housing and scores of other normal peacetime activities were shelved that all effort might be concentrated on the construction of new armament and airplane factories, the strengthening of fortifications.

Even an ostensibly civil undertaking like the building of the Moscow subway had an important defense function, as was demonstrated during the air raids.

So it was that in September, 1939, when war broke out in Europe, Russian defense production, unlike that of Britain or France, was already running in top gear. And regardless of the "pact of friendship" with Germany, drastic new steps were taken to speed defense production, by rushing the completion of new plants and by further restricting production for civilian needs. Thus the output of passenger automobiles was discontinued and since October, 1939, armored cars and tanks have been rolling off the assembly lines of the two big Soviet automobile plants.

As an added measure to step up production of war material, in June, 1940, the seven-day week with one day's rest replaced the six-day week and limitations on the length of the working day—seven and eight-hour—were removed.

Another important aspect of Soviet preparedness which was lacking in other countries, was the timely ferreting out and destruction of Nazi spies and fifth column agencies. While this was done in a somewhat wholesale and ruthless manner, consonant with the Russian proverb that "chips will fly when lumber is being felled" it proved effective. Russia is the first country where the door for Hitler's invading legions has not been unlocked by his agents from within.

Soviet war preparations long envisaged and allowed for the loss of vast areas to the enemy. That is why today, though Hitler has captured a vast area that includes more than half the Ukraine, he has still failed to destroy resistance.

Japanese Leave Changsha; Launch New Drive in Honan

SHANGHAI, Oct. 2 (AP)—Japanese forces today were withdrawing from the region around Changsha, Hunan Provincial Capital in Central China, while other invaders launched a new offensive in the North China Province of Honan.

Chinese prepared for a great victory celebration over Changsha, where the Japanese in October, 1939, suffered one of their most humiliating defeats. Their temporary occupation of the city is believed to have been in part an effort to wipe out that stain on Japanese military honor.

Japanese admitted withdrawal from Changsha and neighboring cities, but contended this was according to plan. They said 14,000 Chinese had been killed. The Chinese insisted that the invaders were retreating in great disorder and with heavy losses in "a debacle many times worse than 1939."

Chinese military quarters said the Japanese were being cut off from Yochow, 100 miles north of Changsha. The Japanese escaped to Yochow in 1939.

In the north, Japanese forces moved southward across the Yellow and New Yellow Rivers at daybreak in a new Honan Province offensive aimed at Chenghsien, junction of the Lunghai and Peiping-Hankow railways, Domei reported today.

[A Domei radio dispatch, datelined Nanking, estimated that more than 120,000 Chinese, members of the 3d, 4th, 15th, and 31st armies, had been trapped in the Yellow River region of Chenghsien.]

At the same time Japanese troops in the mountains of southeastern Shansi Province were said to have slain approximately 4,000 Chinees in mopping up operations designed to relieve pressure on Japanese bases.

Soviet Downs Nazi Gliders, Claims Successes in Crimea

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Oct 2

German use of gliders on the Black Sea front—apparently in the struggle for the Crimea—was disclosed by the Soviet Information Bureau today.

Russian dispatches also said that German efforts to crack the Soviet defenses on the Southern Front had been defeated, but did not specify the precise location of these attacks.

This action against glider transport of troops and supplies was one of a series of Soviet aerial blows reported as the season's first snow blanketed parts of the Ukraine.

"In one day," a Soviet communiqué said, "fliers of an air unit of the Black Sea Fleet brought down 10 enemy planes and three gliders."

The location was not identified, but Russian troops have reported smashing German efforts to take the Crimea.

Slow Progress Made

London sources said that the German-Russian battle for the Crimea has been marked by very severe fighting, but that the invaders are making extremely slow progress southward.

German forces still are on the Isthmus of Perekop, which links Crimea with the Russian Ukraine, and not much beyond the seven-mile pentration reported previously, it was said.

In the north, the fighting apparently was another series of localized, but intense, combats at close range on the perimeter of Leningrad's outer defenses.

The Soviet Information Bureau said one Russian infantry unit inflicted more than 400 casualties on the Nazis while another killed or wounded 200 men, crippled six German tanks, and captured 17 machine guns.

Village Recaptured

Red Star said the Sixth Regiment of the 30th German Infantry tried to break through to a railroad station in the Starya Russa sector, 150 miles south of Leningrad, but had to stop for reinforcements.

While it waited, the Russians counterattacked and reoccupied a village.

In the siege of Odessa on the Black Sea, the Soviet Information Bureau said guerillas operating behind the German lines made 18 raids during September, destroyed seven large bridges, mined 16 roads, and killed several hundred Germans and Rumanians.

German dispatches said German forces were pressing on toward the industrial Donets River Basin behind air bombardments of Russian bunkers, field positions, and tank concentrations east of the Dnieper River.

Italian Troops Active

The Nazi High Command said "Italian troops have taken more than 8,000 prisoners and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in an encirclement east of the Dnieper.

German official sources hailed the claim of Germany's northern ally, Finland, to capture of the Karelian city of Petrozavodsk as "cutting off the flow of raw materials from Murmansk to the Russian hinterland."

Moscow and Leningrad again were bombed during the night, the High Command said in a terse bulletin reporting from the Eastern Front only that operations are proceeding according to plan.

Carrying the Mail

International

She Does Her Bit

Britain's shortage of men for civilian jobs is felt even in the Post Office Department, where women have taken over the task of collecting the mail. This young woman, wearing slacks and a jacket, is one of the many new additions to the British postal staff.

Churchill Pledge to Russia Indorsed by Conservatives

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—A meeting of the Conservative Party today approved unanimously a vote of confidence in the Churchill Government based on the Prime Minister's decision "to welcome the Russian Nation as an ally in the struggle against aggressive barbarism, and to fortify their resistance by every possible means."

Meanwhile the question of whether conscription of workers into the Army is crippling Britain's agriculture and industry will be debated by the House of Commons, perhaps in private session, Mr. Churchill announced.

The Prime Minister told the House that the distribution of man power "constitutes a direct and central part of the war effort which we do not by any means desire to invite the enemy to be a party to," and that therefore the debate might have to be held in a private session.

"If they knew the full distribution of man power," he said, "they could probably divine a great deal of our internal situation.

The debate will follow controversy whether mining, agriculture, and the war industries have been hit by conscription.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House that the Admiralty henceforth would adhere to the policy observed recently when silence was maintained concerning an Italian attack on Gibraltar Harbor until three days after it was announced officially in Rome.

Italy's Merchants Ask Relief

ROME, Oct. 2 (AP)—Clothing and textile merchants asked the Italian Government today for relief in meeting taxes and overhead expenses as a result of rationing restrictions on sales.

With business suspended until rationing goes into effect within two weeks, dealers began inventorying their goods for the Government. To avoid a quiet aspect in cities during the paralysis in trading, dealers were informed yesterday they must keep their stores open and their window displays intact, but must bar customers from entering to avert "useless requests."

Premier Benito Mussolini appointed a second Undersecretary of Agriculture today to handle Italy's food rationing and supply problems. The task was assigned to Michele Pascolato, Trieste economist, who has been acting as Vice-Secretary of the Fascist Party.

Italy's bread ration and standard meal regulation went into effect yesterday and the public heard warnings that the few products now unrationed might be brought under strict control.

Commerce now is almost at a standstill with virtually all consumers' goods rationed or about to be rationed, but industry has been instructed to operate on as nearly normal a basis as possible.

An urgent meeting of the Clothing Guild was called for Oct. 7 to work out that industry's situation under new rationing regulations to be made within two weeks. The stock market was still weak and somewhat irregular after two days' slump following announcement of new restrictions on transfers of securities.

The Rome newspaper Il Piccolo declared that authorities could avoid scarcities of food only by general rationing which would apply to such staples as potatoes, a substitute for bread, chocolate and a substitute for cheese.

Il Piccolo said that the bread ration of from one-half to one pound daily a person, defending on occupation, was not much for a bread-eating nation, but that it would assure Italy of at least a daily supply.

Farmers were ordered to intensify food production despite "deficiency of labor, motor fuel, animals and transport."

Restaurants required customers to show bread and spaghetti ration cards. Under the new standard menus they restricted their main dishes to four or five permitted items.

A typical dinner yesterday consisted of soup or spaghetti; liver, tripe or fish with one vegetable, and fruit. In a middle-class restaurant this costs 18 lire, or about 95 cents, plus a 12 per cent service charge.

Pals

ROME, Oct. 2 (AP)—Fascists sought today to contradict reports that Italians dislike their German allies.

Cultural exchanges between the two nations to make their peoples better acquainted were the order of the day after Premier Mussolini gave the signal for pro-German demonstrations by attending the formal opening of the Italo-German Association's 1941-42 year in Rome yesterday.

Alessandro Pavolini, Italian Minister of Culture, told the meeting that reports of friction between Italians and Germans were "Anglo-American lies."

The Minister declared that Italian esteem was growing for "the German fellow fighter—for soldier or sailor and for the Germany of Hitler."

A German military band arrived at Milan for a tour of Italian cities and a ballet corps of the Rome Opera began a tour of German cities at Vienna.

Anti-'Chute Troops Of Women Opposed

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 2 (AP)—Formation of women's organizations to combat parachute troops, was criticized today by Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, of Dallas, Texas, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

"It is not the time," she said in an interview, "for members of women's organizations to go around in uniforms, learn how to shoot and form rifle brigades to combat parachutists. The Federation markedly discourages emotionalism among women in defense.

"The Federation feels that this is the time for the trained woman to keep her foot on the ground and be cool-headed, as well as to give America her best when America calls.

"We feel that as far as women are concerned, national defense right now revolves itself around the home defense program headed by Mayor La Guardia (of New York)."

Funk Says Europe Must Follow Nazis

BERLIN, Oct. 2 (AP)—Economic Minister Walther Funk said yesterday Germany does not want to exercise world domination, but he warned that European countries would have to conduct their economy the way the Nazis desire—"namely, with a continental European objective."

Speaking before the Economic Chamber of Saxony, Herr Funk said Germany "already is in the midst of the reorganization of Europe, and will not permit anyone outside the European continent to dictate the forms and means toward that end."

Lend-Lease Fund Granted to Brazil

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The United States Government today signed a lend-lease agreement with Brazil.

The State Department declined to say how much money was involved but reports were that the loan was between $90,000,000 and $110,000,000.

Because of Brazil's strategically important proximity to Dakar on the African coast, the agreement was deemed the most important signed so far with any Latin-American country. The amount involved is by far the largest made under lend-lease agreements with various Latin-American Nations.

Duke of Windsor Plans To Keep Alberta Ranch

PEKISKO, Alberta, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor told newspapermen yesterday that he intends to keep his "Ep" Ranch in the Alberta foothills indefinitely.

He and the Duchess expect to remain here about a week, but the Duke said that whether they ever would returr to the ranch to live is questionable.

Fascists Launch Purge Of Anti-Nazis in Rome

Second of two articles by the former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on the current tightening of Fascist and German discipline on the Italian people.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A fresh effort to reorganize the Fascist Party is currently under way in Italy. Its objects are:

1. To purge the more rebellious anti-German elements from the Party. Prime movers in this effort are the Germans and the extreme pro-German wing of Italian Fascism. They need to tighten their control at this time when strict rationing is bound to cause more unrest among the Italian people.
2. To rehabilitate Fascism in the eyes of the Italian people.

Ever since the crushing military defeats in Albania and Libya, the prestige of Benito Mussolini's Government has been at low ebb. Grumbling has been universal and open, though not organized or at revolutionary pitch. A housecleaning was inevitable if Fascism was to remain in control, and Rome dispatches now show it to be under way.

Prime movers in this phase of the reorganization are Premier Mussolini himself and his inner circle of advisers who forced Italy into the war and now are trying to cope with the disastrous consequences of their act.

First Step Taken

The outward evidence of this new trend of affairs is the decree published in Rome on Sept. 27. It provides that all appointments to Government positions must be submitted to the Fascist Party for approval. As one correspondent said: "This means that membership in the Party is not enough; one's political record must be such that the nominee can be trusted. . . ."

Following this decree have come carefully guarded comments in the dispatches of the few American correspondents remaining at Rome.

Richard Massock of the Associated Press reported that there will be a "weeding out of lukewarm Fascists from public office."

Herbert L. Matthews reported to the New York Times, after quoting an Italian press attack on upper-class hoarders of food and clothing: "There is a revolutionary trend there which is very Fascist and which must be watched closely in the coming weeks. We may soon see the application in Italy of Machiavelli's advice on the rejuvenation of political movements, which is to 'return to the origins.'"

Censor Cuts In

With the censor already cutting into his dispatch, Mr. Matthews obviously was saying all he could on this ticklish subject. To anyone acquainted with the inner politics of the Fascist movement, he spoke volumes.

For there exist two separate groups within the Party which honestly believe that Fascism—the real thing—has been very much in the eclipse in recent years. Indeed, they consider Signor Mussolini's easy-going, compromising, opportunist leadership in the past decade to have been a travesty on what Fascism claimed to be.

The first of these reformist groups is the pro-German wing of the Party. Its leader is Roberto Farinacci, the hard-as-nails veteran of the Fascist street-fighting days, who is in close contact with Germany. He has been one of the chief advisers of the Duce in his Axis years. This group believes that Italy should have practiced the technical efficiency in army and civil administration which Germany developed, and not merely have preached these virtues.

The second group pressing for reform is that of the younger, militant Fascists. These are the "Sons of the Revolution"—the young firebrands who were brought up on Fascist doctrine, took it seriously, and have been appalled in later years to see how lax soft Party leaders were becoming.

Real Italian Fascists

These younger men deeply feel the disgrace of the military collapse and the subsequent breakdown of morale in the Government and among the people. They are the real representatives of the Fascist type in Italy, and are a force to be reckoned with. They have no acknowledged leaders, for Signor Mussolini permits no one to challenge him. But their rank and file is numerous and leaders are in the making.

The most intriguing aspect of this younger Fascist movement is its nationalism. These boys have been weaned on the most intense patriotic feeling. Many of them accepted the idea of an alliance with Germany easily. But now, with German authority sinking its stanchions deeper into the Italian state, they inevitably will resent this alien control. There were signs of irritation before I left Italy last spring, and one of the closest observers of Party politics predicted at the time that it would increase.

If the Germans groom this genuinely Fascist movement in Italy, therefore, they will do so at the risk of giving Italy a nationalist organization which will, very likely in some future day of German trouble, turn against the Nazis.

One adroit maneuver of the Italian propagandists today, springing out of the effort to rehabilitate Fascism, has been to attack the conservative and frequently pro-British upper classes as enemies of the common people. A number of leading Italian papers of sterner Fascist hue in the past fortnight have been blaming the wealthy for hoarding, creating scarcity of food and clothing, and running up the prices of staple goods to the point where the common laborer cannot buy.

This charge is more than accurate. It was already one of the scandals of Fascism when I was in Italy. This was one of the "laxities" of which the more militant Fascists accuse their leadership. The real responsibility lay with the Government to stop hoarding, but Signor Mussolini's regime was too closely intertwined with the upper class in Italy to be capable of unprejudiced self-criticism.

Nevertheless, propagandists are trying to place the blame for Italy's economic stringency on the wealthy, thereby posing before the common people as the defenders of the poor, a role which pure Fascism always has claimed, but frequently ignored in practice.

Only time can tell whether the ruse will succeed at all, and whether the whole scheme for rebuilding the prestige of the Party can gain popular support. From my own observation, I doubt that Fascism is capable of sufficient regeneration to become a technically efficient dictatorship. The people are too disillusioned by the collapse of Italian armies to be impressed with anything less.

Goblins Plus Blackout

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—A mythical four-day air raid will be climaxed by a blackout in Portland. And is police chief Harry Niles annoyed! The date, Oct. 31, he reminded civilian defense officials, is Halloween night.

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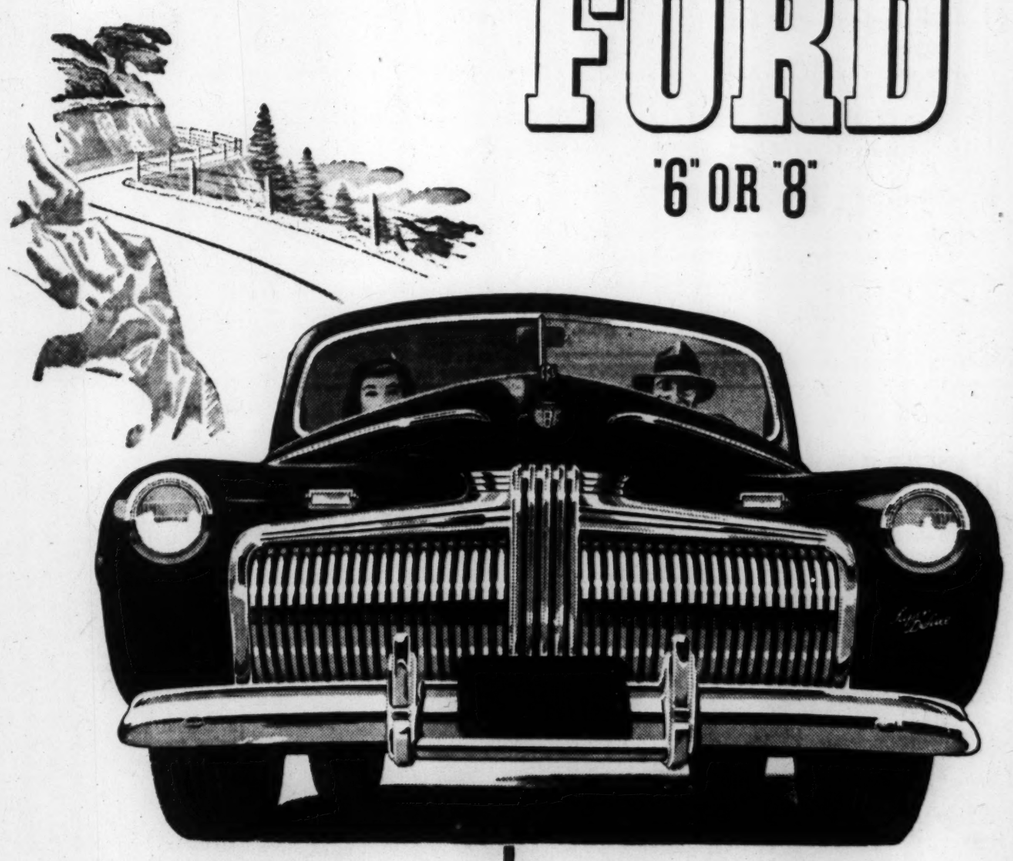

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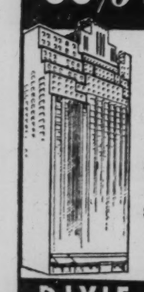

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Graft by NYA Men Is Denied But Charges Will Be Probed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—A general accounting office report to Congress, citing "questionable" transactions by National Youth Administration employees, was termed a "scare story" today by Aubrey Williams, NYA Administrator, who said the purpose was to discredit his organization.

At the same time, Mr. Williams pledged a full investigation and "proper action . . . if any is called for."

Lindsay Warren, Comptroller General, submitted the report to Senate and House Appropriations Committee chairmen yesterday and accompanied it with a letter in which he said NYA had requested the Army not to recruit NYA youths.

The findings of the report were based on questions raised after a discussion last year involving NYA Employment Placement Bureaus.

"Questionable" transactions attributed to employees by the investigators included travel expenses and intermingling of private and official business; acceptance of lecture fees; filing of false claims; payment of per diem compensation while on annual leave; designation of headquarters for convenience of employees; employment of personnel for use by another agency; compensation paid husband for services performed by wife; Christmas cards "apparently printed at Government expense"; and excessive use of telephones.

Mr. Warren's letter said NYA files showed each State had a certain youth quota which must be maintained to justify fund allocations, and in 1939:

"In order to maintain the quotas, thereby using the moneys already appropriated by the Congress and thus apparently to justify requests for subsequent appropriations, the National Youth Administration reduced the age limitation from 18 to 17 years and later to 16 years for youths who could receive aid and also requested the Army recruiting officers to refrain from contracting, for the purpose of enlistment, youths employed," Mr. Warren continued.

Mr. Williams was quoted by the report as telling the investigators that they might find certain matters which appeared to be illegal but that he "was only interested in seeing that the youth of the country were receiving the benefits he felt were intended to be received by them by Congress, and the benefits he had been instructed by his 'boss' to see that they did receive."

Mr. Williams declared the Accounting Office "went far afield in matters which were none of their business" in criticizing "legislative policy and administrative procedure."

Britain Shrouded By Smoke Screens

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Vast smoke screens extending for many miles were reported in use in Britain to protect industrial centers from air attack.

Sets of smoke-producing apparatus manned by soldiers were said to have been set up all over the country.

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Wonders of Research: Tiny Crystals

Units of rare mineral are so small that it requires 1,000 to measure an inch.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A new yellow-orange mineral whose crystals are so small that 1,000 of them placed end to end equal only one inch is the latest good-will ambassador being used to promote neighborliness between the Argentina Republic and the United States.

The new mineral is sarmientite, named for Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, former President of the Republic. Its measurement and identification is a triumph for natural science for it is possibly the smallest mineral crystal whose angles ever have been measured. Its possible uses are being studied.

The story of sarmientite is one of international co-operation among individuals and governments. It dips deep into the history of crystallography, the science of crystals, and it demonstrates the interdependence of natural scientists of all nations.

Some weeks ago a package of minerals arrived by air mail at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. An accompanyiing letter from Dr. Victorio Angelelli, geologist of Argentina, explained that the contents had been found in the Santa Elena mine, high in the mountains of Western Argentina, and that he suspected it was a new mineral.

Samuel G. Gordon, Academy minerologist, went to work immediately with all the instruments and resources at hand and quickly discovered that the substance was a mineral composed of tiny prisms whose length measured only one third the thickness of a human hair. He transferred it to a delicate instrument known as a two-circle goniometer and began to study it in detail.

Slowly he rotated the crystal while a light beam played upon it. With an eye pressed to the "telescope" he watched. Suddenly a maltese cross-like signal flashed in the eyepiece, and he knew he had located one face of the crystal. He continued to rotate the crystal until all the faces were located then turned it on its other axis in the second circle and completed his readings. Then with additional mathematical calculations, the prism's angles and shape emerged from the unknown.

The naming of sarmiento is more than a good will gesture toward the Argentine. Senor Sarmiento was a great figure in his country. At different times he held the Ministries of Education and the Interior, was Minister to Washington, and finally President of the Republic. He brought ideals of education to Argentina, importing many American teachers to further his dream of a modern system of schools. He also founded the great Cordoba Academy of Science.

How Goniometer Works

The latest model of two-circle goniometer (angle-measurer from the Greek) resembles a theodolite which measures horizontal and verticle angles. The stage upon which the crystal is mounted has a horizontal circle graduated to read to minutes, which gives the angles of "latitude" of the crystal face, and a vertical circle, similarly graduated, which gives the angles of "longitude."

The crystal is observed through a telescope, which has a pair of crossed hairs for centering, while a beam of light rays is thrown onto the face of the crystal from a "collimating" tube. The tube marshals the light rays from the lamo into parallel order and by means of a cross-shaped shutter projects the beam in the shape of a cross which makes it easier to line up the beam with the cross-hairs of the telescope.

Each face of the crystal is turned upon the axis of one circle and then the other until it reflects the cross of light onto the crossed hairs of the telescope. As a facet is brought to this position its "latitude" and "longitude" are read from the two circles. The process is similar to observations made by a ship's navigator in "shooting" the sun to find his position at sea.

When all the angles have been noted in a book, in which the crystal has been sketched, a map or projection is made of all the faces to bring out their mathematical relations to one another. Results on the chart are usually beautiful patterns of symmetry.

Meteor Hunt

An expedition will seek to determine this week whether huge, unusual pits in northeastern Arizona were dug by fiery fragments which formed the tail of a mammoth meteor as it crashed to the earth centuries ago.

The pits are located near isolated Chevalon Canyon about 40 miles southeast of the famous meteor crater 23 miles southwest of Winslow. While the existence of the strange-looking pits has been known to ranchers for many years, they attached no importance to them, believing them to be sinkholes, or volcanic cones common to the area.

Dissimilarity of the pits to sink holes and volcanic cones was noted recently by a straoliner pilot as he flew at 20,000 feet across Arizona. He later led a ground party to the locality, and found about 30 pits, varying in size from 300 feet in diameter and 150 feet deep to 50 by 20 feet.

Dr. H. H. Ninniger, meteor authority of Denver, Colo., will head a party in the next few days which will first fly over the pits and then go by horseback to inspect them. Dr. Ninniger said the pits may substantiate his theory that the great meteor near Winslow exploded on land contact and sent a shower of meteorites plowing into the earth to dig the holes.

Universe of Elements

Of the four basic elements in the universe, nitrogen and carbon comprise less than 1 per cent of the earth's weight; hydrogen found mostly in oceans, is only 1½ per cent and only oxygen exists in abundance, Prof. Henry Norris Russell, Director of the Princeton University Observatory said recently to members of the American Association for the advancement of Science meeting in Chicago.

Dr. Russell listed eight elements comprising 98½ per cent of the total weight of the earth as indicated by analysis of its crust: oxygen, sodium, magnesium, aluminum, silicon, potassium, calcium, and iron. Hydrogen, he pointed out, adds only another ½ per cent, with the other 79 known earthly elements forming the remaining 1 per cent.

The striking disparity found in respect to hydrogen and other gaseous elements in the earth is a natural outcome of the earth being condensed from a mixture like that of the more diffused stars. In the stars, hydrogen represents the bulk of chemical substance, he said.

Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia

Samuel G. Gordon

Mineralogist of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, shown with the goniometer with which he measured the tiny mineral crystal, sarmientite.

Uruguay's Health Envoy Coming to U. S. Parley

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 2 (AP)—Uruguay's Public Health Minister, Juan Cesar Musio Fournier, and his wife left Buenos Aires by airplane today for the United States. Señor Fournier will attend a Sanitary Congress in Atlantic City and also lecture at Harvard University, the University of Wisconsin, and in St. Louis.

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'My! My! He's Actually Got Iron Sash Weights in His House'

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—The time may not be far distant when members of the country club set will boast about the copper coils in their heating system and the cast-iron sash weights in their windows rather than the commodiousness of the rooms and the vistas of the landscaping. Which simply means that already applications for material preference ratings are accumulating at the office of Charles F. Palmer, Atlanta, Ga., building man who is now Defense Housing Co-ordinator, although the new defense system is less than a fortnight old, and that the preference for houses costing no more than $6,000, to be used for defense workers, is already taking hold.

In fact, with the urgent need for 300,000 defense homes, of which the Government and public agencies will build 100,000, the time may not be far distant when the building of big, comfortable private homes and country estates costing $15,000 or more will be postponed for the emergency. And Banker A will whisper to Lawyer B that he managed to wrangle a beautiful pre-Palmer bronze plumbing spigot for his set tubs, while Lawyer B will boastfully reply, Tut, Tut, he just got 50 linear feet of galvanized iron spout from the old barn behind his house, which he is going to paint up for the new home and make serve "for the duration."

No Positive Limit

There is no positive limit on big homes as yet, but as shortages grow increasingly acute the man who wants a mansion may be able to have one on certain rather uncomfortable conditions—that he foregoes wall-board, steel beams, electrical equipment and all his plumbing. In which case he will probably decide that he won't build just yet, after all.

To be more specific about it, a complete system has now been set up designed to give preference to defense housing in special areas and given towns and cities, while other building comes second, or waits. The two requirements for the defense homes are that (1) they shall not cost over $6,000, or if built to lease should not rent for over $50 a month; and (2) that they must be built in one of 275 so-called "defense housing critical areas."

Mr. Palmer insists that the Government has no wish to restrict home building, but that it is scarcity of materials which is the restrictive factor. What the Government is trying to do is simply to allocate the goods so that they will do the most good for defense, with emphasis laid, of course, on construction for defense workers.

As between Banker Burlingham, who wants to build a summer bungalow in the woods for his family, and Widow Weischeski, who wants to put up a home with a lower floor apartment for rent to airplane plant workers in San Diego, the Government will give preference to Mrs. Weischeski every time.

How Enforced

How are these priorities enforced? The builder goes to his local lending institution, the place where he always does business. He finds there complete lists of critical materials. Also a list of defense areas where homes are needed. He will have to make application for preference rating, and the Office of Defense Housing Co-ordination passes on it. Preference rating may mean more in months to come than it does now, as shortages grow acute.

This system doesn't mean that private building will stop or even that, on the whole, it will necessarily be curtailed. It's the second biggest industry in the country and employs an army of men whose discharge would be disastrous. In some areas building might be greatly increased. The defense emergency requires 300,000 homes in a hurry. So there is likely to be an appreciable shift in the kind of homes and the spots where building goes up.

Looking over the "critical areas" in defense one finds towns like Childersburg, Ala., where the big smokeless powder plant is going up, listed besides those under Massachusetts: "Boston, Falmouth, Greenfield, Pittsfield, Springfield, Holyoke and Worcester." The whole of the District of Columbia is included. Great cities like Brooklyn and Chicago are down; in fact it, large part it looks like an urbanizing trend, although with considerable exceptions.

Under "critical materials" it turns out that metals play a good deal bigger part in a house than many home-dwellers suspected: you may have forgotten about those copper coils in the water heater; the insect screens, the metal cable and conduits, gutters and flashings. A note in the tentative official list, under firing equipment, says "oil burners eliminated from eastern seaboard area." This is the list for which "priorities assistance will be given for the construction of defense housing."

Finally, if certain types of housing are now delayed or postponed it may be all to the national good in the long run. After the war ends there will be a big demand for homes that will cushion postwar reconstruction.

Swope Opposes Neutrality Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Herbert Bayard Swope, a member of the executive body of the Committee to Defend America in a statement today, called on the Congress and the Administration to "drop the hypocrisy of neutrality."

Mr. Swope struck out hard at the provisions of the Neutrality Act which prevents the arming of American merchant vessels or sending United States vessels into combat zones, declaring that as long as these provisions exist, the Nazis can attack American ships wherever and whenever they find it expedient.

"Give them a little time and their strategists will draw up a map placing the Caribbean in an Axis-declared 'combat zone,'" Mr. Swope continued.

"To halt this Nazi threat we are determined to shoot Axis raiders on sight in our defensive waters and to rush our supplies across the seas to Britain, Russia, China and all other nations fighting the Axis on its home grounds."

Mr. Swope held that some provisions of the "mis-called" Neutrality Act "may be worth keeping." In this connection he named munitions export control.

"That is for Congress and the President to work out," he continued. "But let's repeal the present act and put those worthwhile provisions in a new bill so as to get rid of this mistaken concept of 'neutrality' once and for all."

Navy Planes Get Fighting Names

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Navy has given fighting names to its warplanes, supplanting the letter-numeral designations with such colorful names as Wildcat, Devastator, and Avenger.

Two of the names are adopted from British titles given American-built craft. The Brewster F-2A fighter will be called the Buffalo, and the Consolidated PBY patrol bomber Catalina.

Dive bombers will be dubbed as follows: The Curtiss, SB2-C, the Helldiver; the Douglas SBD, the Dauntless, and the Vought 2B2U the Vindicator.

The Brewster 2B2A scout bomber will be called Buccaneer.

Other original designations and their new names:

Fighters: Grumman F4F, Wildcat; Vought F4U, Corsair.

Observation scouts: Curtiss SO3C, Seagull; the Navy PS2N and the Vought OS2U, both to be called Kingfishers.

Patrol bombers: Boeing PBB, Sea Ranger; Martin PBM, Mariner; Consolidated PB2Y, Coronado.

Torpedo bomber: Douglas TBD, Devastator; Grumman TBF, Avenger.

Reply to Ickes: Pelley Says 23,595 Tank Cars Available

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—The railroads of the Nation continued to argue with Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes today as to whether they have tank car facilities for ending the East Coast gas shortage.

John J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, after a personal attack from Mr. Ickes Oct. 1, disclosed to the Senate Gasoline Investigating Committee that a check on Sept. 27 showed a surplus of more than 23,595 empty tank cars on hand at petroleum loading points.

Mr. Ickes had told the Committee that at the maximum there might be 5,192 tank cars available. He charged that Mr. Pelley was anxious to have the railroads solve the shortage so as to ward off construction of a pipe line oil companies want to have built from Texas to New Jersey.

Without mentioning Mr. Ickes by name, Mr. Pelley refuted his testimony and re-enforced earlier estimates of tank car availability on which the Senate Committee chiefly based its recent statement that there is no shortage of oil transportation facilities to the East Coast and asked Mr. Ickes to remove present restrictions on consumption.

Surplus of 20,000

"Although about 4,000 cars have been assigned to the Atlantic Seaboard oil service since I appeared before your Committee, there still remained on last Saturday, Sept. 27, a surplus of substantially more than 20,000 cars, over and above a supply ample to take care of loadings for two days," Mr. Pelley told the Committee.

He submitted a statement to them showing location of the cars.

"To handle that presents no problem for the railroads," he insisted.

His Association's check of idle tank cars as of 8 a. m. Sept. 27, Mr. Pelley told the Committee, showed enough empty cars on hand at loading points to take care of the loadings for that day and the next, with a surplus of 23,595 cars. In addition, there were stored elsewhere than at loading points 993 serviceable empty tank cars, making a total surplus that day of more than 24,000, he said.

Ickes' Charge Refuted

Mr. Ickes' charge, taken from Temporary National Economy Committee records, that the Association of American Railroads has spent more than $100,000,000 since 1918 "on propaganda and lobbying activities" was refuted by Mr. Pelley with the explanation:

"The sums mentioned as having been spent by the railroads 'on propaganda and lobbying activities' were actually those spent through the years by various associations and committees in doing for the railroads those things which can be done better by joint action than they can by each railroad individually. Nearly two thirds of the sum mentioned was spent for joint preparation and publication of tariffs as required by law."

Meanwhile, study of the new October gasoline restrictions, issued this time by Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities, instead of by Secretary Ickes, indicates that violators of the orders will be subject to stiff penalties for the first time. Fines, jail sentences, and plant seizure can be imposed on companies that fail to observe the 10 per cent cut in deliveries to filling stations.

The new order also strikes commercial vehicles and taxicabs off the unrestricted list. Filling stations still must give all the gasoline needed to cars operated by physicians, ambulances, Government cars, and vehicles necessary for the public health or safety.

The Senate Committee adjourned for an indefinite period after hearing Mr. Pelley and receiving a plea from the American Automobile Association for an end to the 7 p. m. curfew on gasoline sales.

"Night closing of gasoline stations," Russell E. Singer, AAA General Manager wrote the Committee, "has become merely a trade advantage maintained by force of Government influence whereby retailers of gas have been enabled to reduce the cost of doing business."

Mr. Singer submitted results of an AAA survey showing that filling stations in 19 out of 25 eastern cities are evading the gasoline fair-price schedule set by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

Lehigh to Honor Packer, Its Founder

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 2 (AP)—Lehigh University will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary tomorrow and honor Asa Packer, the farmer-industrialist who founded it to give others the education he never had.

Awarding of honorary degrees will precede a review of the University's program since Packer established the institution with an initial gift of $500,000 and the 57 acres of Bethlehem's South Mountain where Lehigh's campus now lies.

Packer, Connecticut-born, came to Pennsylvania's Lehigh Valley as a boy to rise from farmer to builder of the Lehigh Railroad. His gifts to Lehigh—which today has 1,750 undergraduates in its colleges of arts and sciences, business administration and engineering—have totaled about $3,000,000 and four buildings.

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U. S. Army Force in Iceland With Vast Equipment Supplies

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Sept. 17 (Delayed) (AP)—A field force of the United States Army—infantry, artillery, and engineer, signal, ordnance and medical units—has arrived here with vast supplies of equipment and materials to make this one of the most formidable fortresses of the north.

The Americans brought what their commander, Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, called "some interesting equipment" — skis, snowshoes and Garand automatic rifles for every man—to take over camps built by United States Marines and British forces.

Maj. Gen. H. O. Curtis, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces and general officer commanding the British troops on the islands, continues in command of all soldiers, including the American contingent.

[The arrival of American naval and marine forces in Iceland was announced on July 7, although American officers were seen there as early as mid-May. United States Air Corps units also are on the island. On Sept. 25, the arrival of U. S. Army nurses was disclosed.]

With Precision

The American disembarkation was carried out with precision. While General Bonesteel was met ashore by General Curtis, men struggled quietly all day, pulling the equipment of modern warfare from the holds of the great transports.

General Bonesteel, making his formal arrival, took the salute along with General Curtis, Brig. Gen. John Marston, Commander of U. S. Marine forces in Iceland, and Admiral Scott, the British naval officer commanding—in a walk along rows of light infantrymen.

Huge cranes lifted trucks, telephone poles, cement mixers, guns, the latest fighter aircraft, from the big transports to the docks. Lighters filled with material from the big ships were worked by puffing tugs alongside the smaller piers.

General Bonesteel immediately called upon the Regent of Iceland, the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister and said that when all was prepared there would be maneuvers "in which we will all be in together. There is no difference between the Army and Navy and Marines—British, American or Norwegian."

General Curtis, aside from welcoming General Bonesteel at the dockside, sent him a formal letter declaring:

Shoulder to Shoulder

"Troops of two great democracies are standing here shoulder to shoulder in the fight for freedom against Nazidom.

"On my own behalf and that of the British forces in Iceland, may I extend to you and to the United States Army about to land a most hearty welcome to Iceland.

"During recent weeks the British forces have deeply appreciated the privilege of working in the closest co-operation with their friends, the United States Marines and the United States air force, in the defense of this vital strategic point. Now, all are looking forward to the same honor with the United States Army."

General Bonesteel replied:

"It is with distinct soldierly pride and appreciation that I hasten to acknowledge your most cordial letter of welcome to me and to the latest American addition to the common defense of this island.

"Such a gesture of comradeship and good will from the veterans who have blazed the trail of Icelandic defense is a spur to our finest effort."

Sveinn Jbornsson, Iceland's Regent, expressed the hope that "the American soldiers and people of Iceland will soon learn to like each other and be able to live happily side by side."

Lord and Lady Halifax Return

Wide World

Viscount Halifax
British Ambassador to the United States.

Viscountess Halifax
Returns with Lord Halifax from visit to England.

New U. S. Army Will Excel Nazi—Division Against Division

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE CHARLES, La.—Just how good is this army of ours? How does it compare, for example, with the German Army?

That is what everyone wants to know after the questions about morale and equipment and officer competance and training have all been argued to the exhaustion of most concerned.

The answer is that it has the makings of an excellent army to perform certain limited tasks. As the blueprints stand today it will never be a match single-handed for the German Army. But there is every reason to believe that by next summer it will be in shape to meet a significant portion of the Germany Army on more than equal terms.

The United States is not building an army which could ever meet the entire German army. It is building an army which could, theoretically, participate with other armies in the overthrow of Hitler's armies. It is intended as part of a coalition of forces, and therefore can never be compared directly with the German Army.

20-Year Effort

Hitler's army was conceived and planned as a military force which would probably have to fight alone against a powerful coalition. Germany spent over 20 years (the process began long before Hitler) building an army as nearly capable of fighting all the balance of the world as German ingenuity could produce.

The result was a German armed force far exceeding anything being planned or prepared in the United States today. Hitler had over 263 divisions in his vast armies when he launched his invasion of Russia. Over 160 divisions are employed today in the Russian operation. Another 60 divisions are constantly ready on the English Channel coast to meet any move Great Britain might attempt towards a landing on the continent. At least 30 divisions more are in reserve in Germany proper and about 20 divisions are in the Balkans.

Compared with such enormous forces the new United States Army is small. It consists today of 35 divisions and will not reach more than 56 by next summer unless plans are drasticaly revised upward. In other words the entire United States Army a year from now will not equal in size the force Hitler is holding on the Channel Coast against Britain while the bulk of his forces are engaged in Russia.

Nazi Police Troops

But this does not mean that the United States Army is worthless in size. Hitler will never be able to dispose of his entire army against any one opponent. He built his huge army for a good reason. He and the German High Command which paved the way for him knew long in advance that the German path of conquest would rouse the world against them.

It is probably a safe assumption that from the day Hitler attacked Russia he set aside 60 divisions permanently for Russian service, just as a force of 60 divisions has been allocated permanently to the English Channel and North Sea Coast against Britain.

Of course if organized Russian military resistance survives through the winter Hitler will have to maintain a much larger force on the Russian front. He will require at least 80 divisions to hold a Russian front defensively, according to expert opinion, while he is using 160 divisons now in his offensive and still hasn't won his great victory. This means that he must keep at least 150 divisions in Russia as long as he wants to attack and never dares to cut them below 80 until and unless he has first destroyed the organized Russian armies.

Armies of Occupation

And there are other German divisions irrevocably committed. Many parts of the Balkans must be held down by German troops, or an uprising would result. It is a safe assumption that at least 20 divisions must be maintained in Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Balkans to assure effective German occupation and control. That brings the number up to 160.

Another five divisions at least can be added to this for Italy if latest word of increasing Italian aversion to Hitler's war can be believed. As a matter of fact there is every logical reason, and much factual information, to substantiate the estimate of 10 German divisions as being the number necessary to keep Italy in the war. This brings to 170 the number of German divisions which are permanently tied to a front or locality and therefore unavailable for new ventures or to meet any new threat.

The balance is 93 divisions. Probably some further deductions might be made from this. But to be realistic it can be assumed that 93 divisions represent roughly the balance of military striking power which Hitler could employ beyond his existing commitments, after a complete Russian victory.

Power of United States

Considered in these terms a United States Army of 56 divisions would become a power factor in the European military balance. Such an army, backed by the United States Navy and output of the American arms industry 12 months from now, would be more than enough to take and hold the entire southern coast of the Mediterranean.

It would also be enough to launch an anti-Axis invasion of the continent through the Spanish peninsula if it had first gained a solid grip on the southern side of the Straits of Gibraltar. A portion of this force would be enough to make a descent on Norway if Germany was being heavily engaged on other fronts at the same time.

Just how the United States Army would be employed if the United States entered the war is, of course, speculative.

Division for division the writer is confident that by next summer the United States Army will be a considerably better army than the German. I have seen both the German in action and the American in maneuvers.

An army of 20 American divisions would of course be no match for 60 German divisions, or even 40. But I am confident that 20 American divisions like the Second Infantry or the First and Second Armored which I saw in the Louisiana maneuvers would be equal to 20 divisions in any army, including Hitler's.

Walkouts Tie Up Shipbuilding; Briggs Body Workers Go Back

By the Associated Press

Ship construction on the Gulf Coast was hampered today by two walkouts, one of which threatened to spread among Congress of Industrial Organizations craftsmen all over Alabama, while a Detroit auto strike affecting 20,000 workers was settled.

Steve Martin, business agent of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (C. I. O.), announced that members of the Union at Mobile had voted to call an official strike and start picketing two yards of the Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company there unless demands were met. He said 2,500 men had walked off.

Further, Mr. Martin said, C. I. O. headquarters at Birmingham had agreed to call out 162,000 affiliated members throughout Alabama if Gov. Frank M. Dixon should attempt to send the State Guard to Mobile. The Union spokesman said the walkout was in protest to alleged violation of the Union's contract with the company and because of the firm's refusal to raise wages "when the time came to raise wages.".

A company official said the trouble started when Mr. Martin "wanted to fire a man who was soliciting A. F. of L. memberships."

Pascagoula, Miss.—Several hundred A. F. of L. welders remained away from work at the Ingalls Shipbuilding Plant, reportedly in a disagreement over wage scales. However, neither company nor union officials would make a statement on the specific differences. The yard builds all-steel-welded vessels, and operations were expected to be crippled if the welders remain away from work long.

Detroit—Settlement of a dispute at the Briggs Body Plant made it possible for the Chrysler Corporation to reopen its Plymouth Division, which depends upon Briggs for bodies. The strike was ended in an unusual manner—with the approval of the C. I. O. Auto Workers Union, 15 leaders of the strike were discharged. The dispute involved the seniority of workmen.

Pittsburgh—Dignified hotel executives operated elevators and cooked meals today as the Steel City's eight principal hotels strove to accommodate 3,500 guests inconvenienced by a strike.

The walkout of 2,400 service employees of the hostelries Sept. 30 left their managers and white-collar workers with the necessity of performing menial tasks themselves.

Smaller hotels, unaffected by the strike, were doing a landslide business.

Elizabeth, N. J.—Six hundred men employed on the night shift of the Waverly Terminal Plant of Breeze Corporations, Inc., walked out last midnight. They were members of the C. I. O. United Auto Workers, and said they struck in protest against failure to settle wage negotiations for a new contract.

The Union asked a minimum of 75 cents an hour with 10- to 15-cent increases for various classifications. The present scales were undisclosed. The Breeze firm has $18,000,000 worth of airplane armor contracts. Four other plants were unaffected.

Sandusky, Ohio — A union spokesman said welders, steamfitters and iron workers refused to walk through a picket line of striking A. F. of L. clerks and go to work today at the $32,000,000 Plum Brook ordnance plant. The spokesman — Albert Nebergel, union business agent—said A. F. of L. truck drivers did report for work, but were sent home because of lack of work due to the walkout. He did not estimate the number.

Aid for French Prisoners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—The Co-ordinating Council of French Relief Societies, with headquarters at 4 West Fifty-Eighth Street, is out today to raise $30,000 to cheer French war prisoners at Christmas time.

A Christmas tree has been set up in Plaza Square, close by the Council's headquarters, and each night will see a new electric bulb attached to its branches. Each bulb will represent the acquisition of $1,000 toward the $30,000 goal sought. Confidence was voiced today that not only will the goal be reached, but that the many friends of France in New York would see that the fund was oversubscribed.

Miss Anne Morgan, known for her devotion to France and her work during the first World War and subsequently for France, heads the Co-ordinating Committee, which will pack the boxes and bundles to be dispatched to the German internment camps where the French war prisoners are held. The American Red Cross will ship the goods from New York to Lisbon, where the International Red Cross will pick them up and send them to Geneva by way of Marseilles. Assurances have been obtained from European representatives of the American Red Cross, the Quakers and the Young Men's Christian Association that food packages and other gifts to the French war prisoners will not be confiscated by the Germans.

"Our English friends are sending packages to English prisoners," Clair G. Irish, an American who has spent 22 years in business in France, told Miss Morgan and the group who started the drive here yesterday. "If there were danger of them falling into German hands, the British would have refused to let them pass the blockade."

Mrs. Anthony D. Cassatt, Campaign Chairman, read a letter from Charles Boyer, in which he spoke of a call he made aboard a Free French vessel at Los Angeles, Calif. He offered gifts to members of the crew, he said, but they declined them, asking instead that packages be sent to French prisoners of war.

Hans Habe, formerly a member of the Twenty-First Regiment de Marche des Voluntaires, who escaped from a prison camp at Dieuze, also spoke, describing the diet of the average French prisoner. This, he said, consisted of soup and a bit of bread.

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The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Third Sunday, 4:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Christian Science Lectures

Sunday, Oct. 12, 3 p. m. Auspices Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Tuesday noon, Oct. 21, 12:15 p. m. Auspices of The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 15.35mc (19.5m), 17.75mc (16.9m).
Note—To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 1 hour additional for British Summer Time.

Seattle Union Heads

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 2 (AP)—The Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. last night re-elected John P. Frey, President and Joseph McDonnagh Secretary-Treasurer.

RAF Trainees in South Carolina Delight in Dialectal Differences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, S. C. — England's clipped verbiage and the Southern drawl mingle here every day now as around 100 RAF fledglings receive their preliminary introduction into the intricacies of modern airplane piloting, but it's all done in the greatest good humor and with something approaching mutual admiration and wonder.

Approximately 66 English boys of high school age arrived last June to begin their "breaking-in" course. For most of them, this spelled their first flying experience, as their sketchy training before leaving home had been confined entirely to ground school preliminaries.

Their ten-week "hitch" at Camden is merely an additional step in a three-stage preparation for their eventual tryst with Göring's scavengers. Both the Britishers and the American lads alike, who are sent to Camden for pilot instruction for the U. S. Army, get 60 hours of flight training.

Following "induction," they are transferred to another field for their basic training. Here, in heavier ships, they endeavor to master the art of flying for another ten weeks and chalk up 70 hours in the air to their experience. Then the agenda unrolls ten more weeks of advanced training and an additional 70 hours, making a total of 200 hours which completes the training period. These schools are all segments of the far-reaching Southeast Air Corps Training Center, with headquarters at Maxwell Field, Ala., Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver, commanding.

A number of the English youths have visited historic spots in the vicinity of their training center, among them Camden's famous tree which tradition claims was planted by General Marquis de Lafayette shortly after the Revolution. It's rumored, too, that the instructors of the RAF lads are using now as their quarters historic Deare Place, where General Washington and Lafayette stopped on their visit to Camden during Revolutionary days.

Camden has extended true Southern hospitality to the lonesome lads from old England and they've shown their appreciation by their irreproachable conduct and sincere gratitude. It makes them "feel at home" in a far land, so to speak.

"I couldn't quite grasp the full import of their meaning," one slightly puzzled but enthusiastic host acknowledged, "and when I used the customary interrogation remark 'huh,' they fairly doubled up with mirth. I noticed they were very sparing with what they termed at home as luxuries, including sugar in their tea, of which they used very little. Conserving sweets is one of the iron-clad rules in England right now."

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Two Czech Generals Shot in Nazi Executions

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Oct. 2

The execution of two retired Brigadier Generals and several other unidentified Czechs raised to approximately 100 today the number of persons who have been killed by firing squads in the German Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia within the past few days.

Authorized German sources said, however, that the capital sentence had not yet been carried out on Czech Premier Gen. Alois Elias, who was convicted by a German Peoples' Court at Prague Oct. 1 of "preparing for high treason and abetting the enemy."

General Elias was said to have made a full confession, but it was stated he had appealed for clemency.

Coincidental with the new executions in Bohemia were reports of a Greek uprising with machine guns, hand grenades and revolvers in Bulgarian-occupied Macedonia, and in Hungary of 60 persons killed in the Banat region for attempted sabotage.

Nazi Fliers Ambushed

From Zagreb, Croatia, it was reported that a dozen German airmen en route to the airport here were fired on from the shadow of a building on the night of Sept. 30 and two of them were killed.

The remaining 10 men charged in the direction of the shooting, it was said, and captured six men carrying pistols. The prisoners later were described as Communists.

A decree issued Oct. 2 provided that in event of any further "Communist attacks on persons or property" 10 "known Communists" would be executed in case the guilty persons are not apprehended within 10 days.

In another part of German-occupied Europe, two Frenchmen were reported by the Brüsseler (Brussels) Zeitung to have been executed following their conviction by a German military court on charges of espionage.

The two Czech Generals, whose names were given as Dolecal and Svatek, were convicted of premeditating treason, of committing industrial sabotage, and possessing forbidden firearms.

More Trials Forecast

Further trials were forecast as the Gestapo examined almost 300 other Czechs rounded up since last week under a state of emergency decreed to stamp out alleged hostile acts and sabotage.

Germans pronounced an incipient Czech revolt "in hand" as 39 new capital sentences were handed down in the Protectorate, according to the Dienst Aus Deutschland news commentary, and a state of emergency was extended to additional districts.

The German radio was heard to say the state of emergency had been extended to three new areas, making nine in all.

Besides the 39 new sentences, Dienst said another 228 persons had been arrested by the Gestapo on charges of preparation for high treason and economic sabotage. Some of these later were released, however, it said.

There has been no official total of capital punishment sentences and executions in the Protectorate since the state of emergency was declared Sept. 28.

Separate, unofficial compilations based on figures released by DNB and Dienst Aus Deutschland, however, indicated that 130 Czechs either have been executed or sentenced.

Reich's Gestapo leader in Czechoslovakia Reinhard Heydrich also decreed control of food supply and distribution in the Protectorate through establishment of special economic supervision bureaus.

Their purpose, Dienst said, was to combat sabotage of foodstuffs.

Heydrich Promoted

Herr Heydrich, whose investigation of conditions in the Protectorate have brought executions to many Czechs, has been raised to the rank of General of the Security Police by Hitler, it was made known.

He came here from Norway, where his presence coincided with the declaration of a state of civil siege by German occupation authorities.

Unrest in Hungary was intensified when German authorities, seeking to halt acts of sabotage which they attributed to Communist elements in Hungary, were reported to have announced that 38 alleged Communists would be taken from Nagybeckerek Prison and hanged publicly in the event of further violence.

The announcement, the Hungarian newspaper Magyarorsag said in a dispatch from Subotica, followed the execution of 60 persons in Banat—the Hungarian-occupied part of former Yugoslavia—for attempted train wreckings and killings.

Public Hangings

Thirty of those killed, the paper declared, were shot after being caught with weapons and explosives in an alleged plot to assassinate officials. The other 12—described as Communist prisoners—were hanged in public on order of German military authorities in reprisal for an attempt to wreck a passenger train by removing rails, the paper said.

As a result of attempts to sabotage communications, German authorities were said to have issued an order holding the civil population responsible for guarding railways from dusk to dawn from now until Oct. 11.

Colette Sentenced

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 2 (AP)—Paul Colette has been sentenced to excution by a special state tribunal in Paris for the attempted assassination of Pierre Laval and Marcel Déat last Aug. 28, it was announced today.

The announcement gave no details of the trial and did not indicate when the sentence would be executed.

M. Laval, former Premier of France, and M. Déat, both of whom are proponents of collaboration with Germany, are convalescing from bullet wounds.

M. Laval who had asked that his assailant be spared the capital penalty, arrived at his estate near Vichy Oct. 1, while M. Déat was released at the same time from a hospital at Versailles.

The attempted assassination occurred while M. Laval and M. Déat were attending a Paris review of a volunteer French Legion recruited for service with the German Army in Russia.

M. Colette had enlisted in the Legion, apparently for the sole purpose of obtaining the opportunity for an attempt on M. Laval's life. He was seized immediately after he had broken from the ranks of the recruits and fired his pistol point blank at M. Laval.

Free French Power Grows Says Leader

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader, said today that "little by little vast French resistance is forming again and we are justified in believing it will have an increasing influence on events of the war."

Speaking at an Allied press luncheon, he said the primary task of his new National Committee was to organize direct French resistance "not alone in territories which already have been freed but throughout the whole of France and her Empire."

Canada Cuts Production Of Radios and Stoves

OTTAWA, Oct. 2 (AP)—Canadian domestic production of radios, refrigerators, stoves, vacuum cleaners, and electric washing machines has been reduced to 75 per cent of 1940 output, the Department of Munitions and Supply announced yesterday.

Monarchs Find Haven in Democracy

Wide World, Associated Press, International, © Harris & Ewing

Six Rulers Await War's End in Britain

(1) King Peter II of Yugoslavia. (2) King Haakon VII of Norway. (3) Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. (4) King Zog of Albania. (5) Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg. (6) King George of Greece

Six Exiled Rulers Find Solace in Britain

By Harold Hobson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 2—The recent arrival here of King George of Greece has given Britain a decided corner in kings.

There are in Britain today more monarchs than at any time in the past, except perhaps at times of great ceremonial such as coronations. Furthermore, these crowned heads are now actually resident here, indefinitely, though only temporarily.

Four kings—George of Greece, Haakon of Norway, Peter of Yugoslavia, and Zog of Albania—and two women sovereigns—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg—have taken refuge from Nazi tyranny in the relative peace of front-line London or in the quiet of the English countryside.

Grow Democratic

These six would have been seven but for British victories in Africa. Otherwise Emperor Haile Selassie still would be in his villa at Bath instead of at his palace in Addis Ababa.

These exiled monarchs are becoming steadily more democratic in their ways and thought, according to statements made by their representatives here. They remain as heads of their respective governments; their authority is respected by their subjects all over the world; but they have accepted readily the necessity forced on them by the conditions of war to cut down the ceremony associated with the maintenance of courts and now live, it is said, entirely as private individuals.

King Haakon of Norway, for example, even in his own country, was a keen theater-goer. After being hounded by German airplanes from one refuge in Norway to another, he is now finding pleasure and solace in an imaginative escape provided by London theaters.

King Haakon is to be seen now and then dining at one of London's luxury leading hotels, such as the Savoy or Claridge's.

Queen Wilhelmina lives in a country house near London, and is taking advantage, as all the world knows, of unique opportunities to develop her skill as a radio speaker. She discovered her ability along this line in the years before the war in microphone addresses she used to make to the Netherlands Colonial Empire. In London she continues that intensive activity, as Chief of State—and especially as head of a huge empire—which used to characterize her life in the Hague.

King George Returns

Youthful King Peter of Yugoslavia is on the eve of taking up residence at Clare College, Cambridge. There he will live the life of an ordinary undergraduate, as did King George VI when he was at Trinity at the same University, though this does not mean that he won't have an important word to say about affairs in his refugee Government now established in London.

King George of Greece has perhaps the easiest task in fitting himself into life in London, since he has been here twice before as an exile. He has shown consistent fondness for English society and is reputed to have been a regular tennis partner of British businessmen in the Balkan countries in the happier days of peace. He has lost no time in placing himself actively at the head of his refugee Government here.

Some of these rulers, like many untitled men and women of Great Britain, have the satisfaction of knowing that their children are safe on the other side of the Atlantic.

Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg was recently in Canada herself, and has left her six children, two sons and four daughters. Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and her children are also in North America.

It is likely, when the war is over, that some degree of ceremonial will be restored. But it is emphasized that the Netherlands ceremonial always was on a restricted scale since for three centuries Holland was a republic and its traditional simplicity still remains powerful. In any case, these rulers, it is confidently asserted, will return to their countries with a new understanding of democracy and with their experience invaluably widened.

Magdeburg Church Property Seized

BERLIN, Oct. 2 (AP)—All property belonging to the Christian Science Church in the Magdeburg District of Germany has been confiscated, the Official Gazette announced today, on grounds that it was prosperty "hostile to the people and state."

The seizure of the Church's property in Berlin had been announced previously.

Family Yields Right To Free Tuition

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Washburn college became a municipal university this semester, ending the long prerogative of the John Ritchie family of Topeka to attend without paying tuition.

Back in 1858 Col. John Ritchie gave the school $2,400, part of which was used to purchase the college site. Trustees extended the free-tuition privilege to his descendants.

Miss Jane Ritchie was about to claim the right this fall, but entered as a paying student after the change.

Czechs See Purge by Nazis As Paving Way to New Moves

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—An authorized Czechoslovak source today described the wave of executions in Bohemia-Moravia as an "intellectual purge" aimed at preparing the German-controlled country for transfer of heavy industries from bomb-battered Hamburg, Bremen, and Ruhr Valley centers.

This source said there had been 720 trials by Getapo courts martial and 126 executions.

Several times the number placed on trial have been arrested, he declared, and "80 per cent of those being shot are intellectuals such as professors, army leaders or heads of the Sokol."

Aim of Executions

The Sokol is a Nation-wide Czech Athletic Organization which was disbanded by Nazi occupation officials.

"It is the belief of Czech authorities," he asserted, "that the purge by the Gestapo leader in Czechoslovakia, Reinhard Heydrich is aimed at destroying all persons capable of organizing the Czech people into resistance cells.

"By checking the names of those shot we find many have been in concentration camps for months, therefore could not have been plotting against the Germans.

"One of those executed was the well-known Prof. Vladimir Groh who had been interned since February."

Import to Strategy

Czechoslovak officials pointed out that Bohemia-Moravia occupies an important strategical position, particularly since the start of the campaign in Russia.

"It is our belief that the Germans plan to absorb the protectorate and reduce the population to a slave laboring class by killing all leaders capable of carrying on opposition, then move heavy industries to Central Europe where they would be out of reach of the RAF and, at the same time, closer to the Russian front," a spokesman asserted.

He said this belief was supported by the court martial even of Gen. Alois Elias, the Protectorate's Nazi-picked Premier.

Foes Agree to Mercy Truce

A BRITISH PORT, Oct. 2 (AP)—Britain and Germany will take time out from their war in and across the English Channel this week end to assure safe passage for 3,000 wounded prisoners of war—half of the number British, half German—who hadn't expected to see home before the end of hostilities.

Two British hospital ships, each transporting 1,500 men, will try to make the crossing by daylight, but if the tides prevent landing in time, the ports will be lighted and the ships will carry lights—the first such exceptions in the blackout since the war began.

The agreement provides for fighter planes, bombers and submarines to withdraw from the scene.

The two vessels will be concerned only with getting their wounded out and into port as quickly and as comfortably as possible.

Two British hospital ships will be used. The German prisoners will be embarked at a south coast British port and landed at a northern French port. The British prisoners will travel in opposite direction — probably simultaneously.

Switzerland, through which at least one trainload of British wounded already has passed en route to the French port, has agreed to act as transport intermediary. All the British prisoners are coming from Germany.

Duncan Sandys, Financial Secretary of the War Office, announced in a broadcast Sept. 30 that at least 1,000 severely wounded British soldiers would be repatriated. He said the number included about 500 members of Medical Service and chaplains.

Returning British found fit to travel will be permitted to go on home to their families.

Judges Sought For 12 Vacancies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—With Federal Court dockets piling up as a result of the defense program and related activities, President Roosevelt and Attorney General Biddle pushed efforts today to fill at an early date some of the 12 existing judgeship vacancies, some of which have been pending two years or more.

Mr. Biddle announced after a conference with the Chief Executive that some nominations could be expected soon. He acknowledged that the Justice Department had received protests against the long delay in filling the vacancies.

There is one vacancy on the Eighth Federal Circuit Bench covering Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota; two on the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and one district judgeship vacancy each in the Southern District of California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Northern District of New York, Western District of Oklahoma, and Western District of Washington. South Carolina has two District Court vacancies, in the Eastern and the Eastern-Western Districts.

The Connectucut post has remained unfilled the longest—since April 12, 1939.

The next longest is in Western Washington, dating back to Nov. 3, 1939.

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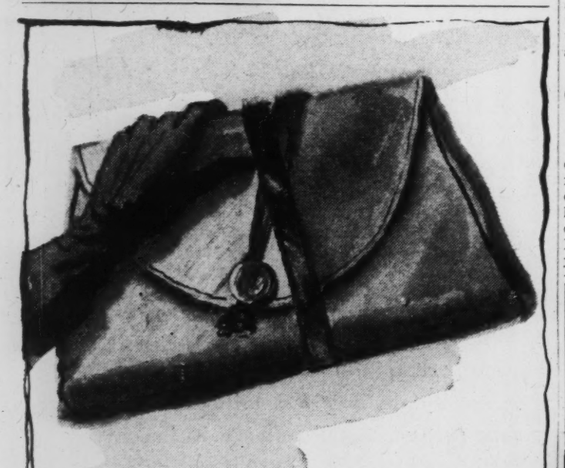
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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, October 2, 1941

A Thursday Page

Farewell to Africa

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Two

Now the yells about them increased, for the looters were tearing the clothes off the sailors. Nantucket Bob put up his fists, ready to fight, but Captain Patterson called sharply, "No trouble there, men! Let them do what they want!" and Bob, looking surly, allowed the clothes to be torn off his back. Even the Captain was stripped to his shirt and drawers and Andrew, too, but no one touched Sally, who stood, biting her lips with indignation.

"It won't be for long," Captain Patterson said to the children in a low voice. "These things don't matter. Keep up your courage."

The man who seemed to be an officer now appeared again and began choosing from among his followers men to man the Fair American. The rest tumbled into the ship's boat as wildly as they had earlier, and with a motion the leader ordered the Americans aboard. The sailors went first and Sally noticed that only the black cook, Tom, had been left with all his clothes by the pirates, like herself. Andrew and Mr. Bliss helped her down into the swaying boat and the Captain followed, last of all. He never looked back, but Sally, standing squeezed between him and Andrew, could not help but stare over her shoulder at the Fair American.

Brave Hearts

Long, long would they wait at home for news of the Fair American! Uncle Joseph and Aunt Nannie and the others would be reading the shipping news in the journals and sending inquiries to the owners by every post, but no news would come. She felt her eyes fill with tears that brimmed under her lids and ran down her cheeks.

Then she felt Andrew nudging her.

"Stop, Sally, stop!" he whispered. "You can't let them see that they've made you cry." No, she supposed she couldn't. She wiped her eyes against her sleeve, smearing the tears. She heard Uncle Patterson's voice somewhere above her head.

"Andrew is right. Our best chance is to appear untroubled, whatever happens."

On the pirate ship the crew was herded somewhere underdeck, but Captain Patterson, Mr. Bliss and the two children were led down to the cabin, where they found the commander sitting cross-legged on a mat on the floor. Behind him stood a man in European clothes, the same who had hailed them and appeared alone on the deck, lulling their suspicions while the pirate vessel closed in on theirs.

Sally had heard people talk of renegades, men who to save themselves from the terrible slavery of Africa had turned Moslem and thrown in their lot with their masters. But it had not occurred to her that they would betray other Christians as this man had done. She looked at him with curiosity. He was young and rather good-looking, but he stood unnaturally straight and returned their glances with a defiant stare as though he disliked them because he knew he had wronged them so terribly.

Bound for Morocco

Then the man on the mat began to ask questions in his outlandish tongue, and the young Englishman interpreted for him while Captain Patterson answered quietly, his name and the name of his vessel, from what port they had sailed, and whither they were bound, his cargo and its value, the number of people aboard and their standing, and then all sorts of foolish questions on any subject which occurred to their questioner, all of which the Captain answered calmly without a change of voice.

At last the commander was satisfied.

"Go," he said. "You four will be lodged in a cabin, the others in the hold. You are on the Babazera out of Salé in the Kingdom of Morocco, for which we are now sailing. Once ashore you will be sent to the Emperor Mulay Ismaël at Meknes and there you Christian dogs will be wise to make yourselves useful, if you do not wish to know the wrath of the Enlightened One, may Allah preserve him."

The renegade, translating this last threat, grinned savagely at them, but then as suddenly, looking at the children, his face fell, and for the first time grew sad and uncertain.

"Follow me," he said, "the interview is over." And without further speech he led the way down into the small dark hole where they were to stay. Not long afterward a negro appeared bringing them some olives, figs and bread, which were very welcome.

"I think the Englishman sent them," said Sally. "He's like a dog that's been badly treated and doesn't know whether to wag its tail or bite."

"You're right, Sally," said Captain Patterson, "but always beware of a coward. They'll do you more harm than good. However, we none of us can be sure of our own strength. Nor of our wisdom. I wish now that when I heard from the Three Brothers that the Arabs were again stopping American ships I had put about. But regret helps no one."

Sally always looked back on the next three days like a nightmare. Once a day they were brought on deck for an hour, but the rest of the time they spent in the small dark hole of their imprisonment. It was hard to tell the time of day, or whether one hour or four had passed. Abel Bliss sat with his head against the wall and sang endless hymns in a nasal voice, while the captain played question games with the children. "Who was it carried away the gates of a city? Who was caught in a tree by his hair and killed?"

The Hours Passed Slowly

Most of their games were from the Bible, but sometimes they played history and geography too, or the captain questioned them about a ship and all the names of the rigging, and sometimes Andrew and Sally would take walks around Five Bushel Farm, describing everything they saw as they went down this road or that. Then the past seemed so real, and the present so unreal, that Sally scarcely knew which life she was living, and when the negro would unlock and unbolt the door and bring them a jar of tepid water or a tray of food, she would rub her eyes and return to the Babazera with a start.

Toward evening of the third day they neard the waves pounding along a rocky coast and came out on the deck to see the white towers and wails of two towns with a river flowing between them.

"Africa," thought Sally, and now she thought that the waves seemed to roar as they leaped against the cliffs. How beautiful it was, terrifying and beautiful.

While the Mohammedans shot off volleys of guns from the deck to salute their friends ashore, the captives were rowed off in the same big boat, for the bars at the mouth of the river were too large to float the Babazera across with her cargo. The Englishman came with them.

"That is the town of Rabat," he said pointing to the right, "and that is Salé where we are going. The river is called the Bon Ragreg. I shall join you later at the Captain's house, for your walk through the town will not be a pleasure jaunt."

Sally jumped ashore beside Andrew and found herself in the midst of a crowd of men and veiled women and dark, wild-looking children. Their guards shoved a path for them through the watching throng and led them to a beautiful fountain of tiles set in a white wall. The water on board ship had tasted flat and strong of the tar from the casks it had been kept in, but this water was cool and clear and sweet. Never before in her life had Sally known the beauty of water. She had always taken it for granted, but she would never take it for granted again.

All about her the crew were drinking from the dripping cups of their hands, plunging them in again and again, and at last splashing the water into their haggard faces until the blue flowered tiles gleamed and glittered in the wet light and even the guards smiled to see the Christians' pleasure, and the crowd stood back in silence until they had received the kind welcome of the fountain.

But that was the last kindness that they received. As they began their journey down the narrow streets between the tall leaning white houses, the people followed them. At first they only laughed and jeered, then they began to push.

Uncle Patterson put the children between Abel Bliss and himself. But their greatest protection was the narrowness and twistingness of the streets. It was only at the intersections of the lanes that the crowd could really get at them, there and in the market place, where they were pelted with mud and had dust thrown into their faces.

The large bare room into which they were thrust at last seemed filled with peace after that. Black slaves brought them a big tub of water. The tub had been used for washing clothes in recently and still kept a taste of soap, nothing like the memory of the fountain. Then another great coffer of meat was carried in and set down upon the floor.

The captives were hungry but they looked at the food uneasily, wondering what it was. Some tasted it at last and said that it was strong but good. There were no dishes, nor forks nor knives. Sally had wiped her face free from the dust which had been thrown into it and straightened her hair as well as she could. She sat close by Andrew, listening to the talk and the whisper of soft slippers outside in the now silent lane and the growl of the waves somewhere beyond.

A Visitor

The room was filling with dusk. There was a sound at the door and the renegade entered. He was now in Moroccan costume, all in white, looking spruce and handsome. He smiled about him.

"Well, how does it go with you?" he asked carelessly. "I see that they are feeding you well. That is camel's meat."

Dan Forrest flung what he had in his hand back into the dish. "Camel's meat," they all thought, disgusted and surly.

"You have nice friends," one of the men said to the Englishman, "they make strangers very welcome here."

The renegade looked at them all and then threw back his head and laughed, and Sally suddenly thought, "How unhappy the poor man is," but the men scowled at him.

"This!" he mocked them. "This is nothing! Mere child's play. Do you think that I turned renegade to escape a little jostling in the streets?"

No one said a word. They sat staring, until Sally sprang up and ran across the room to where he stood.

"I am so sorry," she said. "I think you must have been very brave."

But already the bitter mocking smile had returned to his mouth.

"Brave?" he asked. "These gentlemen will all tell you that I was a coward. Save your pity for yourself, my girl."

Journey to Meknes

The next morning the captives started out on the four-day journey to Meknes. The captain of the cruiser, whose property they were until delivered to the emperor, had hired a group of old horses, mules and donkeys to hasten the journey, and these, with the drivers, the armed guard, the overseer and the renegade made quite a caravan.

"So you accompany us?" Captain Patterson asked the renegade, raising his eyebrows a little at seeing the man there on a fine chestnut horse with bridle and saddle bossed with silver. The other bowed.

"Partly for your convenience, sir, as your master wishes you to arrive at the capitol in good condition. And then, of course, partly as a spy to report any conversations I may overhear, and to give you a little idea of what happens to Christians who make any attempt to escape."

His tone was flippant, and his glance had in it its customary look, both mocking and defiant.

Captain Patterson turned away without answering, but Sally went to the brown horse and patted its nose.

"You were nice to warn us," she said to the rider who sat looking down at her. "You pretend not to be kind but you try to help us all you can."

"Sally!" called the Captain sharply, and she turned away from the renegade obediently.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

The Fair American, Captain Patterson's ship, with the Captain, Andrew, his son, and Sally, his niece, on board, had just been captured by Barbary pirates, who scrambled up its sides and began to loot the ship. The American boat had been sailing eastward into the Mediterranean, bound for Genoa, when it encountered the pirate ship. Aunt Debby, the Captain's wife, who had sailed with Sally and Andrew on an earlier voyage, had remained in Maine with her new baby.

A Linocut by Raphael Nelson

The Zebra Ranges in Open Grass Lands

Africa is the native land of the zebra, whose coat, so heavily striped with black, makes it hard for man or beast to see him against the dry, scorched grass of the hills. He runs, as a rule, in small herds, and often feeds with ostriches who, being much the taller, can scan the horizon better than he, and give warning of the approach of strangers. Nor is this partnership entirely one-sided, for the zebra has very sensitive nostrils and can readily detect a foe to windward of him.

People often wonder why zebras are so seldom seen in harness. The answer is this. It is possible to train them for the shafts, but they are rarely found to be satisfactory steeds since they are nervous and shy.

Like children, they can enjoy a good game. I remember seeing a pair of zebras playing in a large open paddock with the utmost abandon. One of their favorite romps consisted of a queer kind of waltz, in which the two animals whisked playfully round and round each other, often so fast that it made the onlooker almost dizzy to watch them!

How Interesting Is Your Hobby?

Loahna Moore, of Denver, Colorado, Writes About Hers

Friendships with 56 young people in as many different countries have grown out of my hobby of corresponding with girls and boys in other lands. Some of the countries where these friends of mine live are very different from the United States. I think you will enjoy reading some paragraphs from a letter from Lotus Kim, my correspondence sister in Korea. You will remember that Korea is a peninsula of eastern Asia; the Japanese call it Chosen, which means "land of morning calm."

"My mother didn't change her surname when she got married as your mother did," writes Lotus Kim. "Women in Korea keep their own names, but the children follow the father's name, so my last name is Kim while my mother's is still Päk."

Every letter Lotus sends is folded like a flower, or is on creamy paper resembling soft silk, or is six-sided with four-leaf clovers around the outside—one clover has a lady bug painted on it. Sometimes she sends me pressed chrysanthemums or deep red leaves arranged under cellophane, and last Christmas there came a box about an inch wide and four inches long. In it were a miniature violin, lantern, drum and fife, all made out of exquisite shell-like red material.

Lotus says everything in such a pretty way. For instance. "Lately the weather is too fine to stay in the room. The blue sky is very, very beautiful, and seems very high." . . . "Last night we climbed on the hill to view the beautiful and mysterious sunset." . . . "Today I gathered cosmos to put between the leaves of a book. We say that there is meaning in the flowers' color and kind."

Maybe you have seen pictures of Korean men in their stove-pipe hats and wondered about them. I had, so I asked Lotus, and she says that the boys wear their hair short and always go bareheaded, but as soon as a man marries he lets his hair grow and does it up into the fanciest knot he can devise, then puts that hat over it. The only time it comes off is when he goes to bed.

A book has been published about Lotus' mother, Induk Päk. It tells of how she was discarded by her father's family because she was a girl, of her disguise as a boy to gain an education, and of her chance to come to America, where she was graduated from two colleges. She is one of the leading women of Korea today—a friend of Kagawa, and her special "hobby" is gathering cows for the poor.

"Some years ago, a group of people started the C. C. C. (Cow Co-operative Company) to help poor farmers," Lotus writes. "Our farmers must have either a cow or an ox to farm. It is used as a burden beast, takes the place of a horse (or a Ford, Mother says, in the United States), we eat its calf, we tan its hide. It isn't often that one man alone owns a cow—it is the property of an entire community. People all over the world have given Mother cows for various communities and she names the cow after their donors. . . ."

"My mother travels so much that I feel as if I am a traveler, too. Someday I am coming to America."

Young people all over the world have the desire to come to America. I'm glad I was born an American.

Write About Your Hobby

How much do you enjoy your hobby? Write us a letter about it—300 or 400 words. If yours is one of the best hobby letters we get this month, we will publish it in the Hobby Column and send you a check for $1 or $2. If your hobby is unusual, or if you are working it out in a specially interesting way, we may ask you to write us one or two short articles about it and pay you space rates for them.

It does not matter what your hobby is, if your letter is a good one and tells why that hobby is attractive to you, it will stand a good chance of being published and of earning something for you.

Get your letters written now and send them in soon. Remember—we are not limiting the number that will win first place in any one month. We want to get lots of good ones—and publish them too. This invitation is extended to "Young People"—that is, those who are not over the usual college age.

Address your letters to:

Hobbies,
Junior Department
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Turn the World Upside Down

Try It Out Yourself—1

By Frank Gillard

Do you know how to turn the world upside down?

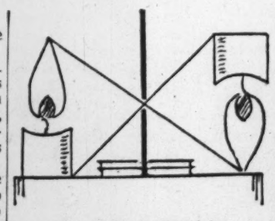
It is quite a simple trick, really. To start on a small scale, do this experiment in a dark room. You can do it at night, if you like, or, if you prefer to try it in the daytime, make the room as dark as you possibly can.

Put a lighted candle on a table in the room. You must have no other light but that. Then prop up a sheet of cardboard two inches in front of the candle. You must use a sheet which is a few inches taller than the candle, and you can put a few books in front of it, and behind it, to hold it up. Now, with a thick pin, make a nice, clean hole right through the card at about the level of the candle flame. When that is done, hold a sheet of tracing paper, or greaseproof paper, two or three inches behind the card. This will act as a screen for the picture which is going to be formed. You will now have three things in a line, one behind the other: the candle in front, then the card with its hole on a level with the flame, and behind that again, your screen, level with the pinhole.

Look at the Screen

When you come to look, you will find a picture of the candle formed on the screen, but it will be upside down. As the candle flame moves, so the upside down picture will move, too.

You can do the same experiment on a larger scale if you blackout a ground floor room on a nice, sunny day. Get the room as dark as you possibly can—probably the best way to do that is to pin some thick brown paper over the windows. Once again, make a pinhole for the light to come through. It should be somewhere near the bottom of the window, not too high up. Then, as before, hold your screen of tracing paper, or greaseproof paper, two or three inches behind the pinhole.



Try this candle trick.

The Rays Do It

On the screen, you will have a picture, in full color, of everything that is going on outside the window, but it will all be upside down. Get your friends to walk about, outside. You will be greatly amused to see them moving across your screen, head downwards. People can easily be recognized on the screen, if they are standing in bright sunlight outside, and they show up most clearly when they are wearing light colored clothes. So, when you do this experiment, get your boy friends to take off their coats and walk around in their shirt sleeves.

The reason for it all is not difficult to understand. You know that light travels in straight lines—that is why you cannot see around corners. Well, let's go back to our experiment with the candle. Think of a ray of light, coming from the top of the flame and passing through the pinhole. It is bound to travel downwards to do this, and when it gets through the hole it cannot bend upwards again, so it goes on traveling downwards. Consequently, when it strikes the screen it shows the tip of the flame at the bottom of the picture. In the same way, a ray of light from the bottom of the candle finds its way to the top of the picture on the screen. We call this picture the image, and now you know why the image is always inverted.

You can make yourself a little instrument for turning the world upside-down. It is called a pinhole camera. Find, or make, a tube. The size is not very important; about three inches in diameter and nine inches long would do very well. A roll of stiff paper is quite suitable, or a tin canister with the bottom and the top taken off. Fasten a piece of thick paper over one end, using a rubber band to hold it in place. Over the opposite end fasten a paper screen. Make a pin hole in the thick paper, and turn it towards any brightly lit object. Shade the screen at the other end as much as possible from outside light, and there you will see your picture, upside down.

(Watch for another trick that you can try out yourself on the page For Young People next Thursday.)

Palestine Journey

By Harriet-Louise H. Patterson

Chapter Fourteen

What a day we had experienced! We left the Sea of Galilee early in the morning. We stopped again in Nazareth. We traveled across Esdraelon on a broad, white modern highway separating checkered grain fields and white settlements. We sped toward Mount Carmel.

We drove fast around the corner of Carmel, through the broad avenue of Haifa, began to climb the mountain on which Elijah had his great conflict with the priests of Baal, and drew near to a cluster of fine buildings on the top of the mount. One of them is a lighthouse. They call this one Stella Maris, which means "Star of the Sea." A pretty name, we thought.

At last we stood more than a thousand feet up on the side of Mount Carmel looking down on the cream walls and red tiled roofs of modern houses, business buildings, and warehouses. From the terrace of the monastery courtyard, we looked out over a shining blue bay with a variety of ships congregated there—freighters, coasting vessels, oil tankers, troop transports, and ocean liners. At the big dock of the custom house lay our steamer. We all felt our hearts give a leap when we saw the American flag flying at her masthead.

Looking Towards Jaffa

We should have liked to visit Jaffa, called Joppa in the Bible, but there was no time left. Instead, from the headland of Carmel we looked southward toward that ancient port. Once upon a time floating cedar logs from Lebanon forests, coming to adorn Solomon's temple, floated past this place on which we stood, on their way to Joppa. Then, as now, it was a seaport for the capital city, Jerusalem, forty-one miles inland.

We watched the waves of the Mediterranean Sea breaking all along the yellow, sandy beach on our right, and saw the retreating and gradually widening famous Plain of Sharon on our left. From the beach it rises toward the gently rolling green hills reaching toward a mighty wall of rock which is the Judean range.

Had we gone to Jaffa, Gertrude wanted to visit the house of Simon, a tanner, where, on the roof, Peter had his vision and from where he went out to preach the gospel to the Gentiles.

And Margaret wanted to go inland two or three miles toward Lud (Lydda) to find the home of Dorcas, the queen of the needle, and the brave woman loved for her good deeds, whom the apostle Peter raised from the dead.

But the thing I should have wanted most to see was the old harbor from which disgruntled Jonah sailed for Tarshish, and where he had his adventure with the great fish.

The Phoenician Coast

We talked about the place and mother told us Jaffa has the reputation of being one of the world's most difficult landing places because of the great amount of cruel, jagged rocks in its shallow waters, which are usually rough.

There was no time either to go into Syria. So striking over to the other side of the terrace and turning our backs on Jaffa, we had a view northward along what once was the Phoenician coast.

Along a curve of tawny beach leading toward a rocky shore we saw villages and groves of date palms.

"The small village against the background of hills is Acre," said mother. "Almost immediately beyond is Tyre in the center of ancient 'Purple Land,' once famous for the beautiful purple dyes so highly valued by the ancients. That faint outline is tumbled Sidon, which was founded by the great-grandson of Noah."

But those days, told of in the Old Testament, have all gone by, and all that interested me was the thought that once Jesus walked that coast and somewhere along that curving shore was met by the Syro-Phoenician woman who sought his help for her daughter.

When it was time to leave Carmel, the sun had sunk so low in the west that the fields were all in shadow. The hills were blue; the snow on Mount Lebanon gleamed in the last fading rays of light, making it a shining mountain. Soft winds from the sea blew cool. They brought with them whiffs of the delicious fragrance of orange and honeysuckle blossoms to mingle with the smells of sweet cyclamen, rosemary, lavender, and thyme in the convent gardens here on the terrace.

Down and around the car rolled as the road curved abruptly into Haifa and made its way through busy streets onto the waterfront. We left Charlie waiting beside the car at the shed. He flashed us a smile, but tears seemed to be shining in his brown eyes.

We saw our ship alongside the new concrete dock. Although it was almost sailing time, there were still piles of boxes, crates, and barrels to be gotten aboard. A lively crowd of passengers clustered at the foot of the gangplank and ragged porters, local guides, chauffeurs, and uniformed officers shuffled about.

"Assallam Aleitkum"

When we had seen all our things safely stowed away in our cabins, we came on deck and looked down over the rail. There was Jacob. He waved us good-bye. The liner's whistle screamed three long, shrill blasts, and she began to move quickly away.

"Good-bye, Jacob!" we cried.

"Assallam aleitkum!" (Peace be with you) he shouted back. "God willing" (Inshallah), "you come soon again!"

Here are some notes for girls and boys who would like to look up the references:

Elijah and the priests of Baal—I Kings 18, verses 17 to 40.

Cedar logs floating to Joppa—II Chronicles 2, verse 16.

Peter in Joppa—Acts 9, verse 43; also 10, verses 9 to 48.

Tabitha raised from the dead—Acts 9, verses 36 to 42.

Jonah takes ship at Joppa—Jonah I, verse 3.

Jesus and the Syro-Phoenician woman—Mark 7, verses 24 to 30.

(The End)

Letters That Make Friends

Our Mail Bag

Now that the first days of school are past, you, girls and boys, will probably be thinking of making new friends through correspondence. If you watch for the Mail Bag—published on the page For Young People on the first and third Thursdays every month—you will be able to make some very interesting friendships through the exchange of letters. Here are the names of some young people who are eager to make friends by mail:

James D. (12), of Saugus, Massachusetts, wants very much to correspond with other boys. "I am most interested in corresponding with any English refugees in this country," he writes, "boys living on a ranch in the west and also boys living in a foreign country, Alaska, the Philippines, Virgin Islands, British Colonies, etc. My hobbies are stamp collecting and corresponding." James says he reads "almost every copy of The Christian Science Monitor," and once had a subscription of his own. We are glad he thought of using the Mail Bag!

Audrey Marie S. (12), of Norman, Oklahoma, would like to correspond with girls in foreign countries and in the United States. "My hobbies are swimming and horseback riding," she writes. "I live on a farm near the capital of my state." We hope Marie will receive many interesting letters and make good friends through the Mail Bag.

Janice R. H., (14) of Lawrence, Massachusetts, would like especially to correspond with girls in foreign countries, but will also be glad to hear from girls in the United States. "I am in the first year of high school," she writes. "My hobbies are collecting dolls from different countries, dogs and post cards. I take piano and elocution lessons, which I like very much."

And here are some quotations from one of those letters we are always delighted to get—written by one of our old Mail Bag friends:

"Tonight, as I went through my Monitors, I came across a Mail Bag column. It caused me to stop and reminisce!

"About 12 years ago, my mother, who had long tried to arouse my interest in letter writing, showed me the Mail Bag of The Christian Science Monitor, and I wrote my first letter. For the next few years, my correspondents swelled to about 35, in every corner of the globe. I have heard from some 15 of them within the last year.

"One girl to whom I wrote, in New Jersey, I have visited many times ever since 1929. In fact, she was matron-of-honor at my wedding last fall. Many, many times in the intervening years, I have been grateful for the work of the Mail Bag column. May it continue to foster friendships such as ours."

And many thanks to this delightful correspondent for taking the time to write to us so fully and happily about her experiences through the Mail Bag!

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, be sure to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

The Home Forum

Adventure Into Vermont

"IF WE HAD not been turning back toward Vermont, we should have hated to leave Carmel." So writes Zephine Humphrey, candidly, in her "Green Mountains to Sierras," published a few years ago. Simply and casually she writes it, with a fine unawareness of the discussion which it might arouse. Anyone who comes from Vermont, so runs the implication, would bid willing farewell even to as alluring a place as Carmel, atop its red rocks, amid its setting of green pines and indigo Pacific. All over California, Mrs. Humphrey and her husband met people who had come from Vermont more or less recently. Complete strangers would thrust their heads from the windows of passing cars as soon as they caught sight of the numberplate. "Hello, Vermont!" They came from western or from eastern Vermont, from northern or from southern, from this side or from that side of the central mountain range. One man, it was discovered, came from Manchester, only seven miles from the Humphreys' home village of Dorset. "Excuse me," said each one, unable to keep silence under so great provocation, "but I'm a Vermonter myself."

* * *

When I read that, I had recently been in Vermont or else I might not have noticed. Then, one morning soon after, I was introduced to a distinguished visitor from Los Angeles and overheard the comment that she was not a native Californian. So, recklessly and a little foolishly, I said: "I suppose you came from Vermont, like so many others." And it was true that she had.

Now, fortified by my slight acquaintance with Vermont, I think I can begin to understand. There is something about Vermont—a quality hard to define. Is it a quiet satisfaction that the people feel in the loveliness and gentleness of their scene? Is it a comforting aloofness from the outside world? Even in so short a stay, I found it difficult to remember that there was a war going on. And our inn owned no radio, on an evening when the President was to speak to the nation. George, the office boy, borrowed one for us, but it spluttered and rasped and faded away at disconcertingly frequent intervals. So that our interest in international affairs was hardly intense. Yet, assuredly, the Vermonters are not asleep; because I read that the legislature at Montpelier has declared the United States to be already "in armed conflict," a fact which has not occurred to a number of its sister states.

* * *

It is absurd to suppose that, the moment one crosses a state line, the character of the people and scenery changes. One's reason indicates that this could not be true. Yet Vermont is different. It is, for one thing, as has been pointed out, completely content and self-contained. Vermonters will permit you to admire it, graciously accepting any compliments; but one feels they are totally unnecessary. Vermonters are conscious of their own good fortune; it needs no stranger to persuade them. They go confidently, serenely, about their business. Promptly they answer questions and accept proferred enthusiasm, remaining entirely calm. One may prattle of the little, radiant, deep blue harbors of the Maine coast, of the leafy notches and steep slopes of the White Mountains. The Vermonter will acknowledge their claims, looking the while at the more rounded slopes of his own Green Mountains. His valleys are wide and fertile; for the most part, his farms with their vast red barns are prosperous, his elm-smothered villages green and pleasant. He has a really astonishing number of brooks and rivers. Almost an attendant brook beside every highway—whether white road or black, whether or not it darts suddenly within a covered bridge, stirring hollow protest from the loose surface boards. Sometimes the banks of the streams are piled high with sand and pebbles against the freshets of spring. The cool of the water rises to refresh travelers on the dusty road. One longs to be young enough to leap from boulder to boulder, even to paddle in deep brown pools between. There is sweet grass close at hand, from which the first Vermonters made baskets. The stalwart maples are just showing their autumn ruddiness. The breeze is sharp, but the sunshine comfortably hot when one's car pauses for workmen to clear a passage along a stretch of new road in the making. There are elms in Massachusetts, the embodiment of dignity and poise; there are white birches to exert their witchery in New Hampshire; there are maples in many other states, of course. But the maples of Vermont are distinct from these. Tall beyond comparison, exquisitely formed, strong as those woodsmen who were early sons of the Green Mountain State.

* * *

It is idle to regret what we did not see in Vermont. We should, it seems, have gone to Smugglers' Notch. We don't quite know why, but everyone tells us so. Neither did we see the shores of Lake Champlain—this time. What, then, did we see? Enough beauty to stay in our memories and in our affections all winter.

Unforgettably, we saw Old Bennington stretched along its high and sightly ridge. We drove and walked, too, past those delightful old white houses on either side the long, narrow green; tawny vines clinging to their porches and walls, delicate fanlights above their doors. We saw the old church which has been so perfectly restored as to provide for each square pew a pewter candle-holder after the original design. We admired the white-painted fence which protects the churchyard and looked through it and down the slope, past a company of giant maples, to a radiant blue and green landscape beyond. I have said I like cities. Now I know I like, too, an old and storied and lovely town called Bennington.

We investigated many a back road—many a dirt road, I should say—where we shared our journey with no living thing except an occasional chipmunk on a stone wall or a group of black and white cows in a pasture. We saw Arlington and Newfane. We saw Weston, which is set somewhat incongruously near both Londonderry and Peru. We loved its grassy common, and we found there a mill where the natives grind their own corn. Longing for a bag of it, visible through the windows after the door was bolted for the night, we were told we might appeal to someone who lived in a gabled house by the bridge. Sure enough, someone did live there—at least, for that week-end—and single-handed, he was broiling himself a steak for his dinner. Yes, he would unlock the mill if we would whirl him up and back before the steak would have time to burn. And if we had the exact change in our purses. We had. We got our corn and our small square of native maple sugar, and we deposited him again at his front door in the nick of time. Or, at least, we hope so. Then we were off, up the steep hill out of the village, over two bridges, and through the darkening woods leading to Dorset.

Next day we went through Granville Notch, which deed should be forever counted to us for good. As fresh it was and as lovely as spring; as unfrequented as a pass in a fairy tale. The late sunshine slanted through the branches, a waterfall took its dramatic plunge with only we two to see. The road curved and mounted its little hillocks and descended the other side. On either hand rose the blue-purple slopes of mountains, sheer and a trifle forbidding, with a patch of white here and there—not snow, but possibly marble. We may not have seen Smugglers' Notch, but at least we did not neglect Granville.

When the time came for us to cross the river into New Hampshire, at once it seemed we were in another world. And in our minds this crossing marked not the end, but the beginning of further stimulating adventure into Vermont.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

By Courtesy of the Old Print Shop, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE": *A Colored Lithograph by Currier and Ives*

NO DOUBT many an American visualizes life in his native land during the last century in terms of the imagery of Currier and Ives prints. The colored lithographs were produced in abundance for an eager clientele, people who had no training in the arts and accepted only that which was comprehensible to them. The Currier and Ives prints illustrate daily experiences, hobbies, political events, amusing and catastrophic occurrences. They are topical and descriptive and many of the prints were well designed, so that they have artistic merit.

Scenes of American country life, as depicted in these prints, were satisfactory to the Currier and Ives trade. Some Americans had abandoned rustic life for a city career; they were eager to be reminded of the joys of the countryside. Others, settled in the country, were pleased to see the episodes of their life during the four seasons faithfully depicted. Many of the views of American farm life were done from paintings by George H. Durrie.

D. A.

Invulnerable Armaments

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DICTIONARY defines "invulnerable" as "incapable of being wounded or of receiving injury." Invulnerable armament, then, is armament that is incapable of being penetrated; and only spiritual armament is actually invulnerable. Everyone desires to feel secure and serene, to feel that there is an invulnerable protection shielding him at all times.

To know that every righteous thought and act has divine, hence invulnerable, protection and immunity from evil is a great joy and comfort to spiritually enlightened men and women. In the factory, office, home, on the highway, in the air—yes, even at the battle's front, if need be—he whose thought dwells in God has found the one invulnerable armament. No matter how sorely he is tried, how severely he is tempted, if his faith in God remains steadfast, if his allegiance to Truth, Life, and Love is firm, he will find true Mary Baker Eddy's words on page 277 of "Miscellaneous Writings," where she says: "No evidence before the material senses can close my eyes to the scientific proof that God, good, is supreme. Though clouds are round about Him, the divine justice and judgment are enthroned. Love is especially near in times of hate, and never so near as when one can be just amid lawlessness, and render good for evil."

The Psalmist proclaimed invulnerable the spiritual armament of the righteous, when he sang (Psalms 91:1, 5, 7): "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. . . . Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day. . . . A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee."

Invulnerable spiritual armament is practical and concrete, available in human experience. Thousands of people throughout the civilized world have found immunity during epidemics and calamities, safety in disasters, as well as health, happiness, and success by honestly and earnestly arming themselves with the spiritual truths revealed in the Bible and Christian Science, as elucidated by Mrs. Eddy in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." At the Wednesday meetings in Christian Science churches grateful beneficiaries arise and relate wonderful healings, remarkable instances of protection and deliverance that have resulted from an understanding of the invulnerability of the spiritual armament of Truth, gained through the study of Christian Science.

God, who is Life, Truth, and Love, is invulnerable, and man, His image and likeness, or reflection, is therefore invulnerable—invulnerable to sin, disease, disaster, lack, limitation, fear, ignorance, and superstition. Christian Science, reasoning from the basis of perfect God and His perfect man, demonstrates that evil is unknown to Spirit, God, and man, His image and true expression. In his vision, the Revelator, John, saw "the holy city, new Jerusalem," that divine, heavenly state of consciousness in which is no evil, and he said (Revelation 21:27), "There shall in no wise enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie." Mrs. Eddy has said (Science and Health, p. 228), "The transmission of disease or of certain idiosyncrasies of mortal mind would be impossible if this great fact of being were learned,—namely, that nothing inharmonious can enter being, for Life is God."

Does anyone doubt these inspired statements? Then let him read the eleventh chapter of Hebrews in the New Testament, which recounts many instances of divine protection and deliverance experienced by those whose faith in God never wavered in times of trouble and temptation. "God is no respecter of persons" (Acts 10:34), and His love and tender care are as available to one as another. When understood, God's goodness is seen to be everywhere; when it is utilized, the sick are healed, the lame made whole, the dumb regain speech, the blind see, and happiness, peace, and joy reign supreme where discord formerly held sway.

Spiritual armament is invulnerable, because Spirit or God fills all space, and there is no other presence or power. The recognition of this divine fact excludes from one's consciousness the belief of another presence or power, shutting out of thought and experience the evils of belief and the belief in evil. Perhaps someone may say, But how may I acquire this invulnerable spiritual armament and be protected from sickness, sin, and inharmonies of all kinds? The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science answers this question on page 495 of Science and Health, where, to the query, "How can I progress most rapidly in the understanding of Christian Science?" she replies: "Study thoroughly the letter and imbibe the spirit. Adhere to the divine Principle of Christian Science and follow the behests of God, abiding steadfastly in wisdom, Truth, and Love." On the next page she says, "You will learn that in Christian Science the first duty is to obey God, to have one Mind, and to love another as yourself." Christ Jesus said (Mark 12:30), "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength." This is invulnerable spiritual armament.

Stage Setting by Victor Hugo

A PLACE OF SHADE, which yet was dazzling to the eyes—such was this surprising cavern.

The beating of the sea made itself felt throughout the cavern. The oscillation without raised and depressed the level of the waters within, with the regularity of respiration. A mysterious spirit seemed to fill this great organism, as it swelled and subsided in silence. . . .

Above and below the surface of the water, the wall of the cavern from top to bottom—from the vault down to the depth at which it became invisible—was tapestried with that prodigious efflorescence of the sea, rarely perceived by human eyes, which the old Spanish navigators called *praderias del mar*. A luxuriant moss, having all the tints of the olive, enlarged and concealed the protuberances of granite. From all the jutting points swung the thin fluted strips of varech, which sailors use as their barometers. The light breath which stirred in the cavern waved to and fro their glossy bands. . . .

A few large pebbles found their way into the cavern; shell-fish took refuge there. The crustacea are the grandees of the sea, who, in their lacework and embroidery avoid the rude contact of the pebbly crowd. The glittering heap of their shells, in certain spots under the wave, gave out singular irradiations, amidst which the eye caught glimpses of confused azure and gold, and mother-of-pearl, of every tint of the water.

Upon the side of the cavern, a little above the water-line, a magnificent and singular plant, attaching itself, like a fringe, to the border of sea-weed, continued and completed it. This plant, thick, fibrous, inextricably intertwined, and almost black, exhibited to the eye large confused and dusky festoons, everywhere dotted with innumerable little flowers of the color of lapis-lazuli. In the water they seemed to glow like small blue flames. Out of the water they were flowers; beneath it they were sapphires. . . .

In other places the rock was damasked like a Saracen buckler, or engraved like a Florentine vase. There were portions which appeared like Corinthian brass, then like Runic stones with obscure and mystic prints of claws. Plants with twisted creepers and tendrils, crossing and recrossing upon the ground-work of golden lichens, covered it with filigree. The grotto resembled in some wise a Moorish palace. It was a union of barbarism and of goldsmith's work, with the imposing and rugged architecture of the elements. . . .

The wondrous light which came from beneath the water, at once a submarine twilight and an Elysian radiance, softened down and blended all harsh lineaments. Every wave was a prism. The outlines of things under these rainbow-tinted undulations produced the chromatic effects of optical glasses made too convex. Solar spectra shot through the waters. Fragments of rainbows seemed floating in that transparent dawn. Elsewhere—in other corners—there was discernible a kind of moonlight in the water. Every kind of splendor seemed to mingle there, forming a strange sort of twilight. Nothing could be more perplexing or enigmatical than the sumptuous beauties of this cavern. — From "Toilers of the Sea," by VICTOR HUGO.

The Rabbit in the Garage

As to why you—fleet, half grown traveler—
Took refuge here
Where the roar of a sulky ill-natured motor
Broke cannon-like against your quivering ear,
Where oil droppings insulted your country nose,
Where the rough concrete flattened your eyes
And scraped the softness behind your grass-bred toes,
Where in an unequal race you lost, I am not wise.
Nor do I pretend to rationalize
Why your captor gently laid
A broad hand along your little body
That trembled so
And considered himself amply paid
For consequent depredations to his garden
And let you go.

VIRGINIA LEE O'DONNELL

This Is Redwood Land

THE HILLS are still prevailing brown above San Francisco; irrigated grape-and-fruit country stretches northward as far as Ukiah. Even before Ukiah, patches of green chaparral begin to dot the hills; forests appear. Tall evergreens loom up, and beneath them that loveliest of lesser forest trees—the startlingly red-barked madrone, with its great, glossy green leaves. Redwoods tower, with increasing frequency; and beyond Willets, in the old cattle country, redwood becomes the dominant forest tree. This is redwood land.

Here were the most magnificent forests on earth; here still are fragments of that ancient magnificence. For nearly four hundred miles they once marched solidly, in a belt ten miles wide, the tallest army of trees in the world. The other sequoias—the "big trees" of the Sierras—are more massive and include, per tree, more board feet of lumber; but they are lonely giants, and this redwood country is the home of solid battalions of giants.

I doubt if there is any road in the world to match the beauty of the great Redwood Highway which California has built through her mountains and along the sea, up toward the Oregon frontier. For two hundred miles you travel, most of the time beneath redwoods which have the vertical majesty of the Empire State Building's silver columns and a towering green dignity and feathery simplicity which no man-made building can rival. They are immense; to the tree-world they are as the Grand Canyon is to lesser rocks and mountains.

Sometimes the ruddy trunks stretch skyward for two hundred feet without a branch; sometimes the sweeping boughs caress the ground. And they are abundant; these are no lone relics of a bygone age. Nowhere else in the world have sequoias grown since preglacier eras; here are solid forests of redwoods, with almost none but redwood saplings in their shade. . . .

Unlike their cousins, the big trees of the Sierras, these redwoods replace themselves furiously. From them come those redwood "burls," knots of bark which, in water, produce feathery fronds for the florists. Sometimes, in a redwood forest you may find a temple-like circle of trees centuries old about the still visible wreck of a tree burned, perhaps, a thousand years ago. They grow fast, at first; a fifty-year-old tree is as big as any Eastern veteran; after its second century, however, the redwood takes its time, and a tree twenty-five hundred years old today seems little vaster than a neighbor which may be a thousand years or so its junior.

The man-high ferns, the dainty pink oxalis, the star-flowers, the blushing-colored western azalea and the pink rhododendrons which peek out in damp profusion from beneath the big trees cannot look very different from the ferns and forest flowers and shrubs which have been opening to the morning dews of California since time immemorial—in days when only Indians roamed those woods, in days before there were Indians. Nothing else, unless perhaps the gaunt rocks of the Grand Canyon, can be so little changed.—From "Sweet Land," by LEWIS GANNETT. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

China's Three Distinguished Sisters

THE HOUSE in Sassoon Road was very busy for the next six weeks. . . . For a few happy days the three sisters completely forgot their public roles. It was the first time in many years that they were able to sink political differences with free consciences; the United Front was a fact in that house. They gossiped, they cooked, they made jokes—the old family jokes that outsiders can never understand—they tried on one another's clothes, and Mayling . . . was determined to take both sisters back with her.

It was really an excellent idea, coming as the trip would close upon the inauguration of Wang Ching-wei. If the three sisters were to be seen in public, in the capital, no more rumors as to a split in the family and consequently in the Government would be believed. The sisters consented. . . .

Before the sisters left . . . they did an amazing thing—they appeared together in the Hongkong Hotel and dined there. The action was amazing for two reasons; first because none of the three ever did appear in such places, and second because they had not been seen all together in ten years. . . .

The Soong sisters sat in the Grips, their backs to one of the walls, and watched all the Hongkong élite, the British taipans and officers, and nice English girls and a few Chinese millionaires and their wives, eat and drink and dance. Word went around quickly and in a few moments the dance floor looked something like the crowd at Wimbledon as couples danced past the long table, their heads turning as if they had owls' necks, staring as hard as British courtesy allowed. It was undeniable; the Soong sisters were there, all together—Madame Kung quietly splendid, Madame Chiang glowing with newfound health, Madame Sun in black, her hair glossy, her eyes amused.

"I'll believe two of them are here," protested a newspaperman, "but I won't believe that's Madame Sun. She would never, never be with the other two—and in this outpost of Empire!"

"It's Finland," said another man emphatically. "You mark my words, it's Finland. She must be completely disgusted with Russia now, and this is a reaction—it's all Finland."

"No, it isn't," said the first suddenly. "I know what it is. It's Wang Ching-wei."

They turned and stared again at the wall table, at three Chinese ladies who sat quietly eating their dinners just as if they were not Symbols.—From "The Soong Sisters," by EMILY HAHN, (New York: Doubleday, Doran.).

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Intimate Message: Washington

Is G. O. P. Isolationist? ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

While the Navy is looking for Axis raiders in the Atlantic and the President is looking for ways to repeal the Neutrality Act in Congress, there is just time to take a quick glance at a few little side-issues, to wit: is Wendell L. Willkie a Republican leader without any followers in his support of the Government's foreign policy? Is the Party which stands for isolationism headed for political extinction? What is the emerging G. O. P. Presidential timber? What of 1944?

Simple, easy questions like that deserve simple, direct answers—yes or no, not yes and no.

Now, these questions can't seem crucial, or at least not urgent, against the backdrop of the present war, the future peace, and the later reconstruction. But they are questions which Washington discusses a great deal, at least in its relaxed moments, and even if there are no final answers to them there is a good deal of pertinent information.

First about this isolationism business. There is a profound clash of principle and judgment between the few Republican leaders like Mr. Willkie, Governor Stassen, Senator Austin, and Representative Wadsworth on the one hand and, on the other, the overwhelming majority of the Republican members of Congress who have voted against every major aid-to-Britain measure of the Administration and who, in opposing the draft extension, rejected the advice of General Marshall as to what was necessary for the defense of the United States.

The majority of Republican Senators and Representatives have demonstrated that their convictions are on the side of isolation, have given their votes consistently to this side, and have professed to be confident that they were voicing the popular opinion of the country, or at least the popular opinion of the rank and file of their own Party.

Though he received more votes than any other defeated Presidential candidate in American history, Mr. Willkie, rejecting isolationism, seemed to stand isolated in his rejection—at least from the political standpoint.

But Mr. Willkie doesn't think so at all. He has used strong words and plenty of them in advocating his view and they always add up to the conclusion that if the Republican Party does not reject isolationism it will face extinction and that if the United States again embraces isolationism it will face disaster.

As to who is right in principle on this vital issue the convictions of this newspaper and this correspondent are well established, but as to who is right in political judgment, the decision may not be evident for some little time; it perhaps will be indicated in the Congressional elections next year; it unquestionably will be the essential test of the 1944 Presidential campaign.

In the meantime, there are one or two developments which are suggestive. The satisfaction which the Republicans felt at the thin-edge, one-vote decision by which the draft extension narrowly won approval has been dissipated somewhat. For a while they were gleefully sure that the expected swing to isolationism had set in and that on that issue they would sweep next year's Congressional elections.

But that judgment was premature. Politicians now agree frankly that isolationism is less popular in the country today than two months ago and there have been important Republican defections in the isolationist ranks.

And on top of this is the latest Gallup Poll which produces the unkindest cut of all. It shows that 60 per cent of the rank and file Republicans throughout the country oppose their own Party's isolationism and indorse Mr. Willkie's support of the Government's interventionist, co-operationist foreign policy as against only 23 per cent who back their own elected Congressmen.

That certainly is something; if it proves to be the real thing, the trend which grows instead of recedes, the "groundswell" to which all politicians are attuned and to which many politicians respond, then the nonisolationist viewpoint will be the criterion of 1944 Presidential timber and will control the nomination.

One thing can be said with knowledge. Mr. Willkie is frankly, earnestly, and actively a candidate for renomination. He believes in the foreign-domestic program he has advocated so strenuously; he would like the nomination again; he will work for it—and he will do more than that. If the Republican Party rejects both his claim to renomination and his foreign policies and, instead, chooses an isolationist candidate and writes an isolationist platform, Mr. Willkie, there is every reason to believe, will lead a new-party movement which will seek to enlist independent Republicans and Democrats in both the North and South.

A recent public opinion poll on Presidential prospects put Mr. Willkie first, regardless of party. He was followed by Secretary Hull, District Attorney Dewey, Vice-President Wallace, Mayor La Guardia, Jim Farley, Senator Taft, Senator Vandenberg, Paul McNutt, and former President Hoover in that order.

But what is going to happen, politically, in 1944? Ssh, we don't know, but fortunately the American people are going to be free to decide.

The Country Speaks: Connecticut

It Takes People to Make a Forum ..... *By John Beaufort*

We have recently had a conference in our village at the handsome new red brick regional high school, just off U. S. Highway 7. You might think, therefore, that a more accurate title for these paragraphs would be, "The Country Listens." But that is just what the people of our immediate country—this river valley and its enfolding mountains—did not do.

Although it was a good conference and the first conference of such proportions to be held hereabouts; and although the high school gymnasium seats 900, the prices were modest, several of the speakers widely famous, and the vicinity populated with thousands of potential patrons, the attendance was shameful. Save for a maximum three or four hundred at a session, the residents of our valley did not listen. They didn't even turn up.

Sir Norman Angell, Stuart Chase, Henry Sloane Coffin, Bruce Bliven, Mortimer Adler, Dr. Stephen Duggan, Walter Pritchard Eaton, Lewis Mumford, William Allan Neilson, and speakers of less general renown talked variously about spiritual growth in America, local conservation, city planning and housing, rural and liberal education, politics, economics, patriotism, natural science and inter-American relations.

The speakers were there but where were the listeners? Were they at the movies or playing bridge, gardening or knitting, tending their small patches, indifferent to the national and world patchwork?

I won't say that our conference was perfect. At some of the meetings, the speeches were too many and too long. But one could always gaze at the exhibit of inter-American art and twice there were concerts of Latin-American music. Since it has ended, quite a few of the thousands of words that were spoken stay with me.

"We must begin to think in terms of giving to America rather than taking from it . . . Who ever heard of a pressure group with a sense of state? . . . If we can make prosperity manufacturing TNT, what is to prevent us keeping prosperous planting our forests? . . . A great nation can afford anything it has the manpower to produce . . . We can never think again as we thought before the banks closed in 1933 or France fell in 1940 . . . The imperative task of our generation and the great task of tomorrow is to make every environment a place to live in and a school of life. . . .

"There should be a campaign to preserve the toleration in times of stress that we have in times of peace. We are the most tolerant people in the world in peacetime and the most intolerant in wartime . . . It is our patriotic duty now to find out what will be necessary to make this world a unit after the war. We must do it now . . . There can be no hard and fast distinction between local, national and international patriotism . . . Loyalty to America today means loyalty to the American ideal, in other words, the Christian ideal. Love thy neighbor as thyself. We are our brothers' keeper. . . ."

We believe now that we recognize the foe from without. What of the invasion from within? It is a vested interest, yes; crooked politics, private monopoly of natural resources, predatory utilities, distinctions of class and wealth whether from the right or the left, pride and venality wherever they exist. More insidious than these even, it is the vested disinterest that ignores, disdains, belittles, sacrifices and betrays that which it cannot value and will not defend. It is apathy, neglect, irresponsibility, indifference, fatalism. The vested interest and disinterest share one thing in common: who ever heard of either having a sense of state?

Speech is still freer in our land than in most others. Even at our conference, it was reasonably priced. People are speaking from platforms and soap boxes, via telephone and radio, at round tables and square tables, at firesides and forums, at banquet tables and breakfast tables. Speech is rising invisible but not inaudible from our land at a breathtaking pace and in phenomenal volume. We are speaking to right and to left, from below and on high, being exhorted and exhorting others to protect our cherished freedoms of conscience and religion, of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The citizen and the country speak.

Who will listen?

To Change the Subject:

Motion Seconded on Menus ..... *By Everett M. Smith*

Yes, I'll gladly join Margaret Williamson in her plea for restaurant reform—a menu for every table. I'm something of a reformist myself, especially when it comes to restaurant reforms.

But—I'd carry Miss Williamson's reform one step further. I'd have separate menus for the dessert courses. When it comes to topping off a good meal—well, one needs plenty of time to contemplate desserts. Doubtless, the working up to this climax has come from long years of eating at home; of hearing father or sister ask, before mother had barely put the dinner on the table, "What's for dessert tonight?"

Yes, desserts certainly are the high spot of any meal. Of course, time was when many of the smaller restaurants offered no wide variety of delectable items to set off those more substantial meals. Indeed, if a person patronized a restaurant more or less regularly, he soon came to look without question for chicken croquettes on Mondays (traditional leftovers from Sunday's chicken dinners); roast beef on Tuesdays; roast lamb on Wednesdays, boiled dinner on Thursdays; flannel hash or fried halibut on Fridays; and, of course, baked beans and brown bread on Saturdays.

And, as for desserts—well, one was fortunate if more than a single variety were offered. Usually it was pie, although at times the menu expanded sufficiently to include bread, rice, or tapioca pudding—or gelatine in one of the six delicious flavors. My mother still chuckles over one restaurant of her experience that fairly boasted of three kinds of dessert on a single day—"pie, apple pie, and cheese."

But, today's better places print everything on the menu, it seems, except desserts. There are today's specials, dollar specials, dollar-and-a-half superspecials, and two-dollar de luxes, as well as à la carte items by the column—"rolls and butter included; dessert and beverages extra."

When it comes to desserts, your waitress approaches you, bows politely, and then, snapping to almost military attention, she rattles off her little speech much after the fashion of a machine gun at target practice:

"For dessert tonight we have"—those first words come clearly and distinctly, after which there is just the slightest pause as though to gather momentum — ". . . deep-dish-apple-pie-deep-dish-blueberry-pie-both-a-la-mode-coconut-custard-pie-lemon-chiffon-pie . . ."—here, if you've been able to keep up with her rapid-fire delivery, you've mentally checked one as a possibility, but, before you can interrupt, she continues: "date-and-nut-cream-pie-ice-cream-puffs-with-vanilla-chocolate-strawberry-black-raspberry-grape-nuts-or-frozen-pudding. . . ."

You hestitate to break that chain of apparently concentrated thought, but you'd like to remember at least one of those numerous flavors of frozen delight.

However, the almost rat-a-tat, yet sing-song voice blitzes on at lightning speed, effectively barring all interruptions — "orange-and-lemon-sherbet-with-chocolate-fudge-or-caramel-sauce-fudge-cake-angel-cake-pineapple-upside-down-cake. . . ." and here she pauses perceptibly as though the lengthy list might be completed at last, thereby giving you the opportunity to place your order for one item (which by this time doubtless you've completely forgotten in the ensuing rush of words)—but, no! She carries on with one last spurt of speed: "Or-roquefort-camembert-cheddar-and-goat's-cheese-and-crackers."

Unless you are particularly hardboiled, you just haven't the heart to make her repeat that list—even if perhaps you rather doubt her ability to do so, even as well-rehearsed as it sounded. So, rather resignedly, thinking that surely it must have been in the list somewhere, you mumble apologetically, "I'll take plain vanilla ice cream."

. . . Only to have her return five minutes later with a "sorry, but we are just out of vanilla. We have chocolate-strawberry-black-raspberry-grape nuts-frozen-pudding-orange-and-lemon-sherb. . . ." Right here, she acknowledges your frantic signal—you just can't take it all again—and smiles expectantly.

But, you've given up. "Just anything at all," you mumble hopefully.

Why, oh why, can't restaurants supply dessert menus for each guest—with the "always-run-out-of" items crossed off?

Citizens Join 'Army Behind the Army'

U. S. O. keeps up morale of men in armed services and those in national defense.

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—While the vast civilian Army of the United States is in training, another army is in formation behind it to supply the social and recreational needs of the uniformed forces and to stiffen the morale of the country.

This "army behind the Army" is the force of generous and active citizens aiding the United Service Organizations for National Defense, with headquarters in the Empire State Building here, which affords an opportunity to aid service men and the legions of men and women in vital defense work whose lives have undergone radical changes as a result of the Nation's defense preparations.

The U. S. O. is developing arrangements to establish and finance the operation of more than 400 service clubs near major Army and Navy training centers, defense areas, and territorial bases. The Government will provide 240 buildings and equipment and the remaining clubs will be rented or purchased. The organization now is operating more than 139 clubs and other U. S. O. units in rented quarters pending completion of more adequate buildings.

Each week finds an increased number of units functioning and more trained workers—who now number more than 300—in the field.

Thomas E. Dewey, National Campaign Chairman of the U. S. O., held a series of conferences with Army and Navy officials in Washington last week in an attempt to speed construction of the 240 service clubs authorized by Congress. Thereafter Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, officer in charge of the morale branch of the Army, was named to rush the building program for the U. S. O. units.

Reason for Delays

None of the Government buildings have been erected. The delay in construction was said to be the result of various factors involved, and not the fault of any one agency. The buildings were not authorized by Congress until June. The delay in the interim has been caused by the fact that sites and building plans have to be approved by the U. S. O., the Federal Security Agency, President Roosevelt, the Public Works Administration, which is to build the clubhouses, and the local communities, where they are to be erected, in progressive stages.

The U. S. O. received word this week, however, that about 75 of the units have passed through all the necessary procedures and work is expected to begin within the next two weeks.

Although the original goal of $10,765,000 for its program was oversubscribed, the fact that the Army is being enlarged by 600,000 men by next June will necessitate continuance of the U. S. O. campaign in order to raise an additional $3,000,000 for expanded facilities, it has been announced. U. S. O. leaders hold the fund raising through private subscription not only will aid the armed forces, but "strengthen citizen morale through active participation."

The group also will provide out of its funds $500,000 for arranging entertainment within Army camps and Naval stations through the Citizens Committee of the Army and Navy.

Soldiers, sailors, marines, and defense workers will be aided, chiefly in overloaded areas where community resources for recreation and social work cannot meet the needs. The U. S. O. will attempt to make good the wish of the service men to mingle in civilian activities and to feel free from governmental supervision when off duty.

The clubhouses operated by the U. S. O. will be staffed by capable attendants who will endeavor to make the surroundings as pleasant as possible. Clubs will be a place to meet, talk, loaf, and relax amidst comfortable and homelike surroundings and will be the hub of social events, such as dances, entertainments, games and meetings of various kinds.

They will offer opportunity for hobbyists — photographers, musicians and actors, among others—to get together for mutual enjoyment. Auditoriums will be used for talks on interesting topics, and religious services will be conducted from time to time.

A service man will be able to take visiting friends or relatives to the clubs, which will provide a limited number of overnight sleeping accommodations. Information also will be provided on entertainments and recreation offered in the community.

Before the program of the U. S. O.—and even now in many areas where the group's services have been unable to reach—thousands of draftees from nearby encampments flooded towns that had inadequate recreational facilities. Without friends, they had little to do save stand on street corners, where they often were accosted by those who sought to exploit them commercially or viciously. The clubs will go far toward eliminating such conditions.

A U. S. O. spokesman stressed that money raised through public subscription would be used solely for the U. S. O. emergency program. He said the organization deserved public support because:

"It is an integral part of our national defense program. The morale of our defense forces cannot be adequately protected except through the provision of such services as those offered by the U. S. O.

"The need is an emergency need—our defense needs cannot wait, and one of the most fundamental of our defense needs is a strong morale. Every gift to the U. S. O. is a vote of confidence in the men and women who are making sacrifices to make our defense program a success.

"Government cannot do this work, for in our democratic way of life individual needs must be met by the individual services which can only be rendered through privately operated agencies. Tax money cannot be used for this purpose, for tax money works only on government reservations.

United Front

"A gift to the U. S. O. will go further than gifts to single agencies, for this combined effort is based on the economy of common effort without duplication. We know we are a people who will do everything in our power to stand behind and show our appreciation of the young people whom we have called to our defense."

The U. S. O. has been pictured by political leaders as a rallying point behind which the American people, although at odds on other questions, could present a united front to the world. Generous and active support of the group will "provide our defense forces with that cardinal essential of adequate national security—the knowledge that a united nation backs them up."

During recent weeks, 23 U. S. O. workers have been visiting communities through or near which the Louisiana and State of Washington Army maneuvers have been proceeding, providing writing and mailing facilities, reading material, games, motion pictures, religious services, showers and rest rooms for the "battle-worn" soldiers. Similar arrangements are being made in the Carolinas where maneuvers are planned soon.

During the Southern maneuvers, due to the secrecy and rapidity of the Army movements, the U. S. O. mobile field trucks, which give full-length motion-picture shows, had great difficulty in some instances in finding the armies. Sometimes when they did locate the troops and set up their apparatus for a "movie," an officer's whistle would call the men back to "battle." U. S. O. workers then would have to repack their equipment and look for another body of troops.

Evidence of the spontaneous public support of the U. S. O. program is had in the action of housewives in New Jersey and Illinois communities who got together and volunteered to keep a full cookie jar in the U. S. O. clubs in their vicinities. Similar voluntary aid is given by persons in all parts of the country, U. S. O. headquarters said.

Beginning of U. S. O.

The U. S. O., which has the endorsement of the President, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy and Federal Security Administrator, grew out of a conference held with Government officials shortly after inception of the civilian-training program. Its services do not duplicate those of Government agencies, the Army and Navy being responsible only for activities within their own reservations.

Private agencies, national in scope, did much to aid American soldiers in 1917-'18. The six member organizations of the U. S. O. were prominent in this work. In this emergency these groups, coordinating their work, promise to do a better job.

The six participating agencies in the U. S. O. are the Young Men's Christian Association, the National (Roman) Catholic Community Service, Salvation Army, Young Women's Christian Association, Jewish Welfare Board and National Travelers' Aid Association. In addition to their co-ordinated activities, they will carry on their regular services as usual in all parts of the country.

Harper Sibley is President, and Walter Hoving is Chairman of the Board of the U. S. O. Included on the Board are Mr. Hoving, Mr. Sibley, Marshall Field, Bertha McCall, the Rev. Dr. David de Sola Pool, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Alfred E. Smith, Milo J. Warner, Thomas J. Watson, Albert N. Williams, Preston S. Arkwright, Eugene E. Barnett, the Rev. Howard J. Carroll, Luke E. Hart, Mrs. Thomas D. Hewitt, Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham, W. Spencer Robertson, John M. Schiff, Jay A. Urice, and Stillman F. Westbrook.

Pictures from United Service Organizations

Encore! Boys Meet Girls

And army morale is in good hands. These are snapshots taken at United Service Organization dances; above, at the Service Men's Club, Chicago; right, at Red Bank, N. J.

Intermission

The camera catches an eloquent moment at a Red Bank USO Club dance.

Dodgers Come From Behind Two-Run Lead to Tie Yankees in the Fifth Inning

Brooklyn Moves Out Front In Sixth Inning by 3 to 2

Starting Line-Ups

Dodgers	Yankees
Walker, rf	Sturm, 1b
Herman, 2b	Rolfe, 3b
Reiser, cf	Henrich, rf
Camilli, 1b	Di Maggio, cf
Medwick, lf	Keller, lf
Lavagetto, 3b	Dickey, c
Reese, ss	Gordon, 2b
Owen, c	Rizzuto, ss
Wyatt, p	Chandler, p

Umpires—At plate, Pinelli (National League); at first base, Grieve (American League); at second base, Goetz (National League); at third base, McGowan (American League).

YANKEE STADIUM, New York, Oct. 2 (AP)—Brooklyn's battling Dodgers jumped on Pitcher Spud Chandler for two runs in the fifth inning to deadlock today's second World Series contest at 2-2, the Yankees having tallied one run each in the second and third frames. Whit Wyatt was on the hill for the Dodgers.

In the first half of the sixth with two men on base Johnny Murphy replaced Chandler, and the Dodgers took a 3-2 lead when Camilli singled to score Walker.

First Inning—Dodgers

After looking at two called strikes, Walker worked the count to two and two and then was called out on another strike directly across the plate.

On the fourth pitch Herman knocked a bounder to Gordon and was thrown out.

Chandler's curve was working perfectly and Reiser, after looking at two called strikes and getting the count to two and two, also fanned.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

First Inning—Yankees

Sturm struck out on four pitches.

Rolfe dragged a bunt that rolled to the edge of the grass between first and second for a single.

Henrich walked on five pitches, the last two of which were very low and outside.

With the count one strike and three balls, Di Maggio knocked a roller to Reese who threw to Herman to start a double play, Reese to Herman to Camilli.

No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Second Inning—Dodgers

Camilli looked at the ball, fouled off a couple of pitches, and then flied to Di Maggio.

Medwick picked out the first pitch and lined a single into left center.

Lavagetto passed two wide pitches, and then grounded into a double play, Gordon to Rizzuto to Sturm.

No runs, one hit, no errors, none left.

Second inning—Yankees.

After taking two strikes Keller slammed a single into short center.

Dickey was called out on strikes on three pitches.

Gordon walked on five pitches.

Rizzuto knocked a roller to Herman and was thrown out as the runners advanced.

After taking two strikes, Chandler bounced high to Lavagetto and beat the throw to first for a single as Keller scored, but Gordon who also tried to come home was nailed at the plate, Lavagetto to Camilli to Owen.

One run, two hits, no errors, one left.

Third Inning—Dodgers

On a two-and-two pitch, Reese lifted a high fly to Keller.

Owen hit a hot grounder to Gordon near second base, and was thrown out.

Wyatt received a round of applause as he came to bat.

He looked at one ball and then rolled out to Rizzuto.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Third Inning—Yankees

Sturm lined to Camilli, who barely moved from his position.

After bunting foul once Rolfe grounded down the first base line and was out, Camilli unassisted.

Henrich picked out a two-and-two pitch and lined a double into the right field corner.

After striking wildly at the first pitch, Di Maggio walked on four straight balls.

Keller hit the first pitch into short right for a single, scoring Henrich and sending Di Maggio to third.

Dickey grounded out to Herman.

One run, two hits, no errors, two left.

Fourth Inning—Dodgers

On the second pitch Walker smashed a grounder to Gordon and was thrown out.

Herman bounced to Rolfe and also was thrown out.

Gordon ran to his right and speared a hot smash by Reiser in time to throw him out as the crowd cheered.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Fourth Inning—Yankees

Gordon took a strike and then drove a hard single into left.

This started the Dodger bullpen into action.

Herman ran back into short right field and leaped into the air for a one-handed catch of Rizzuto's looper, Gordon scrambling back to first base.

Chandler grounded to Reese who threw to Herman forcing Gordon but the relay to first pulled Camilli off the bag and Chandler was safe.

Sturm dropped a Texas league single in short centerfield just in front of Reiser, but Chandler was thrown out at third, Reiser to Lavagetto, while trying to stretch an extra base.

No runs, two hits, no errors.

Fifth Inning—Dodgers

Camilli drew a pass on five pitches, four of them very wide. It was the first walk off Chandler, and the first time Camilli had been on base in the series.

Medwick drove a double that bounced against the low left field wall and moved Camilli to third.

Chandler threw three straight balls to Lavagetto, then got over a strike and Lavagetto fouled off a couple before finally drawing a walk to load the bases.

Reese knocked a hot grounder to Rizzuto who threw to Gordon, forcing Lavagetto at second as Camilli scored and Medwick reached third, but Sturm dropped the bad throw at first and Reese was safe, but there was no error on the play.

Owen punched a single on the ground into left field scoring Medwick and sending Reese to third.

The crowd cheered and rang cowbells and the Yankee infield huddled around Chandler but returned to their positions as Wyatt came to the plate to the accompaniment of another burst of applause.

Wyatt rolled to Gordon for a double play, Gordon to Rizzuto to Sturm.

Two runs, two hits, no errors, one left.

Fifth Inning—Yankees

Rolfe grounded out to Camilli unassisted.

Henrich picked at a change of pace and flied high to Reiser.

Di Maggio lifted a high fly which Walker caught on the run in right field.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Sixth Innings—Dodgers

Walker knocked a bounder which Gordon fumbled momentarily and then made a bad throw to first, for an error.

Herman bounced a single between short and third and Walker raced to third.

Time was called and Chandler removed from the box. John Murphy, expert right-handed relief pitcher of the Yanks was called to duty.

Reiser struck out.

With the count three and two, and the hit and run on, Camilli looped a single into right field scoring Walker and sending Herman to third.

Medwick also worked the count to three and two, fouled off two pitches and then drove a grounder to Rizzuto, who threw to Dickey in time to catch Herman. Camilli held up at second.

Di Maggio came running in fast to take Lavagetto's fly in short center.

One run, two hits, one error, two left.

Pirates Draft Kerr

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates have drafted James McDonald Kerr, right-handed pitcher from Baltimore in the International League, and released Virgil (Spud) Davis, veteran catcher, the club management announced today.

William E. Benswanger, club president, said the Pirates, in releasing Davis as a player, were "not dropping him entirely, but would take care of him later" with a non-playing job of unspecified nature.

Harvard Line Carries Weight Here

By a Staff Photographer

Crimson Tackles, Tom Gardiner (left) and Vern Miller

Both experience and weight are building the hopes of the Harvard football players in the forward line this season. Gardiner, at right tackle, tips the beam at 205, and Miller, at left tackle, is reported at 250. Both men will be in the line-up against Penn at Philadelphia, Saturday.

Kay Winthrop, No. 1, Reaches Round of Four

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 2 (AP)—Katharine Winthrop of Hamilton, Mass., ranking tennis star who is seeded No. 1 in the Hot Springs fall invitation tennis tournament, reached semifinals in women's play yesterday by vanquishing Mrs. Barclay Douglas, of Locust Valley, L. I., 6—3, 6—3.

She meets today Mrs. Alastair Martin, of New York, who advanced yesterday by besting Mrs. Daggett Harvey, of Chicago, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3 in a keenly contested match.

All seeded players in both divisions gained their brackets today—quarter-finals for the men and semifinals for the women.

Barbara Nields, of Cleveland, seeded No. 2 in women's play, defeated Virginia Mandeville of Summit, N. J., 7—5, 6—3, and Mrs. Fred Clement, of Chicago, eliminated Mrs. Cedric Major, of New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Alastair Martin, of New York, his twin brother Esmond, John and George Reindel of Detroit, Charles Orr of Philadelphia, Cedric Major of New York, and Sam Gilpin and Farnham Warriner, reached the men's quarter-finals.

Gilpin, seeded No. 2, defeated S. W. Vanzwall of Chicago, 6—1, 6—1, in the second round, and today will play John Reindel. The latter eliminated Earl Backe, of New York, 6—4, 7—5; Warriner defeated Fred Baggs, of New York, 6—2, 6—3; Orr Downed Delos Kidder of Charlottesville, Va., 6—1, 0—6, 6—0, and George Reindel defeated J. Potter Stockton, of New York, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.

The Martin brothers won their first and second round matches Tuesday.

Little World Series

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 2 (AP)—Columbus blasted three Montreal hurlers for 16 hits last night to beat the Royals 13 to 3 and take a three games to two advantage in the Little World Series between the American Association and International League champions.

Score by innings:

Montreal	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
Coumbus	1	4	0	2	1	3	2	0	x	12	16

Errors—Macon, Kehn, Sherer and Howell; Grodzicki and Heath.

Power (less) Yesterday

Wide World

Dolph Camilli (left) and Joe Di Maggio

NEW YORK—Although both Camilli and Di Maggio are power hitters for Brooklyn and the Yankees, respectively, they failed to connect yesterday. Camilli struck out three times and Di Maggio went hitless, but was robbed of a home run by Joe Medwick's great catch.

Gallagher Latest Addition To Ranks of Long Drivers

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Add another name to the list of names of tremendous hitters in golf who have established their reputations playing on the links around Boston. The latest to open the eyes of his fellow competitors and observers as to what can be done to a golf ball off the tee, to go along with such smiters as "Siege Gun" Jesse Guilford, Phil Finlay, and Jimmy Baldwin, is Eddie Gallagher, pitcher for the Red Sox back in 1932 and '33, now the long hitter for the Wollaston Golf Club.

His prowess as a long hitter already had been established among his fellow members prior to the William J. Fallon memorial four ball tournament for members and guests less than a fortnight ago; but it remained for that annual even, best by far for in competing talent and interest of any yet held, to focus attention on Gallagher as a hitter comparable even to the great Jimmy Thomson of the professional ranks, or anybody else of either professional or amateur ranks.

Gallagher, measuring six feet two or three inches, outhit by yards anybody he came up against, including the New England champion, Ted Bishop, whom he outdistanced, at times, 50 yards or more. At one demonstration of his clouting ability he was out beyond the bunker place for second shots to the 12th hole, the bunker probably a good 290 yards from the tee. In one roundo, wind against, he was home with a drive and eight iron on the 457-yard 15th, where his partner Calvin, a lusty hitter himself, played a drive and wood.

Half the Story

That's only half the story. Various others have been home at the 15th with a drive and medium iron, even down to a five, six or seven iron, with a favoring wind. With the wind against, it's an entirely different proposition. One day, recently, I saw Gallagher on that same hole over the 14th tee on his drive to the 15th, a tremendous off-line clout, and over the 15th green with a 7-iron approach. Two holes later, as I was going to the 15th, his drive from the 17th tee whistled past my ear on the carry and brought up beyond the 14th tee, not far from 300 yards. Those two drives were in opposite directions, hence if the wind was favorable to one, it was adverse to the other.

On a number of occasions Gallagher has been home on his tee shot to the 267-yard fourth, to a green elevated 40 or more yards from the fairway leading up to the steep bunker guarding the approach to the green. In one of the Fallon Cup matches this hitter put an iron out of bounds, then took a wood to go for the green and, with this wood, banged one into the embankment between the bunker and the green, needing only slightly more elevation to be on or over the green which I have seen actually driven, on the carry, only once in many years, that time by Phil Finlay, 1930 Harvard golf captain, who landed a tee shot more than half way across the green and up on the embankment beyond.

Needs Control

Ted Bishop, who with his partner Chick Connolly fell victims to Gallagher and Joe Galvin, Jr., 5 and 4 in the third round, remarked that if he could hit the ball as far as Gallagher and control it, he'd beat any man in the world. That "and control it" angle is something else again, for every now and then Gallagher hits a high-wide-and-handsome of almost unbelievable waywardness, such as a drive one day from the seventh tee that wound up between the ninth and 12th fairways, so that on a hole 470 yards long, normally, he had about 600 yards to go after his tee shot.

Galvin, with a five-stroke handicap, had to do the bulk of the work, but Gallagher, with 12, contributed more than his strokes allotment warranted, especially in one round where Galvin was off-color and Gallagher had an individual 79. How well the pair fitted is evidenced by their victories over such strong combinations as Bishop and Connolly, over Wilfred Crossley and John Duane and, over Ray Marad and Charlie Crowley, before they fell victims, in the final, 5 and 4, to Mel Demaris and Ed Buonato.

The Fallon tournament received only a modicum of publicity, far from what it merited, for no other four-ball tournament of the local season, so far as the writer is aware, had such a wealth of low-mark State handicap golfers. Just give a thought to its guest talent, headed by Ted Bishop, New England champion, 1940 State champion and one of this year's national semifinalists; Ted Arams, State amateur ex-champion and former junior champion; his brother Bob, former State junior champion; Joe Lynch, former State champion and national semifinalist; Wilfred Crossley, former New England champion; Ray Marad, 1939 State amateur runner-up and semifinalist last year; Emery Stratton, former State runner-up and one of the greatest medal players Massachusetts ever has had; Bill McPhail, another headliner of many years, and Mel Demaris of Haverhill, one of the most promising young players in the State today.

Stratton Superb

Stratton played superbly most of the time in this tournament, even though he and John Ryan were beaten at the second extra hole by Mel Demaris and Ed Buonato in the third round. Stratton missed a treacherous little putt of less than a yard that would have kept the match going. In the morning of the same day he and Ryan beat McPhail and George Kenney at the second extra, on a five-foot putt for a net eagle 2 by Ryan. Stratton had an individual 69 in that round. On the 330-yard first hole, during the regular round, he holed a niblick for a 2, and on the same hole, in the extras, his putt for a birdie 3 hung on the lip. He and Ryan in that round had a gross best-ball of 65 and net of 63. Last year they won a 19 and a 21-hole match, Ryan chipping in for a two at the third extra.

Mel Demaris caught the fancy of opponents and spectators alike. He was longest in the field, except for Gallagher, and had all the other shots. Wilfred Crossley, seldom seen in competition nowadays, also played a stylish game, 70 on his own ball one round.

Mrs. Warren Beard Wins Endicott Cup

FARMINGTON, Conn., Oct. 2 (AP)—With some of the glory already gone to the Bay State, nine-women teams from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut teed off today at the Farmington Country Club in the annual tri-state golf championship.

A Massachusetts woman, Mrs. Warren Beard of Boston's Charles River Country Club, shot some record-breaking golf yesterday to win the Endicott Cup tournament, annual prelude to the tri-state matches.

Down six strokes at the end of her 84 round Tuesday, Mrs. Beard came in with a blazing 75, a women's course record, yesterday, to take the cup with a 159, one stroke better than Jean Bauer of Metacomet, R. I., who added an 81 to her first round 79.

Mrs. Frederick Davis of the Rhode Island Country Club, whose 78 led at the half-way mark, soared to 87 and finished in a tie for third place at 165 with Mrs. R. S. Patton of Hartford.

Harvard Off For Philly At Midnight

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The turning of the wheels out of South Station at midnight tonight starts the Harvard varsity football team toward its opening game of the 1941 season. Victory will serve as a tremendous incentive and defeat will be decidedly a setback.

These Crimson forces heading for Philadelphia have grounds to expect victory. Penn admittedly has a good team, but it is not believed to be comparable to the aggregation last year. Harvard has prospectively a better team than last year and at that time held Penn to a 10-all tie and should have triumphed.

Best Drilled

Those who view the game can expect to see the best drilled and most experienced Harvard team in an opening game since Dick Harlow came to Cambridge. Six of the starting eleven Saturday played 60 minutes against Penn last year and two others took part in the game. One other squad member, Hank Vander Eb, scored four points with a point-after and a field goal.

At the close of practice last night the coaches decided that Burgy Ayres, another 60-minute man against Penn last year, would not start, but probably would play. Johnny Page will be the starting center, and with Jack Morgan at right end, will be the only two members of the forward wall who did not face Penn last year.

Only One Back

In the backfield Gordie Lyle is the only operative who has not played against the Quakers, George Heiden and Capt. Franny Lee went the route and Don McNicol took over when Charlie Spreyer went out of the game. The quartet of Lee, McNicol, Lyle and Heiden is a faster aggregation than the four starters last year, Heiden, Lee, Spreyer and Billy Brown.

Where Spreyer's pile-driving smeared the Penn line time and again last year, Harvard will produce an offense embodying varieties of the single wing, Minnesota T, and flanker formations, all designed to create quick thrusts and break-away plays. Lee and McNicol are better than average passers and when punting for distance is required the left-footed Loren MacKinney can drop back from end to answer the need.

Needed Test

Perhaps the gravest question in the thoughts of the coaches is just how this starting team will stand up. It has not had much in the way of opposition. The second team is much inferior, mainly in experience, and it might have been helpful to have given these first-stringers a testing workout before engaging in what comprises a mid-season Ivy League game.

Another angle is the lack of depth for substitution. There are several good prospective football players on the squad this season, but prospective and tried material are two different things. And coaches are reluctant to send inexperienced players into major games because not only are mistakes costly to the result of the game, but costly to the progress of the youngster as well.

Taking 28 Men

Any game of this magnitude requires that replacement material be available and Harvard is taking 28 players, with a few others making the trip on their own. The team will arrive in Philadelphia at 10:15 a. m. tomorrow, take a look at Franklin Field and move out to the Manufacturer's Country Club at Orland, Pa., to work out and stay over night. They leave on the earliest train possible after the game for New York and return on the midnight.

Of the probable Penn starters only six saw action against Harvard last year. Ray Frick, Len Warner, Rix Yard, Irv Mendelson, Cliff Engler, and Frank Reagan are gone by graduation. Ed Allen and Jack Welsh are not able to play. So there are only two of last year's starters in for Saturday, Herb Nelson, 212-pound end, and Al Brechka, guard. Capt. Gene Davis, blocking back, started last year, but is not listed to do so at the moment.

This makes two years in a row that Harvard has visited Penn. Last year it was to honor the Penn Centennial and this year to avoid the scheduling of three games away next year. Over past years Harvard and Penn have met 24 times, Harvard winning 13 and the tie last year.

Jumbo Grid Eleven Boasts Heaviest Lineman in Years

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

He is not the most polished football player on the squad by any means, but Reidar Andersen has given Coach Lew Manly and his Tufts grid eleven something it has not had for years—a 235-pound lineman. Just how much he means to the Jumbos can be seen from Tufts' surprising 12-6 victory over a favored Bowdoin outfit last Saturday.

Of course Andersen was not the whole show that day. One man hardly ever is. But this big tackle from Hyde Park was a large factor in open huge holes in the Bowdoin line, through which the Tufts backfield galloped with glee.

Andersen still has a lot to learn about line play, even though he is a senior, for he really has not played much football at all. He played two years for Hyde Park High School, part of one game for the Tufts freshmen, and he saw some action as a sophomore substitute for Ralph Sherry. Last year he was on probation and consequently ineligible for varsity competition. He has learned fast, however, and is speedy for his size, so that Coach Manly had no hesitation in starting him against the Polar Bear.

To Start Again

Against Bowdoin, Andersen was injured slightly, enough to keep him from practicing yesterday but not enough to keep him from starting against Middlebury at Middlebury this week end, Manly thinks. Yesterday afternoon, Reidar spent in the clubhouse while his mates were on the field.

"I played a little as a freshman," he said as he sat before his locker, "but it was very little. I was only out for the team three days altogether when they put me in against Andover. I guess that was a mistake, for I practically gave Andover a touchdown before I even got down on the scrimmage line.

Spoke Out of Turn

"Andover had the ball on our 16-yard line when I reported, and when the fellow I was relieving started for the sidelines, I asked him for his helmet. That cost us a 15-yard penalty right down to our one-yard line. Andover scored on the next play and went on to win the game after we were leading 7-0. The Andover boys were duly appreciative, though," he declared, "for at Christmas time the next year they sent me a card with a big A on it."

Just about this time Andersen is thinking that it has come to be habit with him to give the opponents a touchdown, for last Saturday he had two hands on little Bobby Bell before he started out on his 50-yard jaunt for a score, but failed to hold him. "I don't know just what happened," he said gloomily, "but I think I was mousetrapped." Reidar should not feel too bad, however, for the Bowdoin captain ran practically through the whole Tufts team in a great exhibition of broken-field running.

Only Sport

Football is Andersen's only sport, although he has tried his hand at lacrosse and bowling. He gave golf a fling when he attended Wianno Caddie Camp for three summers as a boy but gave that up when he continually found he was over 100 with still some more holes to go. He also tried skiing, but gave it up because of his weight.

Actually Andersen ought to be a pretty good skiier, for his family came from Norway and Reidar himself spent four years there—from the time he was two until he was six. He did not go to school there, because Norwegian children do not start studying until they are seven. His father was born in Tönsborg in southern Norway, and his mother in a town about 90 miles north of Oslo.

Speaks Norwegian

He talks fluent Norwegian, although he confesses sadly that that qualification did not help to get him off probation last year. He is majoring in mechanical engineering, but he is not now so much concerned with what he will do after college as he is about selective service. He has received his questionnaire, but not his classification, and he hopes he will be allowed to finish his studies.

Coach Manly's plans for the game with Middlebury call for Andersen to be paired with Russ Rowell at the tackle spots, the same two who started against Bowdoin. Lew plans very few changes in the starting line-up, although sophomore Al DiLorenzo may take the place of Tony Zullo at left guard, while Warren Price is giving George Mernick a fight for the right end berth.

Jumbo Line-Up

Otherwise the Jumbos will line up with Howie Redgate at left end, George Sweeney at right guard, and Co-Captains Art Harrison and Bob Rutter, and Grant Curtis and Bob Bissett in the backfield. All of the injured players are expected to be ready, and Harrison may even be able to kick despite his toe injury.

Middlebury figures to be tough for the Jumbos, even though they were overwhelmed by Williams 33-0 last Saturday. Manly declared that the Panthers will make it hard for the Tufts offense, especially since they held Williams to one touchdown in the first half. Two years ago Tufts beat Middlebury 13-2 and last year the local eleven ray away with the game 38-6, with Harrison scoring four touchdowns.

Gridiron Briefs

Coach Jimmy Dunn's problem in finding a short guard at Northeastern moved a step nearer solution yesterday when Johnny Zachirchuck showed he was ready for the game Saturday with Maine at Orono. . . A former regular at English High, Zach will be used with Tom White, Len Bolonsky, and Gunnar Myrbeck, with the one making the best showing against Maine probably winning the job of starting the following week.

HANOVER, N. H., (AP)—After watching some of his Dartmouth football players bump heads in a signal drill yesterday, Head Coach "Tuss" McLaughry halted practice with a sharp whistle and then roared: "This is the worst day you've had this fall and the first really bad one." Then, although the session was less than half over, he ordered his Indians to "go ahead into the showers."

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Coach Spike Nelson sent his Yale football squad through a long, non-contact session yesterday in preparation for Saturday's game with Virginia . . . There were no changes in the line-up . . . The present team consists of Bartholemy and Thompson, ends; Magee and Kemp, tackles; Westfeldt and Reid, guards; Moseley, center; Harrison, Seymour, Willoughby and Taylor, backs.

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Capt. Bob Peters, who has been sidelined by injuries, returned to action yesterday as Princeton's football varsity tapered off for the opener with Williams College Saturday.

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—The fight for the blocking back position on the Army football team has simmered down to two candidates as Ted Michel moves back to the line at guard . . . The switching of Michel leaves Johnny Roberts of Lake Bluff, Ill., and Herschel Jarrell of Van, W. Va., last year's starter, as the blocking backs. Right now Roberts has the edge.

NEW YORK (AP)—A Columbia football team averaging 183 pounds a man in the line and only 174 for the backs will open against Brown Saturday . . . Coach Lou Little picked his starters yesterday and didn't list a sophomore . . . The line-up—Joe Siegal and John Kelleher, ends; Capt. Herb Maack and Ray Makofske, tackles; Felix DiMartini and Bill Sinton, guards; Don Snavely, center, and Stewart McIlvennan, Paul Governali, Phil Bayer, and Thornley Wood, backs.

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Cornell's football hopes have nose-dived with Lou Bufalino, senior tailback and only available backfield veteran, becoming lost for the Syracuse game here Saturday because of a knee injury. The loss leaves Coach Snavely with the choice of selecting one of three sophomores for the post: Tommy McDonald of Poughkeepsie, Bill Wheeler of Evanston, Ill., or Charley Robinson, Madison, N. J., Negro.

Schacht Misses World Series

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 2 (AP)—Baseball comedian Al Schacht has played before more World Series crowds than any man in the game, but he missed yesterday's opening battle for the first time in 21 years—and listened to the broadcast alone.

Business—a screen test for the motion picture about the late Lou Gehrig, and a Friday sailing for Honolulu—prevented the Clown Prince of Baseball from cavorting at Yankee Stadium.

Schacht sat alone in his automobile, parked under a tree near his Hollywood Hotel, and heard the broadcast.

"I got a big lump in my throat thinking about not being there. I never thought I'd be sittin' alone in Hollywood under a tree listening to a World Series game," he sighed.

"Ever so often I'd think of a gag I could have pulled. Boy, would I have fun with that Brooklyn mob?

"Only," he added, "they might steal my stuff. They're dizzier'n me."

Schacht put on his first pregame act for a World Series—that is, the first one in which he was "recognized" as a baseball comedian—when the Yankees and the Giants met in 1921.

Since then he's made a regular business of clowning. George M. Cohan once estimated that Schacht had played before more people than any entertainer in the world. He estimated the total at 65,000,000.

Who would Al be rooting for in this series? Well, his home is only two blocks from Yankee Stadium, and he was in the American League 17 years.

But business comes first with him. He "works" in both National and American League parks each year. As he put it:

"Me, I'm like cheese. I'm neutral. But it ought to be a great series for baseball."

Co-Medalists Out At Salem Country

Semifinal-round matches were scheduled today and the final tomorrow in the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts Class C-D championship. The tournament, which is being held at the Salem Country Club in Peabody, yesterday saw the elimination of the comedalists, Mrs. Walter J. Reeves of Bear Hill and Mrs. Leslie M. Wilkinson of Homestead. Mrs. Reeves bowed to a clubmate, Mrs. Norman B. Bellenoit, 1 up, while Gertrude G. Dane of the home club defeated Mrs. Wilkinson by 3 and 1.

Another Salem club golfer, Mrs. C. R. Wait defeated Mrs. Paul McGregor of United Shoe, 2 and 1. Filling the other bracket in the championship flight was Mrs. Harold T. Houston of Andover who beat Rosamund Emerson of Salem, 3 and 2.

Defensive Play of Joe Medwick Overshadows Everything Else in Opening Game

Leaping, One-Handed Catch Robbed Di Maggio of Homer

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—In big league baseball when a player makes an outstanding fielding play in, say, the fourth inning, you usually forget about it by the ninth if his club is on the short end of the score. But this was different. So great, so spectacular was that catch Joe Medwick made off Joe Di Maggio early in the World Series opener at Yankee Stadium yesterday before a record crowd of 68,540, even the Yankee victory and Yankee heros seemed insignificant, unimportant.

As you look back to the scene, the effective pitching of Charley "Red" Ruffing, and the hitting of Joe Gordon, Bill Dickey, Pee Wee Reese and Mickey Owen are hidden beneath the shadow of one of the greatest defensive plays in the history of October play.

Story of Year

It would be much more thrilling to be able to say that Medwick's fielding gem in that memorable fourth innning saved the game for the underdog Dodgers. That, of course, would be the story of the year in the national pastime, no matter what happens at Yankee Stadium today, or will happen at Ebbets Field, where the series shifts tomorrow. Only the heroes on the winning side are named in the headlines.

But to push the Medwick catch into the background, even though Yankee favoritism doubled and possibly tripled after taking that opener 3-2, would be a shameful literary error, if this piece can be accepted as a literary effort. It has been a long time, if ever, since a World Series fielder so electrified the crowd.

Pitching Duel

At the time of the incident the Yankees were leading by a slender run—Joe Gordon's homer well into the lower left field grandstand in the second. But it was a pitching duel between Ruffing and Leo Durocher's surprise starter, Curt Davis. It looked as if the struggle might eventually be decided by the breaks or the lapse of some fielder.

Medwick, therefore, had only the "old Dodger try" in his head as he raced after Di Maggio's towering hoist with one out in the fourth. The ball looked like a certain homer. It was well hit. You sensed another Yankee run. But the Brooklyn left fielder refused to quit. Running back to the front of the low cement wall, Joe braced himself and waited. The ball had gone high. It did not hurry down. Then, at exactly the right instant and with perfect timing, Medwick gripped the rail, leaped and pushed himself into the air and stabbed the white pellet with his glove hand.

Ruffing's Sixth

It was not a mistake—not one of those "lucky" catches you often hear the baseball fan talk about. It was a masterpiece of defensive skill—judged, timed and played perfectly. And we don't expect to see anything else like it for a while.

Red Ruffing is receiving special congratulations. He has joined a very select mound group in the record book. That victory over the Dodgers in the series opener was his sixth in classic play, against only one defeat. He has equaled the standard of six wins established by Chief Bender back in 1913 and later tied by Waite Hoyt and Lefty Gomez.

Ruffing pitched and won the opener of the 1932 series with the Cubs. In '36 he dropped the first game to Carl Hubbell at the Polo Grounds, but since has taken one from the Giants in '37, two from the Cubs in '38, the opener from the Reds in '39, and yesterday's contest with the Dodgers.

Yankee Power

The Yankees are showing the crowd that they still have that extra-base power when they need it. You may stop a few of the boys up around the top of the batting order, but it takes extraordinary pitching to choke their famed attack from top to bottom. When Henrich, Di Maggio and Keller failed to get a rally started against Davis and Hugh Casey and Johnny Allen who followed him, Bill Dickey and Joe Gordon at the other end of the line-up did their duty. Gordon's second World Series homer picked up one run, Dickey's 400-foot double got another and Joe's clean single added the third.

Durocher's pitching will have to be a whole lot better from now on if he expects to make a respectable showing in the series. He has been criticized for not starting Whit Wyatt in the opener. But certainly Leo knows his hurlers better than the people in the stands. If Davis had won, Leo would be a wonder. He merely was playing a hunch. As a matter of fact, the Dodgers are up against what is generally accepted as a stronger ball club. Therefore, Durocher has everything to gain and little more than fan prestige to lose by playing hunches and taking chances.

* * *

The Dodgers discovered early that you cannot walk the Yankees. Two of the three runs yesterday were tallied by passed base runners.

* * *

Durocher apparently remembered that the last World Series lost by McCarthy resulted partly because Connie Mack, the rival manager, kept Joe guessing until game time. That was in '29 when Howard Ehmke beat the Cubs and had 13 strikeouts.

* * *

The stadium crowd has been held expertly under control by an army of police. They rush onto the field immediately following the final putout and form a human alley from the Dodger dugout to the clubhouse tunnel.

* * *

Brooklyn fans are waiting impatiently for the series to shift to Ebbets Field tomorrow. They think "The Bums" will be more effective in their own back yard. We shall see.

Record Attendance

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 2

The new World Series record for single-game attendance (68,540) and receipts ($265,396) set in yesterday's Yankee-Dodger opener at Yankee Stadium replaces the 1936 marks established in the same park.

A crowd of 66,669 turned out for the fourth game of the series that year between the Yankees and the New York Giants, and paid out $240,591 for the privilege.

Box Score

First Game

BROOKLYN	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walker rf	3	0	0	3	0
Herman 2b	3	0	0	0	6
Reiser cf	3	0	0	4	0
Camilli 1b	4	0	0	7	2
Medwick lf	4	0	1	4	0
Lavagetto 3b	4	1	0	0	0
Reese ss	4	1	3	4	2
Owen c	2	0	1	1	0
*Riggs	1	0	1	0	0
Franks c	1	0	0	0	1
Davis p	2	0	0	1	0
Casey p	0	0	0	0	0
†Wasdell	1	0	0	0	0
Allen p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	6	24	11

*Batted for Owen in 7th. †Batted for Casey in 7th.

YANKEES	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sturm 1b	3	0	1	7	0
Rolfe 3b	3	0	1	2	2
Henrich rf	4	0	0	0	0
Di Maggio cf	4	0	0	5	0
Keller lf	2	2	0	4	0
Dickey c	4	0	2	6	0
Gordon 2b	2	1	2	2	0
Rizzuto ss	4	0	0	3	5
Ruffing p	3	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	3	6	27	9

New York	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	x	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

Error—Rizzuto. Runs Batted In—Gordon 2, Dickey, Owen, Riggs. Two-Base Hit—Dickey. Three-Base Hit—Owen. Home Run—Gordon. Double Plays—Rolfe and Rizzuto, Gordon; Rizzuto and Sturm. Earned Runs—New York 3, Brooklyn 1. Left on Base—Brooklyn 6, New York 8. Base on Balls—Off Ruffing 3 (Walker, Herman, Reiser); Davis 3 (Keller 2, Gordon); Allen 2 (Rolfe, Gordon). Struck Out—By Ruffing 5 (Camilli 3, Medwick, Reiser); Davis 1 (Rolfe). Pitching Summary—Off Davis 6 hits and 3 runs in 5⅓ innings; off Casey no hits and no runs in ⅔ inning; off Allen no hits and no runs in 2 innings. Hit by Pitcher—Allen (Sturm). Losing Pitcher—Davis. Umpires—McGowan (AL), plate; Pinelli (NL), 1b; Grieve (AL), 2b; Goetz (NL), 3b. Time, 2:08. Attendance, 68,540.

The One-Hit, One-Run System

Wide World

First Homer and First Run of Series

NEW YORK—Phil Rizzuto (10), Yankee shortstop, greeting Joe Gordon, second baseman of the New York club, as he crossed the plate following his home run smash into the left field stands in the second inning of the opening game of the World Series at Yankee Stadium. Others in the picture are Mickey Owen, Brooklyn catcher; Bill McGowan, umpire, and Tim Sullivan, Yankee bat boy.

Southerners 'Bat' Over .500 Against 'Outside' Gridders

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Southern football teams "batted" better than .500 against intersectional opposition over the past week end.

Perhaps the best showing made was by the great Tulane team that showed crushing offensive power, vicious defensive play in upsetting the mighty Boston College in a battle of giants at New Orleans, 21 to 7.

Not far behind the Tulane-Boston tilt was the Vanderbilt-Purdue game. Vandy has Jack Jenkins, a 200-pound back from Arkansas, to thank. Jack booted a field goal from the 20-yard line to give his team a 3-to-0 triumph over the Boilermakers.

50-Year Rivalry

University of Virginia and Lafayette renewed a 50-year-old gridiron relationship at Charlottesville last Saturday as Virginia crushed Lafayette 25 to 0. The series started in the early '90s, Virginia winning one and tying one. There has been no intervening games up to last Saturday.

Maryland had a fairly easy time in defeating little Hampden-Sydney 18 to 0.

Three of the South's leading teams met defeats by intersectional foes.

Holy Cross, coming back after a so-so season last year, shot the works against Louisiana State by the score of 19 to 13. The game was featured by a multitude of passes.

Navy had little trouble trimming William and Mary in its curtain-raiser at Annapolis 34 to 0.

Intercepted Passes

In a thrill-packed football contest at Washington, D. C., Georgetown University rolled over the Mississippi Rebels, 16 to 6, last Friday night. Both of Georgetown's touchdowns resulted from intercepted passes.

* * *

Some of the South's best golfers toured the East Lake Course the first of the week in the first rounds for the Southern States four-ball tournament in Atlanta.

They had their eyes on the Bob Jones plaque which has stayed in the hands of Georgians for three of the four years the tournament has been staged.

Dick Chapman, 1940 national amateur champion, and Sam Perry, third-time winner of the Southern amateur representing Alabama's claim for honors, are favorites.

* * *

South Atlantic League baseball proved superior to the Southeastern League brand in their inter-league series.

Four Straight

The Mobile Shippers, Southeastern pennant winner and undefeated in its loop play-off, did not win a game from the Sally's Macon Peaches who took the inter-league series in four straight victories.

The Nashville Vols won the Dixie series last week end by taking the fourth straight game from Dallas of the Texas League, giving them the Dixie championship for the second straight year. **C. J.**

Pee Wee Reese Attempted Play Without Orders

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Leo Durocher, the Dodgers' manager, revealed after yesterday's defeat by the Yankees that the base-running by Pee Wee Reese, which chilled the one big Brooklyn threat in the seventh inning, shouldn't have happened at all.

"Reese came down from second without orders on that play," Durocher pointed out. "The way I figure it, Rolfe had to throw less than 50 feet and Pee Wee took the chance on running on his own. That's just the breaks, however."

Cookie Lavagetto had scored, Reese was on second and pinch-hitter Lew Riggs was on first, with none out, at the time. Jimmy Wasdell, pinch-hitting for Hugh Casey, lifted a high foul pop off the third base line. Yankee third-sacker Red Rolfe made the catch on the edge of the Yanks' dugout, wheeled and threw to Phil Rizzuto, who put the tag on Reese. With two gone, the threat ended on the next batter, who was an easy infield out.

Dutton Prepares To Open Training

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Oct. 2 (CP)—Manager Red Dutton of New York Americans of the National Hockey League arrived here today to prepare for opening Friday of the club's training camp.

With Dutton were his assistant coach, Art Chapman, and his trainer, Frank Hantke. About 20 youngsters will attend the opening classes of Dutton's hockey school and the American regulars will assemble about Oct 6 or 7. The first party of players is expected here tomorrow.

Springfield Indians of the American League also will train here and Manager Eddie Shore of that club is expected tomorrow.

Two-Mile Hopes Rests With Sophs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Mo.—The key to Missouri hopes in two-mile track competition this fall rests with the sophomores.

Two lettermen will bear the major share of the load, but with two other M-winners not returning to school, first-year men will be forced to take up the necessary slack if Missouri is to be a factor in the Big Six race this fall.

W. E. "Bill" Lane, of Center, who finished sixth in the Conference championships last year in 9:51 and who broke 9:40 outdoors last spring, is on hand again this year as a threat to Nebraska's champion Bob Ginn. Ray Rayl, of Sedalia, is the other returning letterman.

Missing from the squad, however, are Tom Brents, Bragg City, and Lawrence Nichoalds, Hannibal, both sophomores last year who were flirting with the 10-minute mark at the close of the campaign. Another letterman, Capt. Marshall Reeves, graduated this June.

The failure of Brents and Nichoalds to return to school this fall comes as a severe blow to the Missouri chances, which were conceded to be very bright with four lettermen on hand. Now sophomores must make up half of what would have been an all-veteran team.

Coming up from the freshmen ranks are numeral-winners, Clarence Frossard, St. Joseph; Elmo Friesz, Keytesville, and Jess Brents, Kansas City (Northeast). Another numeral-winner, Don Elwell, of Corning, N. Y., who led the freshmen in time trials last year, has joined the Army.

New Mentor Keeps Ohio's Opening Game String Intact

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 2 (AP)—You'd think a high school coach, making his first big league start and boasting none-too-good talent, would be satisfied with a 12-7 win over Missouri's highly-touted Tigers—but that's not the case with Paul E. Brown, youthful mentor of Ohio State's Bucks.

Brown's "team without a star" used power and precision to plunge and pass its way to victory over Missouri in the opener, but the youthful coach, just up from Massillon high school, thought the margin should have been a bit larger, even if the experts had picked the invading Tigers to win.

"We don't have any speed, our choice of plays wasn't any too good, and the defense in spots was terrible,' Brown declared. All of which isn't odd when you consider he's working with 20 sophomores and the remnants of last year's squad which dropped four games.

Record Since 1894

In beating the Tigers, Brown kept intact Ohio's opening game victory string which has stood since 1894. The Bucks have never beaten a team from the west coast, but Brown and his Bucks are westward bound for Saturday's tilt with Southern California.

Should Brown and his boys trip the Trojans, you won't hear a wolf howl around here for a long time, and the absence of those mournful moans from Buckeye fans would be a pleasant thing indeed.

Safely past the Tigers, Brown took time out to tinker with his lineup, with the accent on speed. Tom Kinkade, right halfback the last two campaigns, gives way to junior Les Horvath of Cleveland; junior center Bill Vickroy surrenders to sophomore John Rosen of Isabella, Pa., and Fritz Howard moves into Ed Bruckner's guard spot under the new setup.

Big Jack Graf, 190-pound six-foot battering ram from Columbus, is as close to a star as Brown possesses. The big fellow played for two years under departed Coach Francis Schmidt, now at Idaho, but never won a starting berth, and seldom saw action.

Graf Comes Back

Late last season Graf declared, "I'm through with football."

Then Brown took over, and Graf came back to try again. He won the fullback job, and against Missouri scored both Ohio touchdowns, averaged 5½ yards per try through the line, 60 yards on two punts from behind his own goal line, and tossed three passes for 53 yards.

Minus outstanding ball carriers, Brown is relying on utter precision to make his offense click. For the first time in years the Bucks are blocking and tackling with gusto—ask Missouri.

You'll hear more about ends Charley Anderson and Bob Shaw as the season goes on, as well as tackle Jim Daniell, among the main cogs in a well-oiled machine that may turn over some pretty fair star-studded teams.

The remainder of the schedule: Oct. 4, at Southern California; 18, Purdue; 25, Northwestern; Nov. 1, at Pittsburgh; 8, Wisconsin; 15, Illinois; 22, at Michigan.

Chicago Series

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Chicago White Sox called on Thornton Lee, winner of 22 games during the American League season, to oppose the Cubs today in the second game of the city series. Lee was surpassed in pitching victories this year only by Bob Feller of the Cleveland Indians.

The Sox won the opening game yesterday, 4 to 1, scoring all their runs in the first of the ninth inning before 7,272 spectators. Ted Lyons, who beat the Cubs twice in the 1940 fall series, allowed only five hits, but was losing 1 to 0 until his mates pounded out six hits in the final frame.

Claude Passeau had little trouble from the Sox until his pitching prowess folded in the ninth-inning assault.

Paul Erickson was named by Cub Manager Jimmy Wilson to face Lee today. The first two games are being played in Wrigley Field, the Cubs' home park, and tomorrow's and Saturday's tilts will be under the lights of Comiskey Park.

Coast Tennis

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 2 (AP)—Three seeded players were eliminated from the Pacific coast tennis championships yesterday as competition advanced to the quarter-finals.

Upset were Gene Smith, Piedmont school-teacher and a former Wimbledon quarter-finalist, seeded fifth, Jack Jossi, Oakland, seventh, and Bill Crosby, also Oakland, eighth.

The upsets, first of the tourney, began when Sam Match, Los Los Angeles junior star, edged out Crosby, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4. Then Julius Heldman, Los Angeles, outsteadied Smith, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4. Finally Nick Carter, San Francisco, downed Jossi, 9—7, 6—4.

Meanwhile, the top-seeded defending champion, Bobby Riggs of Clinton, S. C., Frank Kovacs, of Oakland, seeded No. 2 and Ronald Edwards, of San Jose, Calif., seeded sixth, were successful in reaching the quarter-finals.

Riggs had a scare in his first set with Robin Hippensteil, University of California ace, but pulled through by an 11—9, 6—2 score.

Kovacs blasted Herschel Hyde, Martinez, 6—0, 8—6, and Edwards eliminated Gunny Ammonette, Berkeley, 6—0, 6—3.

Only fifteen men on the Indiana football squad ever had previous varsity experience.

Veterans Set Opening Day Big 10 Pace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The Big Ten's heralded parade of sophomore football stars got under way in convincing fashion last week, but it was the veterans who set the pace as Conference teams won four opening engagements against non-Conference opponents and dropped two others.

Bruce Smith, Minnesota's captain and halfback, led the parade against Washington with two touchdowns and a rushing total of 94 yards as veteran Bill Daley supplemented the attack with a rushing total of 90 yards. Bill Garnaas, starting his first game at quarterback, converted on both of Smith's touchdowns as sophomore Herman Frickey saw but brief action.

Dual Threat

Michigan's 19-7 victory over Michigan State saw sophomore Tom Kuzma stepping in Tom Harmon's position as a consistent dual threat with fullback Bob Westfall. Kuzma rolled up 67 yards on 19 tries while Westfall made 65 yards in 17 tries, and the rugged sophomore hit the goal for two of the Wolverines' scores. The day's best rushing average, however, was set up by diminutive senior Dave Nelson, who started at Harmon's halfback post, as he made 61 yards in five attempts

Iowa veteran Bus Mertes rolled up 103 yards from rushing in 10 tries, the day's best total, against Drake, and Bill Green hit for 93 yards as sophomore Jack Kennedy contributed his share with 93 yards, including one 60-yard dash.

"Starless Team"

Ohio State's "starless team" came up with an outstanding individual in veteran Jack Graf, who rolled across for two touchdowns against Missouri with 68 rushing yards gain, and his punting average of 43 yards was most effective.

Billy Hillenbrand, Indiana's sophomore standout, found himself a marked man against Detroit and had a net gain of but 17 yards from scrimmage but another sophomore, Charley Jacoby, accounted for 84 running yards in Indiana's rushing advantage over the Titans. Purdue's backfield could not get started in dropping a 3-0 game to Vanderbilt.

World Series Facts

By the Associated Press

Standing

	W	L
Brooklyn (N. L.)	0	1
New York (A. L.)	1	0

First Game

	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	6	0
New York	3	6	1

Davis, Casey (6), Allen (7), and Owen, Franks (7); Ruffing and Dickey.

First Game Attendance and Receipts

Official paid attendance	68,540
Receipts	$265,396
Advisory council share	39,809.40
Players' share	135,351.96
Each club's share	22,558.66
Each league's share	22,558.66

Second game at Yankee Stadium, Thursday, Oct. 2; third, fourth and fifth games at Ebbets Field, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 3-4 and 5; sixth and seventh games at Yankee Stadium, Monday and Wednesday, Oct. 6 and 8.

Oddities

Jim Krumtinger, end and captain of the high school football team of Kewanee, Ill., stands 6ft. 7½in.

* * *

City College of Baltimore played through 49 football games, since 1935, without defeat. And then this year lost to Fork Union, 7-6, in the last minute of play. Previously Fork Union tied City three times.

* * *

In two late season games Fred Fitzsimmons of the Dodgers didn't allow a single earned run but came out with a tie and a defeat.

Cecelia and Elinora Bowdoin repeated this year in winning the Baltimore city tennis doubles title—and for the second year Cecelia kept her singles title by whipping Elinora.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

'Ump' Argue Before Game Starts

New York, Oct. 2

The third tier and bleachers at Yankee Stadium were packed and the other sections were filling slowly when the Yankees put in an appearance yesterday. George Selkirk was the first to stick his head out of the dugout, causing a mixture of cheers and boos. Lefty Gomez arrived on the scene as Bill McGowan, Babe Pinelli, Bill Grieve, Larry Goetz, Bill Stewart and John Quinn were standing near the third base foul line, making gestures in all directions as they discussed ground rules.

"How about that?" said Gomez, nodding at the arbiters. "The game hasn't even started, and the 'ump' are arguing."

Cameramen Busy

Di Maggio, Dickey, Keller, Bonham and Earl Combs came in out of the tunnel that leads from the clubhouse. Rizzuto, Rolfe and Henrich followed shortly after. Soon everybody was in sight except Joe McCarthy, and the photographers started to go to work.

"Wonder who'll pitch for Brooklyn? somebody asked.

"What difference does it make?" answered Gomez, pulling the paper off a stick of gum. "They'll all look alike to us."

"Listen to who's talking," said Johnny Schulte. "The original All-America out."

"What are you going to do with your World Series cash?" a newspaperman said to Gomez.

Ask My Wife

"You're a married man and you ask me that," said Lefty, whose wise cracking keeps the Yankees in good humor. "How do I know. Ask my wife. She's probably got most of it spent already."

Tiny Bonham, the heavy right-hander, stepped timidly up the dugout steps. "Is it safe to go outside?" he wanted to know. "After all I've read about these Dodger fans, I wonder."

"Go sit down, Bonham," ordered Sturm, the rookie first baseman. "You're standing in front of me and one of these photographers might want to take my picture."

"What for?" shot back Tiny, with a wink.

Well Marked

Little Phil Rizzuto took a bat out of the upright bat rack and rubbed the handle end against the roof of the dugout. The green paint came off the roof and marked the bludgeon. "I like to be able to pick it out in a hurry," the rookie shortstop told a scribe who was standing nearby with a puzzled look on his face.

The crowd roared as Di Maggio went out to take his swings in batting practice, but before Joe could reach the cage the Dodgers began filing onto the field and the crowd rocked the stadium. First boos, then cheers. Leo Durocher was at the head of the parade Whit Wyatt, on the other end, was carrying a bat. The photographers and writers immediately began trying to coax Durocher into naming his starting pitcher.

"You'll know 15 minutes before the game and not before," the Brooklyn manager yelled back. He had to yell, the crowd was making so much noise.

"How about posing up against the batting cage, watching the Yankees hit?" asked one of the lens boys.

"Nothing doing," Durocher answered. "None of those trick pictures. I'll pose with anyone else. I'll do anything, except stand on my head. But none of that trick stuff.

"Remember that one you took of Dressen the other day?" Durocher continued, pointing a finger at a fellow with a camera. "I told you they'd put a fast one over on us. The caption said something about Chuck showing me where Di Maggio hits his homers. I know it wasn't your fault—that you don't write the lines over the pictures. But I'm not giving any guy a chance to do it again during this series.'

A few minutes later Joe McCarthy and Durocher got together in front of the cameras. Grinning, Leo threw his right arm around the Yankee manager. Joe looked bored as the flash bulbs blinked. "Hurry up boys, I've got work to do," he said.

The Yankees were pumping balls into the bleachers and the far ends of the lower grandstand. The Dodgers pretended not to notice, but you could see them stealing quick looks as Di Maggio, Henrich, Keller and Dickey pounded away. A newspaperman spotted Lew Riggs, who as a reserve infielder has played in three successive series with the Reds and Dodgers.

"What are you doing with all this series money?" he was asked.

"I've found a place to put it,' Riggs answered, with a grin. "Looks like I'll be getting the winner's share again this time."

"That's right," said Mickey Owen, who was passing. "It may take six or seven games, but we'll get it."

Guy Lombardo, famous orchestra leader, pilots his Tempa IV in hydroplane races.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Detroit beat Cincinnati, 7-2, in first game of World Series behind Bucky Newsom's eight-hit pitching. Paul Derringer routed in 5-hit, 5-run second inning.

Three Years Ago

Bob Feller, Cleveland Indians, set new major league strikeout record, fanning 18, but lost 4-1 to Detroit.

Five Years Ago

Yankees swamped Giants, 18-4, in second game of World Series. Tony Lazzeri homered with bases loaded as Yanks ran up biggest score in series history.

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George Abbott's 'Best Foot Forward'—Stage and Music News

New Musical Show Hailed At New York Premiere

By John Beaufort

New York

Attention students. Today's lecture concerns problems of secondary education, with special reference to boys' prep schools and visiting movie stars. At the Ethel Barrymore theater, where academics are taken more frivolously, they call it "Best Foot Forward," and it looks like a happy new hit.

Surely, an honorary degree is overdue George Abbott. Prexy emeritus of the Henry Aldrich high school, V. M. I., and Pottawotomie College, Broadway's Horace Mann has now taken charge of prom night, campus romance, community singing, gym team, and dancing classes at Winsocki School for Boys. It is only fair to warn Nicholas Murray Butler that if Columbia doesn't signalize Mr. Abbott's services to education soon, the distinction will fall to some freshwater institution.

"Best Foot Forward" takes a party fling with youth. Mr. Abbott may not have robbed the cradle for these fleet youngsters who sing and clown and act so winningly, and put their best feet so eagerly forward, for most of these children appear to have been obscurely carving out their careers for years. The fact does remain, however, that Mr. Abbott is putting a whale of a talent inventory on Broadway's display counter, and most of it is fresh. Film scouts have no doubt already begun pitching their tents in the Barrymore lobby.

* * *

John Cecil Holm, author of "Three Men on a Horse" has pondered the serious problems of prep school students, found them funny, and made them believable. Mr. Holm's story would have served as outline for a regulation farce, which is more than can be said for many a musical comedy book. He shows what happened when Bud Hooper in an impulsive moment invited Gale Joy, a movie star, to the Winsocki prom. The turmoil caused by Miss Joy's unexpected arrival got Bud into trouble with his girl, Helen Schlessinger, and almost ended in his being expelled from Jo Mielziner's attractive campus.

Come to think of it, maybe "Best Foot Forward" follows the counsel of its title elsewhere than in the plot. But Mr. Holm has woven a lot of funny jokes into the telling and they are, to a large extent, clean jokes. The pattern is further embellished with some excellent dacing in which Gene Kelly, as choregrapher, applies his own mercurial style of grace to chorus routines which are always pleasant and sometimes spectacular.

* * *

Hugh Martin and Ralph Blane make their New York debut as composer and lyricist, respectively, with a quiver full of peppy tunes. "Three Men on a Date" gives an inkling of things to come. "The Three B's," (boogie-woogie, barrelhouse, and blues) "Shady Lady Bird," "Buckle Down Winsocki," "What Do You Think I Am?" and "Just a Little Joint with a Juke Box" are rhythmic and melodic. Sometimes, the lyrics reveal the effort that has gone into them, but they are good. And Walker-Spialek orchestrations are an advantage to any score.

It is hard to say offhand who wins the class prize at Winsocki. Our inclination would be to give out prizes all round. Admittedly, there are special preferences. To the head of the class then with Gil Stratton, Jr., the small, wistful and endearing hero; with Kenneth Bowers, whether he is dancing as if suspended from his hair or blowing the daylights out of a clarinet, or making fun; with June Allyson, who is pretty and energetic and hearty-voiced enough not to be reminded that she does look amazingly like Betty Hutton, whom she once understudied; with Nancy Walker, an undoubted find among menacing comediennes; with Tommy Dix, a chubby lad who stopped the show when he and the chorus bade Winsocki buckle down.

* * *

There are other agreeable youngsters. They include Victoria Schools, Bette Anne Nyman, Jack Jordan, Jr., Maureen Cannon, Bobby Harrell, and Lou Wills, Jr. Of the elders, Rosemary Lane is the most important, playing a tough Hollywood star with a very acceptable voice and the proper nonplussed air. Marty May commands dryly and expertly the role of the glamour girl's agent.

As usual, Mr. Abbott has seen to the production himself, which means that the details are marshaled in the interests of continuous entertainment. It is no discredit to their possessors to observe that some of the talents in "Best Foot Forward" are still in the formulative stage. The frankness and freshness, the spectacle of so many youngsters going at their first big Broadway opportunity with such unflagging enthusiasm are things to make you want to peel off a lusty prep school yell. Class dismissed.

'Best Foot Forward'

New musical comedy, with book by John Cecil Holm. Music and lyrics by Hugh Martin and Ralph Blane. Scenery and lighting by Jo Mielziner. Costumes by Miles White. Dances directed by Gene Kelly. Presented and directed by George Abbott. At the Ethel Barrymore theater beginning on Oct. 1. The cast includes:

Dutch Miller	Jack Jordan, Jr.
Fred Jones	Lou Wills, Jr.
Freshman	Richard Dirk
Junior	Danny Daniels
Hunk Hoyt	Kenneth Bowers
Satchel Moyer	Bobby Harrell
Goofy Clark	Lee Roberts
Chuck Green	Tommy Dix
Dr. Reeber	Fleming Ward
Old Grad	Stuart Langley
Minerva	June Allyson
Ethel	Victoria Schools
Miss Ferguson	Bette Anne Nyman
Blind Date	Nancy Walker
Bud Hooper	Gil Stratton, Jr.
Professor Lloyd	Roger Hewlett
Waitress	Norman Lehn
Jack Haggerty	Marty May
Gale Joy	Rosemary Lane
Chester Billings	Vincent York
Helen Schlessinger	Maureen Cannon
Professor Williams	Robert Griffith

Pen-and-Ink Character Studies From 'The Doctor's Dilemma', Coming Monday to the Shubert Theater

Left to right are Bramwell Fletcher as Louis Dubedat, Ralph Forbes as Mr. Cutler Walpole, Katharine Cornell as Jennifer Dubedat, Colin Keith-Johnson as Sir Colenso Ridgeon, Cecil Humphreys as Sir Ralph Bloomfield Bonington, and Whitford Kane as Sir Patrick Cullen.

Freedley's Swing Virtuosi

When Vinton Freedley's new musical comedy, "Let's Face It!" has its premiere at the Colonial Theater, Boston, on Oct. 9, some of the Nation's leading swing exponents will be playing the saxophones, trumpets, oboes, and bass fiddles, introducing Cole Porter's score to its first audience.

Ordinarily little attention is paid to the men who fill the orchestra pit. But "Let's Face It!" flies the Freedley banner, and surprising things have happened to the musicians for his song-and-dance shows. In 1930, for example, he produced a musical called "Girl Crazy." On the stage, Ethel Merman was graduating into musical comedy from a stenographer's job in Long Island City. Just across the footlights, unsung and unknown, were other budding stars. In that orchestra, it is recalled, were Benny Goodman, Glenn Miller, Gene Krupa, and Red Nichols, all prominent bandmen of today.

In Max Meth's orchestra for "Let's Face It!" the first saxophone will be Herman (Hymie) Shertzer, who started with Benny Goodman's first band, stayed with him for four years, two movies and a Carnegie Hall recital, and then went over to the Tommy Dorsey orchestra for a while before returning to Goodman.

At first trombone will be Jack Gensler of the Paul Whiteman band. Larry Clinton's orchestra has provided Nat Brown for the tenor saxophone's stand and Bob Alexy for first trumpet. Johnny Eagen has joined the trumpet section. Johnny Helfer and Marty Golden are bringing their saxophones to the "Let's Face It!" unit.

These dance band musicians have not been assembled to increase their starring stature, Mr. Meth confesses. But "Let's Face It!" has been scored in dance tempo and men with experience are required to play for it.

They reflect the changes that have come over musical comedy music and orchestrations. The old-style idiom has been replaced by modern arrangements that lean heavily on brass, in addition to woodwinds and strings, Mr. Meth points out.

The tempo of the production is dependent on the orchestra, and Mr. Freedley has sought to assemble one that will do justice to the music. All of these key men will be on hand at the Colonial to play for the two-and-a-half week engagement. What will happen to these swing virtuosi after the run of "Let's Face It!" ends, no one can say with certainty. But last season, Mr. Meth directed the orchestra for "Cabin in the Sky," which Mr. Freedley sponsored in association with Albert Lewis. In that band was Charles Teagarden, brother of Jack. He is now a band leader in his own right.

Detail From 'Kukan'

Mother and child in the film of China now at the Fine Arts.

Stage News

"Mr. Big," which opened in New York Tuesday night, is closing Saturday after seven performances. George Kaufman, who was both producer and director, is now reported busy directing an untitled play by himself and Edna Ferber which Max Gordon will present at the Music Box later in the month.

* * *

Stiano Braggiotti, according to report in New York, is withdrawing from the cast of "Candle in the Wind" and the Theater Guild and Playwrights' Company are seeking an actor to take his place. This change has given rise to speculation as to whether the play will arrive in New York on Oct. 15, as had been scheduled, or will spend an additional week on the road. The company is now in Baltimore and will be in Washington next week.

* * *

A fourth week, beginning Monday, Oct. 20, has been added to the engagement of "Arsenic and Old Lace" at the Plymouth Theater.

* * *

Rehearsals for the Olsen-Johnson-Carmen Miranda musical, "Sons o' Fun," are now under way in four New York theaters. The company will assemble to run through the complete show a week before the opening date in Boston, set for Oct. 23 at the Shubert.

Plays in Prospect

Arriving Next Week

The Doctor's Dilemma—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, for two weeks. Katharine Cornell in her own production of the play by Shaw, directed by Guthrie McClintic, and provided with settings by Donald Oenslager. With two exceptions, the cast will be the same as it was when the New York run ended. Gina Malo succeeds Margaret Curtis and Gregory Peck replaces David Orrick. Raymond Massey, who was in the company during much of the New York engagement, had departed before the end of the run.

Let's Face It—At the Colonial, beginning Thursday, Oct. 9. Musical comedy with songs by Cole Porter and book by Herbert and Dorothy Fields. Cast includes Danny Kaye, Eve Arden, Benny Baker, Mary Jane Walsh, and Sunny O'Dea. The producers are Vinton Freedley, W. Horace Schmidlapp, and Richard W. Krakeur. Production in preparation for New York.

Further in the Future

Blithe Spirit—At the Wilbur, beginning Oct. 13, for two weeks. Farce by Noel Coward, presented by John Wilson. Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonore Corbett, and Mildred Natwick head the cast. In preparation for New York.

King John—At Jordan Hall on Friday, Oct. 17. Rarely acted Shakespearean play in a production by the Tributary Theater.

Sons o' Fun—At the Shubert, beginning Oct. 23. Musical intended as successor to "Hellzapoppin." Songs by Jack Yellen and Sammy Fain. Ole Olsen, Chic Johnson and Carmen Miranda head the cast. Production in preparation for New York.

Macbeth—Maurice Evans' revival of the Shakespearean play, at the Colonial beginning Monday, Oct. 27, with himself as Macbeth, Judith Anderson as Lady Macbeth, Viola Keats as Lady Macduff, Herbert Rudley as Macduff, Staats Cotsworth as Banquo, and Harry Irvine as Duncan. Production in preparation for New York.

New Players for Cleveland

When the Cleveland Orchestra assembles for its first rehearsal, Oct. 6, several new faces will be visible on the stage of Severance Hall. Hugo Kolberg, the new concertmaster, comes to the orchestra from Pittsburgh where he has occupied a similar position with the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra for the past two seasons.

The new first horn player is Philip Farkas, solo horn with the Chicago Orchestra for five seasons. Robert McGinnis, first clarinetist, sat in the first chair of the clarinets in the Philadelphia Orchestra for nine years.

The youngest member of the new first players is Ian Kerr, who undertakes his duties at the kettledrums at the age of 20. Mr. Kerr has played kettledrums in various musical organizations since he was 9 years old. He was born in Winnipeg, but grew up in Los Angeles, where he joined the Meremblum Junior Symphony Orchestra several seasons ago. As a member of this orchestra Mr. Kerr played the kettledrums in the Heifetz film, "They Shall Have Music."

Although Hugo Kolberg comes to Cleveland from Pittsburgh, his experience as concertmaster was largely obtained in Berlin, where he occupied the position of concertmaster of the Berlin Philharmonic under Wilhelm Furtwängler. Born in Warsaw, Poland, Mr. Kolberg began to study the violin at the age of five. When 7, he received a medal from King Alfonso of Spain for his playing. He studied with the French pedagogue Henri Marteau, and the violinist Bronislaw Huberman. Before receiving the appointment to the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Mr. Kolberg was concertmaster of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Oslo. He has played under most of the great conductors on the Continent, and brings the great tradition of Artur Nikisch, with whom he was intimate for several years, to Severance Hall.

Robert McGinnis first played the clarinet when he was 9. He entered the Curtis Institute of Music at the age of 14, and studied with Daniel Bonade, whom he succeeds in Severance Hall. Mr. McGinnis was at the Curtis Institute as first clarinetist in the Curtis Symphony Orchestra while it was conducted by Artur Rodzinski. At the age of 19, he joined the Philadelphia Orchestra and was advanced to the position of first clarinetist at the beginning of his second season. He has also toured South America and the United States with Leopold Stokowski's All-American Youth Orchestra.

Philip Farkas was born in Chicago of Hungarian parentage. He studied horn in Chicago, while attending the public schools there, with Louis Dufranse, who had served as first horn with the Cleveland Orchestra. Mr. Farkas had orchestral experience in the Chicago Civic Orchestra and was engaged as first horn of the Kansas City Philharmonic in 1933, a position which he held until 1936, when he became first horn of the Chicago Orchestra.

Don Cossack Conductor

Serge Jaroff, diminutive leader of the giant Don Cossack Chorus, was considered as a boy "too small for much use" by his gargantuan brothers, and so was permitted to study music with the choirmaster of the neighborhood church. Today, the small Cossack is the director of the world-famous male chorus which comes to Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 19.

Born in the valley of Russia's historic Don River, young Serge showed a marked aptitude for music, and though he could "bust a broncho" with the best of them, his mammoth brethren saw no further use for one whom they could lift with one hand.

So after he had learned all the local choirmaster could teach him, young Jaroff was sent to the Imperial Choral School in St. Petersburg, where his talent was brought to the attention of the Grand Duchess Marie, whose protégé he became.

With the World War, Jaroff, a stripling Cossack of 17, received a lieutenant's commission in the Imperial machine gun corps, and served until his country surrendered. Jaroff then fought in the Crimea with General Wrangel's White Army, and eventually was interned with half of the Cossack division in the Tchelengir prison camp near Constantinople.

Around the campfire at night, these soldiers singing of their homeland awoke Jaroff's choral instincts. Soon he found himself conducting his fellow prisoners.

Transferred to the camp at Lemnos and reunited with the other half of their division, the Cossacks were groomed by Jaroff for 15 months until there emerged a chorus of 34 whose fame spread outside the prison walls.

Invited to sing in the Embassy Church, they became in 1921 the official choir of the St. Sofia Cathedral in the Bulgarian capital, and for three years people came from all over Europe to listen to them.

One of the visitors, an impresario, offered Jaroff a tour of Europe, then America, Africa, and Australia, until today the Cossacks are long past their 4,000 concert mark and are currently singing their thirteenth American season.

Betty Field is to play Cassandra in "Kings Row," Warner film version of the Henry Bellaman novel. Ann Sheridan, Robert Cummings, Ronald Reagan, Charles Coburn, and Judith Anderson are also in the cast. Miss Field has recently completed work on "Blues in the Night."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Opera House—"The Student Prince," presented by Messrs. Shubert, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon and Forest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Viva O'Brien," musical comedy and Chester Hale, Clark Robinson and John Hickey. No performance tonight. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 5:05, 8:05. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney, and Judy Garland. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.

Fenway—"This Woman is Mine," Franchot Tone, John Carroll and Walter Brennan. 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Free and Easy," Robert Cumming and Ruth Hussey. 11:35 a. m., 12:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Kukan," Chinese picture in color. 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35. "Carmen Amaya," 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25.

Keith Memorial—"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 9:45, 11:45 a. m., 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "March of Time," 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

Kenmore—"Remember the Night," Fred MacMurray and Barbara Stanwyck. 1, 4:25, 8:05. "Stanley and Livingstone," Spencer Tracy and Nancy Kelly. 2:45, 6:15, 9:50.

Metropolitan—"A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power, Betty Grable. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:20.

Modern—"New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 7:35, 9:45. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 6:15, 8:25. B. C.-Tulane Game. 10:25 a. m., 1:35, 5:45, 7:55.

Orpheum—"Honky Tonk," Clark Gable. 9:30, 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan," 11:25, 2:30, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—"This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone, John Carroll and Walter Brennan. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45. "Free and Easy," Robert Cumming and Ruth Hussey. 11:35 a. m., 12:25, 5:20, 8:10.

B. K. O.-Boston—"Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 10:30 a. m., 1:33, 4:27, 7:21, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:28, 3:19, 6:13, 9:07.

Scollay—"New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 12:30, 2:40, 5:20, 8:30. B. C.-Tulane Game. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 8.

South Station Theater—Pedigreed Dogs, Popeye, Inventions of Hargreave, comedy, latest news and other subjects. 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"Honky Tonk," Clark Gable. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan," 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Those We Love," "Hollywood Happenings," "Aluminum and defense," "Popular Science," "Indian Durbar," "It Happens on Rollers," cartoons and 30-minute news.

Trans-Lux—"Pittsburgh Kid," 9:40 a. m., 12:53, 4:06, 7, 10. "Algiers," Charles Boyer. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:30.

Tremont—"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25. "White Woman," Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Uptown—"Lady Scarface," 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "The Getaway," Charles Winninger. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea. "Man Made Master." 2: Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:39, 9:49. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 3:45, 6:45, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Two in a Taxi," Anita Louise. 1:50, 5:08, 8:08. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:47, 6:47, 9:47.

Cleveland Circle: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "The People vs. D. Kildare," Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "The Bride Wore Crutches." 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Reluctant Dragon." 2 and 8.

University: "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." Jean Arthur and James Stewart. 1:35, 5:40, 9:30. "Remember," Greer Garson and Robert Taylor. 3:55, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "The Roundup." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Sweetheart of the Navy," K. Linden and Cecilia Parker. "23½ Hours' Leave," James Ellison. 2. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Wayne Morris. 3:11, 9:11. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Asa Massen. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Wide Open Town," Hopalong Cassidy. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. 2:52, 8:13. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 1:40, 7, 9:57.

Park: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "March of Time," and Disney cartoon. 1:50 and 7:48.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 2:50, 6:12, 9:34. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 1:25, 4:47, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 3:25, 9:25. "The Quarterback," 6, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45 and 7:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. "Girl from Havana." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Mystic: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Ian Hunter. 1:50, 8. "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. 3:35, 9:40.

Maplewood: "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 3:30, 9:25. "Cock of the Air," Chester Morris. 2:05, 7:50.

Orpheum: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 1:45. Evenings 7:41.

Strand: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyman. 3:30, 7, 9:30. "Passage from Hong Kong." 2:25, 5:35, 8:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 1:45, 8. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyman. 3:04, 9:18.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris and Tom Brown. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. "For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks. 2 and 8:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 3:05, 9:05. "Sweethearts of the Campus," Ruby Keller. 2 and 8.

NATICK—Colonial: "Little Nellie Kelly," 3:25, 9:25. "Whistling in the Dark," 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Tight Shoes," Broderick Crawford. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Three Sons o' Guns." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. "Ice Capades," James Ellison and Dorothy Lewis.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Hurricane Smith," J. Wyatt and M. Davenport. "Mountain Moonlight," Weaver Bros. and Elviry. Stage show.

Strand: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce and Jane Darwell.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 2:28, 8:28. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson and Roger Pryor. 3:54, 9:54.

Revere: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:36, 9:38. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson and Roger Pryor. 2:08, 8:08.

SAUGUS — Drive-In-Theater: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea, Laraine Day. "Caught in the Act." Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

Central: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. "Dark Streets of Cairo." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. "Murder Among Friends," Marjorie Weaver and John Hubbard. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Kaaren Verne. "Beatrice Bainea," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "They Met in Argentina," Maureen O'Hara and James Ellison. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 2:09, 7:34. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling and Donna Reed. 3:40, 9:26.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Sweethearts of the Navy," Eric Linden and Cecilia Parker. "23½ Hours Leave," James Ellison.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "San Antonio Rose," J. Frazee and R. Paige. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2:15 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "I'll Wait for You." 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "There Goes My Heart," Fredric March and Virginia Bruce. "I Take This Oath," Joyce Compton. Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

AMUSEMENTS

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Commerce and Finance

Treasury Head Asks Bankers' Aid in Checking Inflation

Business and Industry

Bankers Told Of Gains In Bank Credit

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill. — "The past twelve months have brought the most rapid increase in bank credit ever known in this country," delegates to the American Bankers' Association convention were told here yesterday afternoon by Vice-President Mark A. Brown of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank at a round-table conference on defense financing, but he added that the bankres "hadn't seen anything yet on this score. Our job is seeing that the financing of the defense program is accomplished as far as possible through the normal channels of private capital and independent bank credit rather than by the Government."

Savings Emphasized

Philip A. Benson, President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, declared at a round-table conference on defense financing that the importance of marketing defense bonds cannot be overemphasized.

"Banks need not fear the loss of deposits," he said, "although some money has been withdrawn by depositors to buy defense bonds. Savings banks feel that a depositor who makes a withdrawal for the purpose of buying a defense bond will build up his account again. The public, however, should be asked to save and buy bonds rather than draw on an accumulated fund for savings purpose.

"The idea of systematic savings should be constantly emphasized," he continued. "If the citizens have an obligation to support their Government at this time—and I am sure they have—that obligation is not discharged merely by buying a bond.

Systematic Defense Aid Urged

"Each and every one should plan to put part of his monthly, or weekly, income into defense savings bonds or stamps," Mr. Benson urged.

Benjamin E. Young, Vice-Presidend of the National Bank of Detroit, said in discussing the social effects of defense financing, that "the fiscal policies of the Federal Government have been such that even the abnormal monetary controls of the last few years are no longer effective, and direct controls—affecting the personal activities of all the people—are beginning to be imposed.

"Every possible effort should be made to continue the supplies of day-to-day consumer goods," he commented. "To maintain that supply is to help control prices and the control of prices is vitally important to the defense effort. As an emergency measure, there should be no hesitation about suspending the 44-hour week or any other artificial restriction that may stand between the people and the things which are necessary to their daily life.

"Excise taxes applied to nonessentials would go far toward controlling their use, and a broadening of the selective sales tax seems necessary."

Selected as new officers of the American Bankers' Association for the coming year were H. W. Koeneke, President of the Security Bank of Ponca City, Oklahoma, who moves up from First Vice-President to President, W. L. Hemingway, President of the Mercantile Commerce Bank & Trust Company of St. Louis, who goes to the First Vice-Presidency and A. Lee M. Wiggins, President of the Bank of Hartsville, South Carolina, unopposed for the office of Second Vice-President from which under the seniority rule he will move up to the presidency in two years.

Mr. Wiggin has been chairman of the A. B. A. committee on federal legislation since 1938 and a member of the executive council since 1935. He is publisher of the Hartsville Messenger, a weekly newspaper, operates the Hartsville Press, and is a director of numerous industrial corporations.

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Bankers in Convention Discuss Problems Facing U. S.

Wide World

Scene in the Grand Ballroom of the Stevens Hotel in Chicago as the National Bank Division of the American Bankers Association discusses problems related to national defense.

Greystone Studio

Left: H. W. Koeneke, new head of the American Bankers Association. He is President of the Security Bank of Ponca City, Okla. Right: W. L. Hemingway who moves up to the First Vice-Presidency of the A. B. A. He is President of the Mercantile Commerce Bank & Trust Co. of St. Louis.

New Electrolytic Tin Plate Producing Method Seen Definite Aid to Industry

CLEVELAND (AP)—A two-thirds saving in defense-strategic tin was claimed for a new commercial method of producing electrolytic tin plate in strip form.

The Association of Iron and Steel Engineers' convention was told by M. D. Stone, development engineer for the United Engineering & Foundry Co. at Pittsburgh, that the method also has resulted in a cost reduction of $10 a ton in tin alone, compared with the hot-dip process, It was developed after three years' experimentation.

The government has ordered a reduction in the thickness of the coating on tin plate to lower the 40,000 tons of tin used annually in tin plate manufacture. More than 1,800,000 tons of tin plate, used mostly for canning food, were produced in the country during the first seven months this year, nearly all of it by the hot-dip method.

"Not only have we proved that lighter-coat tin plate can be produced, but further that the conversion costs in electro-tinning can be actually lower than for the hot-dip product," Mr. Stone said. This can be done at production speeds of 200 to 300 feet per minute, he added.

Ceiling Prices Are Put on Paperboard

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, has imposed a schedule of ceiling prices on all grades of paperboard sold east of the Rocky Mountains.

The prices correspond to those which have prevailed for several months under voluntary agreements with principal producers, Mr. Henderson said.

The maximum prices for the base grades are: Forty-five dollars a ton for chipboard, $60 a ton for single manila-lined board, and $75 a ton for white patent coated news board.

Mr. Henderson said that his office had no intention of establishing maximum prices for the area west of the Rockies because voluntary agreements with West Coast manufacturers do not expire until Dec. 31 and they have been operating satisfactorily.

Paperboard is used for cartons and boxes to package defense materials food products, and innumerable consumer items.

Carloadings Gain 1.3 P. C. in Week: 11.8 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 919,510 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Sept. 27.

This was an increase of 11,541 cars, or 1.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 97,076 cars, or 11.8 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 89,814 cars, or 10.8 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This wk	Inc. over last wk	Inc. over yr ago
Misc freight	399,710	†764	70,276
Less-than-car-lot misc	160,593	369	2,259
Coal	170,759	11,770	12,275
Grain and grain products	40,480	†4,359	1,088
Livestock	16,513	1,021	†1,004
Forest products	46,288	924	5,620
Ore	71,267	1,546	4,052
Coke	13,900	1,024	2,210

†Decrease.

Ceiling Prices Put On Aluminum Scrap

WASHINGTON (AP)—A schedule of ceiling prices has been imposed on aluminum scrap and second aluminum ingot, Price Administrator Leon Henderson said. He added that the schedule would lower prices approximately two cents a pound.

Mr. Henderson said the ceiling would reflect the reduction from 17 to 15 cents a pound in the price of primary aluminum which goes into effect immediately.

U. S. Steps Up Tank Production for Britain

NEW YORK (AP)—Sharp expansion of the Nation's tank production program has resulted from recent Russian - German war developments, the trade journal, American Machinist, reported.

The British have placed tanks at the top of their list of requirements and American defense authorities have hopes of producing 3,000 of the land battleships a month. That rate of output probably will not be reached before mid-1942, the magazine said.

The magazine said also that the bomber program had been boosted from a planned-for 500 a month to 750 a month for Britain.

Wisdom of Insurance-Banking Rivalry for Issues Doubted

NEW YORK (AP)—The wisdom and desirability of insurance companies and investment bankers competing for new securities was questioned by Lewis W. Douglas, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Mutual headed the group of insurance companies which on Monday outbid several of the country's largest investment banking syndicates for the $90,000,000 issue of American Telephone debentures which were sold under competitive bidding rules formulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Questions Policy

Speaking before the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, Mr. Douglas justified the action of the insurance companies in entering bids for this particular piece of financing for the purpose of testing the new competitive bidding procedure and determining its faults and merits, but said he doubted its soundness "as a continuing and permanent practice."

"There are certain implications in this whole matter of competitive bidding by investing institutions that cause great concern," he said. "The system, if continued over a long term, will tend to concentrate the biggest—and perhaps the best—security issues in the hands of a few large investing institutions which between them may eventually control the obligations of the country's leading corporations. I believe that such a trend toward concentrated investment holdings is ultimately of doubtful economic and social good, if, indeed it is any good at all.

"The investment banker, in his work of bringing borrowers and lenders together, performs a highly important function in the country's economy—one that is essential to a proper functioning of the American system of private enterprise.

"Furthermore, insurance companies and other institutional investors are largely dependent upon investment dealers for their supply of investments and for services in the sale and shifting of investments already held.

Discrimination Seen

"Competitive bidding, or the purchase of large new issues at private sale by big investing institutions results in unfair discrimination against the smaller institutional and individual investors. It tends to give the big investing companies a monopoly in the purchase of securities, and places smaller investors at a competitive disadvantage in the matter of investment supply. I have no desire to encourage such monopolistic trends. In fact, I am strongly opposed to them."

Despite his opposition to the present system, Mr. Douglas said he would not favor prohibiting by law or regulation the right of investing concerns to make direct bids for securities in open competition. Instead, he said he believed the entire question would be solved "by an open-minded and broad approach to the matter."

ALCOA Is Cleared Of Federal Charge Of Monopolization

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey, reading for the second day his voluminous opinion in the Government's anti-trust suit against the Aluminum Company of America, asserted that "the issue of monopolization in this case is at an end."

He reached that conclusion, he said, on the basis that he had been correct in his rulings that there had been no monopolization of bauxite (aluminum ore) or water power for aluminum manufacture by the company and its subsidiaries.

"In order to produce aluminum," said Judge Caffey, "it is necessary only to have bauxite and water power," adding that it was obvious, in view of this, that articles made from aluminum could be produced by the same elements.

Judge Caffey will continue the reading of his opinion, analyzing the contentions of the defense and the prosecution which have been submitted to him during the 26 months of the trial—the longest before a judge in history.

The Government's complaint alleged restraint of trade and oppression of competitors, as well as monopoly.

The court said that in his opinion there was no evidence warranting a conclusion that ALCOA "ever acquired water-power sites in excess of its reasonable needs either in the United States or Canada."

This was in line with his conclusions that ALCOA and the 60 co-defendants had not monopolized bauxite fields in Arkansas or elsewhere and had not monopolized water power.

McGraw-Hill Adjusts Pay Scale to Living Cost Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Inc., has made a company-wide adjustment of its salary scale which will give increased compensation to all employees whose incomes are $3,000 a year or less, according to an announcement by James H. McGraw, Jr., President. The increases became effective October 1 and applied to the company's subsidiaries, McGraw-Hill Book Company and McGraw-Hill Building Corporation.

Mr. McGraw said that the new salary scale was being put into effect "because of the increased cost of living." The new scale gives an increase of 10 per cent to employees receiving $100 per month or less, 7 per cent to those receiving $100 and up to and including $150 per month, 5 per cent to those receiving over $150 and up to and including $250 per month.

Morgenthau Sees an All-Out Tax Measure for Next Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 2—Declaring to American bankers that "if we do not check the spiral of rising prices now, the consequences will haunt us and our children for years to come," Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. this morning urged over 3,000 bankers assembled in the last general session of the 67th convention of the American Bankers Association here to "scrutinize closely your own lists of applications for loans," and warned the country indirectly again that "the tax bill next year will have to be a genuinely "all-out" bill, a genuine levy upon all in accordance with their ability to pay, if it is to raise the necessary revenue, place the necessary check upon inflation, and take the profit out of war."

Weapon to Check Inflation

In the first official appeal on record during the present emergency to bankers to restrict their loans for non-defense purposes, Mr. Morgenthau, after thanking the bankers for their co-operation in the Defense Savings bond sales, warned them that a "broader and bigger task than any you have yet been called upon to perform lies ahead, to fight this evil of inflation you have in your hands, in your own lists of applications for loans, the ammunition of inflation. You have, therefore, one of the most effective weapons for checking inflation at its source. If you can postpone all such unnecessary loans until a later day, without waiting for priorities to become broader, you will be doing a real and lasting service to your country."

Discussing the hugeness of the program ahead, Secretary Morgenthau said "it was 'sheer folly'—for the farmer to seek higher prices for his crops at this time, for labor leaders to seek continual new increases in wages, or for landlords, businessmen, bankers, or any group to exploit the present emergency for selfish gain.

"It will require all-out effort on our part to tip the scales in this war. It will require every ounce of strength that our giant industrial system can give. It will demand sweat and sacrifice on the part of producers, workers, managers and consumers alike."

Size of Task Ahead

Giving illustrations of the size of the task ahead, Secretary Morgenthau said: "At present prices the cost of the total defense program as now planned will be $10,000,000,000 more than the original value of all building construction in the United States since 1927. It is twice as much as the total investment in American railways., and twice as much as the total value of all passenger automobiles produced in this country during the past 14 years."

Stating that "the kind of spending the Treasury is most anxious to divert into defense savings bonds is the spending produced by pay increases and bonuses, and by increased dividend payments." The Secretary urged that spenders "set aside, systematically, week after week, a part of their current income for their own good and their country's good," and suggested that "every Christmas bonus in the United States be paid in defense savings bonds or stamps this year."

Decries Loan Quotas

"I can find no usefulness for our present purposes," he said, "in the old Liberty Loan method of fixing money quotas for communities, trades, labor unions, school classes or individuals in this Defense Savings program. I can see no value either in high-pressuring people to take money out of bank savings accounts or out of life insurance. But I do see a great benefit, financial and moral, in persuading spenders to set aside systematically a part of current income."

Discussing the achievements of Defense Saving to date, the Secretary said that "it falls short especially in that it has only begun to reach workers' pay rolls. Our strongest efforts must now be made in our great industrial centers, and must be directed at the good sense and patriotism of the workers themselves."

Mr. Morgenthau repeated his recommendation that the Government cut down immediately on non-defense expenditure, not only as sound financial policy but as sound anti-inflation practice.

Steel Industry Employment Rises To 654,000 Workers

NEW YORK (AP)—Employment in the steel industry in August rose for the sixteenth consecutive month to 654,000 men from 648,000 in July and compared with 560,000 workers in August, 1940, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

Since April, 1940, when the steady rise began, about 151,000 new employees have been added to steel pay rolls, the institute stated.

Total pay rolls in August of $112,757,000 compared with $114,059,000 in July and $83,837,000 in August a year ago. Wage-earning workers received an average of 98.5 cents per hour in August against 99.1 in July and 85.1 a year ago. Workers averaged 37.2 hours against 37.8 in July and 36.7 in August, 1940.

12 Vessels Reported Sent To P. I. for Sugar Balance

MANILA (AP)—Sugar men received a report that the Maritime Commission in Washington was ordering 12 vessels to the Philippines for sugar cargoes.

The balance of the 1941 sugar quota, totaling 100,000 tons, still is in Manila but 30,000 tons already have been booked for shipment. Sugar men said the remainder must leave the islands by mid-November in order to reach the United States before the end of the quota year, Dec. 31.

New England Telephone Gains 62,779 Users in '41

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company announced a gain of 62,779 telephones during the first eight months of 1941.

The gain was reported higher than a year ago by 22,686 and brought the total in service to 904,112 residence telephones and 453,082 business telephones.

Coal Association Hits St. Lawrence Power Proposal

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Coal Association, through its executive Secretary, said it was utter nonsense to make it appear that the St. Lawrence hydroelectric project was a national defense necessity as well as an ally of the coal industry.

Referring to a letter by Chairman Leland Olds of the Federal Power Commission to Chairman aMnsfield (D-Texas) of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, Executive Secretary John D. Battle of the association said in a statement that bituminous coal producers contended the project had no validity as a national defense measure because power it produced could be obtained more economically and safely through construction of steam plants.

"The present letter from Chairman Olds to Chairman Mansfield does not controvert these conditions," said Mr. Battle.

"The FPC chairman attempts to sidestep them by asking Congress to believe that steam plants cannot be substituted for St. Lawrence hdro because the manufacturers of steam plant equipment are already overloaded with orders for years to come and that, hence, irrespective of cost or safety or other advantages, the increment of electric power which the St. Lawrence promises will be forever lost if the project is not consummated; that the substitution of coal burning steam plants to provide this increment of power is impossible because the manufacturers cannot supply the equipment.

"This is preposterous. Surely Congress will not be taken in by any such flimsy excuse."

Steel Mills Approved For Pacific Area

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—An Office of Production Management report, made public last evening, asserted that "for strategic reasons" the West Coast should be substantially independent of eastern mills for its steel supply.

The report also said that the amount of steel available for civilian purposes must be reduced in order to supply materials for building additional steel capacity. It estimated that 1.3 per cent of the industry's present capacity must be set aside during each of the next two years to build an additional 10,000,000-ton capacity.

The report was prepared by W. A. Hauck, OPM steel consultant, and was submitted to the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board which approved the proposed 10,000,000-ton expansion. In the report Mr. Hauck recommended that the 10,000,000-ton expansion be started immediately and said that an additional 5,000,000-ton expansion "should be undertaken to the extent that may be found practicable."

OPM officials are preparing requests to Federal financing agencies for funds to carry out specific projects that will be included in the expansion. Mr. Hauck estimated it would cost up to $1,250,000,000 to increase capacity by 10,000,000 tons and at least $750,000,000 more for a further increase of 5,000,000 tons. In both cases, officials said, practically all of the money must be provided by Government financing.

Mr. Hauck said that steel companies had proposed 1,865,000 tons of additional capacity in the West Coast area, including a new integrated plant proposed by the Bethlehem Steel Company at Los Angeles, and another new integrated plant proposed by the Columbia Steel Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, at Pittsburgh, Calif.

Three blast furnaces are contemplated by Columbia Steel at Provo, Utah, to supply pig iron for the West Coast plants.

Additional capacity on the West Coast can be obtained, the report said, if iron ore and coking coal could be provided. Possibilities of obtaining such material there are being investigated.

The report said that further consideration was being given a proposal sumbitted by Henry J. Kaiser and associates of Oakland, Calif., to provide West Coast ingot capacity of 500,000 to 1,500,000 tons with balanced facilities, at an estimated overall cost of $150,000,000.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	368,195
1941 volume to date	106,325,015
1940 volume to date	154,634,075

Stocks Mixed; Low-Priced Issues Active

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Stocks generally exhibited forward inclinations in today's market without touching off a great deal of buying enthusiasm.

Gains of fractions to a point or so were well distributed in the morning. Quotations, however, wavered in many instances near the final hour.

Sizable blocks of oils and low-priced stocks helped the volume which was at the rate of around 500,000 shares. Dealings slowed appreciably when the second game of the World Series started and commission house customers crowded the news tickers.

Wall Street seemingly was unable to make up its mind regarding inflation trends and anti-inflation moves of the Administration. Brighter business prospects aided some stocks, and the tax picture continued as a complicating factor for others. Scant inspiration was derived from the war news.

Shares attracting bidders at times were Texas Corp., Skelly Oil, Standard Oil (N. J.), Pure Oil, Phillips Petroleum, Consolidated Oil, Socony Vacuum, Dow Chemical, J. I. Case, Air Reduction, Goodrich, Crown Cork, Southern Railway and Great Northern.

In the curb support was accorded Mesabi Iron, Cities Service, Aluminum of America and Montgomery Ward "A."

Loans of speculative rating were favored in today's bond market and many gains of fractions to around 2 points were recorded in this division.

Low priced rails were leaders of the upturn. Bonds of the Nickel Plate Railroad were up 1 to around 4 on announcement of plans for redemption of the 4 per cent collateral trust notes of 1946.

A few foreign government dollar loans traced an upward trend. Notable were issues of New South Wales, Australia and Greece, which at one time were ahead one to around four points.

A prominent trading place among the lower-priced rails was achieved by New York, Westchester & Boston 4½s by virtue of transfer of 355 of the bonds in one block at no change in price after transfer of seven bonds at 3⅝, up ⅛ point from yesterday's price.

Among the more active gainers were City of New York 3s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Commercial Mackay incomes with warrant, International Telephone 5s, Laclede Gas 5½s, Wabash 5s and 4½s and Northern Pacific 5s.

The City of New York 3s reached the highest point attained since the issuance to holders of Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit and Interborough Transit securities last year. At 108 they were more than 18 points above their 1940 low.

U. S. Treasuries, although lightly traded, showed general small advances.

Senate Committee Recommends Merger Of Telegraph Firms

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—A Senate interstate commerce subcommittee recommended today that Congress enact legislation permitting the merging of American telegraph companies.

The report, drafted after lengthy hearings, said that a merging of domestic companies should be authorized "as one entity" and a merging of international telegraph carriers should be permitted as "a second and entirely separate and distinct entity."

It added that the Postal Telegraph Company "is in imminent financial danger" and added that the corporation now has less than $750,000 remaining from a $5,000,000 working capital loan it obtained from the Government on April 17, 1940.

Postal was described as the third largest land-carrier telegraph system, with Western Union first and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company second.

Wheat Prices Lower On Profit Taking

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—After an attempt to advance, the wheat market turned lower today and losses of ½ to ⅞ cent were substituted for early gains of almost that much.

Late selling of wheat and other grains was associated partly with a drop of 2 to 3 cents a bushel in soybeans futures contracts due to stop loss selling stimulated by reports of expanding harvest and purchase of 18,000 bushels of new beans to arrive in Chicago.

Some selling of wheat was induced by failure of the recent slow price advance to stimulate demand for cash grain or flour, due partly to the scarcity of storage space. Some dealers also expressed belief movement of wheat from farms may increase when planting of the new crop is completed.

Gilt-Edged Bonds Higher in London

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Gilt-edged bonds improved today and their action imparted firmness to the stock market, which showed a good tone at the close.

Higher departments included home rails, oils and Kaffirs. Industrials generally were firm. Mexican Eagle accounted for fair activity in the oil group and was higher.

International securities conformed to the improved level and Canadian Pacific issues received special attention.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	6	54½	54	54½	+½
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+⅛
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	15	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Sep26
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	*6	42	41½	41½	+½
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5	3¼	Alaska Jun	28	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	1/16	1/16	1/16	+1/16
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Oct 1
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8	7⅞	8	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	19	19	19	−½
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	6	22⅜	22	22	−¼
11¼	7½	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Oct 1
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	161¾	161¾	161¾	
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep29
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
8⅞	5¼	Allied Stores	4	8	8	8	
86⅛	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	Oct 1
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	2	29¾	29⅝	29¾	+⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	−⅜
1⅜	11/16	Amal Leather	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep25
20	10	Amal Lea pf ¾k	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep25
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	16	59	58½	58½	−1
19⅝	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	2	19⅜	19¼	19¼	−⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	48½	47½	47½	−1
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Sep30
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep29
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	2	34	34	34	Sep30
3	1	Am Cable & R	52	2⅝	2⅜	2½	+⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	4	84½	84½	84½	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179⅛	179⅛	179⅛	Sep26
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	−½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	Oct 1
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep17
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	110	110	110	Oct 1
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	Sep25
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	2	9	9	9	
19½	9½	Am Crys S(1¼g)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	Oct 1
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep25
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 1
24⅜	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	3	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	−⅜
28⅜	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	5	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3	2⅞	3	Sep30
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	3	34½	34½	34½	
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	−⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	Sep26
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	3	46½	46⅜	46½	+⅛
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
28½	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	5	26¼	26¼	26¼	Sep30
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
13¼	9	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9	9	9	Oct 1
50	44½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	Sep30
17⅛	10¼	Am Locomotive	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	−¼
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	1	89¼	89⅛	89¼	+¼
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	−⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	5½	5½	5½	Oct 1
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	2	21	21	21	Sep30
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	3	1⅛	1	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	7	32⅜	32½	32⅜	+⅛
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	2	29	29	29	+¼
7¼	5¾	Am Rad&S(.45g)	34	6	5¾	5¾	−⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Oct 1
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	5	10⅝	10½	10½	+⅜
45⅝	34	Am Sm & R(2g)	7	41½	41	41	−½
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	*1	151	151	151	+½
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	2	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	−⅜
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	1	22	22	22	+¼
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	−⅜
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	2	10	10	10	Oct 1
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (½g)	3	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+¼
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	96⅝	96	96⅝	Oct 1
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	−¼
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	11	154⅜	154¼	154⅜	
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	70	70	70	+¼
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	3	71¼	71⅛	71¼	+⅞
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152¼	152¼	152¼	
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Oct 1
29⅛	24½	Am Viscose ½g	16	26	25¾	26	+½
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	115	115	115	
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	15	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Sep26
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	1	7	7	7	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	2	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	50	50	50	Sep24
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	34	27¼	26⅞	26¾	−⅜
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	Sep24
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep24
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep26
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	2	33½	33⅜	33½	Sep30
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110½	110½	Sep29
5½	4	Armour Ill	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	5	69½	69	69	−½
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep18
43⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	8	29	29	29	
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+¼
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅜
10⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	19	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	83½	83½	83½	−½
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98	98	98	+1½
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Sep30
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	14	28½	28⅜	28⅜	−⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	3	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	+⅜
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	7	25	24¾	24¾	Oct 1
36¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	33¾	33½	33½	
53	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	51	50¾	51	+½
24⅜	19½	Atl Refining (1)	12	24⅜	23⅞	24¼	+¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Sep25
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	10	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	8	50	50	50	Oct 1
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	4	67¾	67⅜	67¾	+¼
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Sep26
3¼	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Sep24
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	12	4	3⅞	4	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	16	15¼	15	15	−¼
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	4¼	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	−⅛
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	7	7	6¾	6¾	−⅛
13⅛	7	Barber As (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Oct 1
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 1
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	4	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	−¼
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	1	20	20	20	
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	6	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+⅜
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26½	26	26	Oct 1
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	118¼	118¼	118¼	Oct 1
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−¼
41⅛	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	14	38⅝	38⅛	38½	+⅜
20⅛	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	−½
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	30¾	30½	30¾	Oct 1
89½	65⅜	Beth Steel (4½g)	10	66¾	66⅜	66⅜	−⅛
131½	119⅞	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	120½	120½	120½	Sep30
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	3	22	22	22	+¾
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep22
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	10	21⅝	21¼	21¼	−½
35	25½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	4	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	Oct 1
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	Oct 1
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	6	21	21	21	−⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	10	20⅜	20	20⅜	+⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 1
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32	31	31	Sep19
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 1
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg 1½g	6	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
41	29	Briggs & St 2¼g	1	29½	29½	29½	Oct 1
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	Oct 1
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep30
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Sep25
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	10	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Sep24
23½	18¼	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 1
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	3	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
8⅛	4½	Budd Wheel .45g	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34¼	23	Bullard (1½g)	2	24	24	24	Oct 1
35⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	3	32½	32¼	32¼	−⅜
20⅞	15¼	Burling (.95g)	2	19½	19½	19½	Oct 1
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	3	55	55	55	
9⅝	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	18	8⅞	8½	8½	
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	3¾	3½	3½	−¼
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	1	6	6	6	−¼
23	19⅛	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22¼	21¾	21¾	Oct 1
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep29
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10	10	10	Sep30
		C					
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	3	23⅝	23¼	23¼	+¼
53	41	Calif P pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	+1¾
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (1.10g)	4	11½	11½	11½	Oct 1
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅜
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	22	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	1	36	36	36	Oct 1
3⅝	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep25
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27	27	27	Sep27
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	3	3	3	
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	8	82½	81	81⅛	+⅛
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	11	42⅞	42	42	−⅜
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	3	24½	24½	24½	−⅛
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	−⅜
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	−¼
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	+¼
14¾	4¼	Cent Violetta S	8	14½	14¼	14⅜	+⅛
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	1	33	32⅞	33	+¼
5⅝	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 1
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17½	17	17½	+½
22½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	2	22½	22½	22½	Sep30
18	11½	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep25
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	17	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	+¼
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Sep30
4	2¼	Ches Corp	18	4	4	4	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1½	1½	1½	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	43	6	5¾	5¾	−⅛
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	15	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Oct 1
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	Sep20
3/16	3/16	Chi Rock Is & P	6	⅛	1/16	1/16	Oct 1
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	Oct 1
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep20
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	13	13	13	Oct 1
3	1⅛	Childs Co	2	2	2	2	
72⅛	55	Chrysler (4½g)	88	59⅞	58¾	58¾	−1
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+¼
40½	30¼	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Oct 1
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	28	28	28	Oct 1
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	18	39¼	38¾	39¼	+¼
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	97½	97½	97½	−½
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Oct 1
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	1	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+⅜
104½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	+⅝
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
20	14	Col F & I (1a)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Oct 1
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	5	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+⅛
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	31	2½	2½	2½	
82⅛	66½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	1	6½	6½	6½	Oct 1
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	6	26⅛	26	26	Oct 1
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81	81	81	
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	Sep30
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Sep30
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	31¼	31⅛	31¼	
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Sep24
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (¼g)	25	10⅜	10¼	10¼	−¼
11/16	1/16	Com'th & South	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	+¼
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	26	26	25¾	25⅞	+⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep29
18¾	14	Congoleum (1)	2	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+⅛
50⅜	22½	Cons Airc (4g)	4	43¾	43⅝	43¾	
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	5	14	14	14	
8¼	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	1	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+¼
23⅝	16⅜	Cons Ed (1.40g)	64	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	−⅜
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	−⅛
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	3	11/16	11/16	11/16	Sep25
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	158	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+¼
4¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	Oct 1
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 1
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	Oct 1
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
5¼	4⅛	Cont Baking	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
109⅛	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	−¼
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1½g)	4	36¾	36⅝	36¾	+¾
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	4	9½	9½	9½	Oct 1
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	45⅞	45⅜	45⅜	−½
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	7	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	12	23¾	23	23	−⅝
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	3	18	18	18	+¼
18⅞	13	Cop'weld S(.60g)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Sep30
56¾	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Sep27
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	*3	53¼	53	53	+¾
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep29
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	10	11/16	11/16	11/16	Sep27
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	9	16¼	16	16	−½
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 1
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(½g)	9	23	22¾	23	+½
45½	39¾	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	44	44	44	Sep19
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (1g)	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	1	38¾	38⅜	38¾	+½
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	1	86	86	86	Oct 1
8½	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	24	7⅝	7½	7½	−¼
72½	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	2	72¼	72¼	72¼	+¼
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	2	15	15	15	−¼
25	18	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+¼
⅞	⅜	Curtis Publish	36	¾	¾	¾	
45	26½	Curtis P pf(¾k)	4	28½	28½	28½	Sep30
34¾	23½	Curtis P p pf (3)	1	24¼	24	24	Oct 1
10¼	7¼	Curtiss-W (½e)	23	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
29½	24½	Curtiss-W A (2g)	9	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	−⅛
20	15	Cutler-H (1.10g)	5	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
		D					
5¼	3	Davega Str(.30g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
18	14⅝	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	17	17	17	
10⅝	6¼	Davison C (.60g)	13	11	10½	11	+⅝
28⅜	18⅝	Deere & Co (2g)	*13	26	25⅜	25¾	−¼
30⅛	27	Deere pf (1.40)	4	29½	29½	29½	Oct 1
18⅜	13¼	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅜
14	9	Del & Hudson	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	+⅜
6¾	2½	Del Lack & West	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
¼	⅛	Den&Rio GW pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep24
23¼	19¾	Detroit E (1.40g)	49	19¾	19½	19⅝	−⅛
29⅞	21½	Dia-Match(1¼g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Oct 1
41	34¾	Dia Mat pf (1½)	4	38	38	38	+½
10⅛	6⅞	Diam T M (¾g)	2	9	9	9	Sep30
18¼	12⅝	Dist C-S (h2.22)	8	17½	17¼	17½	+⅛
86	68⅝	Dist C pf ww (5)	2	80	80	80	Oct 1
9	7	Dix-Vortex (½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Sep19
23⅛	17	Doehler D C(1g)	2	21⅞	21½	21½	−¼
17	14¼	Dome Mines(h2)	4	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
79¼	63½	Douglas Air (5e)	5	74	74	74	−1
141¾	111⅛	Dow Chem (3)	116	116¼	113⅞	114¼	+¼
23⅛	17½	Dresser Mfg (1g)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
6⅞	4	Dunhill Int	3	5	5	5	Sep30
10¾	6½	Dulpan C (.30g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅜
164¾	138	duPont de N5¼g	11	153	150¾	150¾	−1¾
160½	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	1	126	126	126	
		E					
34	24	East Air Lines	4	31	30⅝	30⅝	−½
5¼	2⅞	East Roll Mill	3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	Sep29
145½	120¼	East Kodak (6)	1	142½	142½	142½	+¼
36⅞	29	Eaton Mfg (2¼g)	2	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+⅝
17⅞	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	Sep26
⅞	⅜	El & Mus Ind	6	[illegible]	½	[illegible]	Oct 1
33⅞	25⅛	Elec A-L(2¼g)	3	29⅞	29¾	29¾	
17⅝	12½	Elec Boat (.40g)	2	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	Oct 1
4⅜	1½	El Power & Lt	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	−⅛
38⅜	27½	El P&L 6 pf .90k	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+¼
37¼	27½	ElP&L $7pf 1.05k	2	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	+⅜
34⅜	28	El Stor Bat (2)	1	31	31	31	Oct 1
33	26⅛	El Paso NG(2.40)	1	30	30	30	Sep30
47½	39½	Endi-John (3)	1	46½	46½	46½	Sep26
7	3	Eng Pub Service	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
60¼	65	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	75	75	75	Sep30
83½	70	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	Sep30
½	1/16	Equit Off Bldg	1	¼	¼	¼	Oct 1
10	7¾	Erie RR wi	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
7⅝	5⅜	Erie RR ct wi	33	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
39¾	32	Erie RR pf A wi	5	38⅞	38½	38½	−⅜
1¾	1⅜	Erie RR cod	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¾	1¾	Erie 1 pf cod	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 1
3⅝	2½	Eureka V Clean	10	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
8¾	5⅝	Evans Products	1	6¾	6¾	5¾	Oct 1
30¾	23½	Ex-Cell-O 1.95g	2	26	25¾	26	+1
⅝	1/16	Exchange Buffet	1	½	½	½	
		F					
45½	34	Fairb Mor (1½g)	2	40	39½	39½	Oct 1
24⅞	16½	Fajardo (1½g)	3	21	21	21	−½
13⅜	10	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	2	10	10	10	Sep12
26¾	21½	Fed M & S (3g)	2	22½	22½	22½	Sep25
14⅝	10⅞	Fed Mogul (¾g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep30
4¼	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 1
¾	⅜	Fed Wat Serv A	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 1
27½	18⅝	Fed D Str (1.40a)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	−⅞
97½	90⅛	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	90	90	90	−½
16	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	6	13	13	13	Sep30
45¾	34¼	Fid P F I (1.60a)	8	45½	45¼	45¼	−¼
18½	15¼	Firestone (1g)	*2	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
105	101¼	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	Oct 1
42½	31⅞	First N Str (2½)	6	38	38	38	
16⅛	12⅛	Flintkote (¾g)	2	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
33⅞	25½	Florence St 1½g	1	25½	25½	25½	Oct 1
25¼	21¾	Florsheim A (2)	1	22	22	22	Sep29
7	3⅞	Follansbee Steel	2	5	5	5	Oct 1
31	21	Follansbee Stl pf	1	26	26	26	Sep30
32	24	Food Ma (1.40a)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+¼
20¼	13	Foster Wheeler	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Sep29
6½	2¼	Francisco Sugar	2	6⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
41	32½	Freeport S (2)	2	38¾	38½	38¾	+¾
23¼	20½	Fruehauf (1.40)	2	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	Sep29
		G					
2⅛	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
2¾	1¼	Gair (Robert)	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 1
11⅝	7½	Gair pf (1.20)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
5¼	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	1	4	4	4	Oct 1
8	6	Gar Wood pf(½)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Sep29
12½	10½	Gaylord C (½a)	33	12¼	11¼	11¼	Sep25
53⅞	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	6	53⅝	53	53⅝	Jul 1
5⅝	4	Gen Am I (.15e)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
104	101	Gen A In pf (6)	1	102	102	102	
55¾	46¾	Gen Am Tr (1½g	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+¾
7¼	5⅝	Gen Bak (.45g)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3¼	Gen Bronze	3	4½	4¼	4¼	Sep25
6⅛	3¼	Gen Cable	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Sep30
10⅛	10⅛	Gen Cable A	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Sep27
97	73½	Gen Cbl pf(5¼k)	1	92½	92½	92½	−½
21½	17⅛	Gen Cigar (1)	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Sep30
35⅛	28⅛	Gen Elec (1.05g)	29	32	31½	31⅝	−¼
42⅜	33⅝	Gen Foods (2)	9	42½	41⅛	41⅛	−1⅛
117¼	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	114½	114½	114½	Sep26
11/16	¼	Gen G & E A	155	11/16	11/16	11/16	−1/16
91	78¼	Gen Mills (4)	1	87	87	87	−½
48½	36⅜	Gen Mot (2¾g)	89	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	−½
123¾	123⅜	Gen Motor pf(5)	1	126¾	126½	126¾	+⅛
4⅜	3	Gen Outd Adver	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
48	39⅞	Gen Out Ad A 8k	3	40	39⅞	39⅞	Sep25
7½	5⅞	Gen P Ink (.60)	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	Oct 1
½	¼	Gen Pub Serv	6	¼	¼	¼	
16⅛	11⅛	Gen Ry Sig(½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 1
⅜	1/16	Gen Real & Util	20	1/16	⅛	⅛	Sep29
23¾	16¼	Gen Real & U pf	6	20¾	20⅜	20¾	−¼
29⅛	20	Gen Refrct(.90g)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Sep30
11⅛	9½	Gen Shoe (.65g)	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	−⅛
24	17¾	Gen Tel (1.60)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−¼
16¼	11	Gen Theat (¾g)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+⅜
22	18⅛	Gen Time (1½g)	1	19	19	19	Sep27
14⅛	10	Gen T&R (1g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 1

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
4⅝	2⅛	Gillette Saf .15g	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
48	34⅛	Gillette S pf (5)	1	47	47	47	
9⅝	5⅛	Gimbel Bros	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
74½	60	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	73½	73½	73½	Oct 1
17⅞	12¾	Glidden Co (1g)	6	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
46	40¼	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	3	44½	44½	44½	Sep29
2¼	1	Gobel (Adolf)	13	1¼	1⅛	1¼	−⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Goebel Br (.20a)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
20⅛	11½	Goodrich (¾g)	110	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
72¾	58⅛	Goodrich pf (5)	3	72½	72½	72½	+1
20¾	16	Goodyear (1a)	24	19⅞	19⅛	19½	−¼
90	79½	Good T&Rpf (5)	4	88½	88	88½	+½
3¼	1	Goth Silk Hos'y	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	−¼
1⅛	1/16	Graham-Paige	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	+1/16
6⅝	3⅛	Granby M (.45g)	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	Sep29
13¾	10	Grand Un w ct	1	11	11	11	Sep23
13⅞	9⅞	Grand Un x ct	1	11	11	11	Oct 1
12¾	8¼	Granite C S(¼e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
36½	28¼	Grant(WT)(1.40)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+¼
25⅛	23	Grant pf (1)	10	24½	24½	24½	Sep23
18¼	13⅛	Gt N I ct (1¾e)	17	17½	17	17	−⅜
28½	22	Gt Nor pf (1½g)	8	24¾	24½	24¾	+¼
28	19⅞	Gt W Sugar (2)	2	26	26	26	Sep30
36¾	29⅛	Green (H) (2a)	2	35⅞	35½	35⅞	−⅛
14¾	9¾	Greyhound (1)	13	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+¼
11⅝	10⅞	Greyh'd pf (.55)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	Oct 1
18½	12¾	Grum Air (½g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	−⅛
3⅛	1¼	Guantan Sugar	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4¼	1½	Gulf Mob & Oh	15	3⅛	3	3	
21⅝	9	Gulf M & Oh pf	6	18¼	18	18	
		H					
22	28	Hack Wat (1½)	1	29	29	29	+½
16⅜	11¾	Hall Print (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Oct 1
15	12	Hamil W (¾g)	2	12¼	12	12	Sep30
25¼	17	Harb-Wa (1½g)	6	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	Oct 1
6⅝	4½	Hat Corp (.80e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Sep30
3½	1⅞	Hayes Mfg	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 1
96	76	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	94	94	94	Sep22
8⅝	6	Hecker P (.60)	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	−⅛
96	70	Helme GW (5a)	1	70½	70½	70½	+⅛
16⅜	10¾	Hercules M(¾g)	1	13	13	13	
80¼	66	Hercu P (1.80g)	6	71	70	71	+1½
56¾	48½	Hershey Ch (3)	2	53	52½	53	Sep29
115	99½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	111	111	111	+¼
16½	14¼	Hinde & D (1g)	1	16	16	16	Sep25
18⅞	15⅞	Hires C E (1.20)	1	18½	18½	18½	Sep15
30⅜	23	Holland F (2)	4	23¼	23	23	Sep26
9½	6½	Hollander (¾g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep29
16⅞	9	Holly Sugar ¾g	1	16	16	16	
52⅝	42½	Homestake (4½)	3	46½	46	46⅜	−⅛
39	32¼	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Sep22
13¾	10	Hou-Her B (1g)	3	11	11	11	
64	48	Household (4a)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Oct 1
111	100	Household pf(5)	1	107½	107½	107½	
5	3½	Houston Oil	2	4	4	4	
37½	26½	Howe Sound (3)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	Sep26
11/16	¼	Hudson & Man	1	½	½	½	Oct 1
4	2¼	Hudson & M pf	1	4	4	4	Sep17
21⅞	15¾	Hudson B (h1g)	7	20½	20¼	20½	−¼
4⅞	2¾	Hudson Motor	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	−¼
¾	1/16	Hupp Motor	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 1
		I					
10¼	6⅛	Illinois Central	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
24	13	Ill Central pf	4	19¾	19½	19½	Sep30
9½	5	Indian Refin	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep30
21¼	18	Ind P&L (1.60)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 1
29⅞	20¾	Indust Ray 1½g	1	27⅜	27	27⅜	−⅛
111½	93⅛	Inger-Rand 4½g	1	102	102	102	Oct 1
90½	69¼	Inland Steel (4)	2	75¼	75¼	75¼	Oct 1
13½	7⅛	Inspir Cop (¾g)	6	11⅛	11	11	
7⅛	6	Insuran ct (.10g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
27	19½	Interch Cp (1.60)	2	26	25½	25½	+⅜
5⅜	3⅛	Intercon R(.40e)	2	5	5	5	Sep30
11¼	7	Interlake I (½g)	*2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	1¼	Int Agricultural	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
49	30⅛	Int Agr pr pf	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	−½
167½	140	Int Bus Ma (6a)	4	162	162	162	Oct 1
57	43⅛	Int Harv (1.60)	6	52½	52⅛	52⅛	−⅞
170	150	Int Harv pf (7)	2	163¼	163¼	163¼	Oct 1
2⅛	⅞	Int Hydro El A	12	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Int Mer Marine	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
4	3	Int Mining (.15g)	1	4	3⅞	4	+¼
31⅜	23⅛	Int Nick Can (2)	28	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
131	125	Int Nick pf (7)	1	130	130	130	Sep26
20	10⅞	Int Paper & P	36	18⅞	18½	18½	−¼
73⅝	57½	Int P & P pf (5)	3	70½	70¼	70¼	−¼
2⅝	1⅛	Int Ry Cen Am	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep20
48½	38¼	Int Salt (2)	1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	Oct 1
31¼	26	Int Shoe (1½)	2	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	Sep30
44⅝	25¼	Int Silver (2g)	1	43	43	43	+¼
102¼	95	Int Silver pf (7)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Sep27
3⅛	1⅞	Int Tel & Tel	14	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−¼
3⅜	1⅞	Int T & T for ct	1	3	3	3	Oct 1
14	5¼	Interst Dept .70g	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
8⅞	7	Intertype (.40g)	1	9	9	9	
33⅝	27¼	Island Cr (1½g)	3	32	32	32	Oct 1
		J—K					
14	9¾	Jarvis W B 1½g	2	10	10	10	Sep25
44	32	Jewel Tea (2.40)	4	33¾	33¼	33¼	−¾
71⅞	54½	Johns-Man 2¼g	5	69	67	67	−2
27½	21½	Jones & L Stl.60g	2	23	23	23	−¼
67	60¾	Jones&L Stl pfA5	4	62½	62½	62½	Oct 1
86⅜	75½	Jones&L Stl pfB5	3	76½	76½	76½	Sep30
14	13¼	Joy Mfg (1.20)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep30
12⅝	8	Kalam S&F(.60g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 1
6	3¾	Kan City South	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
22¾	15¾	Kan C S pf (1e)	1	19	19	19	+⅛
14¾	12	Kaufmann (.80)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Sep23
9	7	Kayser (J)(½g)	1	8	8	8	Sep30
18	13	Kelsey-HW A 3k	3	16	15¾	15¾	−¼
8½	5½	Kelsey-HW B	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Oct 1
39¾	31	Kennecott (2g)	17	35	34⅝	34¾	−¼
14⅜	12	Keyst S&W ¾g	1	14	14	14	Oct 1
38	25½	Kimberly-C (1)	3	31¼	31	31	+½
3⅜	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	Sep24
26⅛	22	Kresge SS (1.20a)	6	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
5¼	2⅞	Kresge Dept Str	1	5	5	5	Sep26
28⅜	22⅛	Kress SH (1.60)	3	27⅞	27¾	27¾	−⅜
27⅞	24	Kroger Groc (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Oct 1
		L					
14½	11¾	Lambert (1½)	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
13	7	Lane Bry (¾g)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Oct 1
27¾	21⅞	Lee R&T (2¼g)	1	25	25	25	Sep27
26⅜	19¼	Lehigh P C (2g)	2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+⅛
2⅛	½	Lehigh Val Coal	7	1⅝	1½	1½	Oct 1
14¾	2⅛	Lehigh Val C pf	4	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	−¼
5½	1¾	Lehigh Val RR	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
24¼	19⅞	Lehman (1a)	6	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+⅛
14	11⅝	Lehn & F (1.05g)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Oct 1
27½	21	Lerner Strs (2)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+¾
45⅜	26½	Lib-O-F G(1½g)	9	29¾	29¼	29¼	+½
7⅛	5	Lib McN&L .35g	10	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
39	32⅜	Life Savers 1.60a	1	33½	33½	33½	Oct 1
96½	78¼	Lig & Myers (4a)	1	87½	87½	87½	Sep30
98	80	Lig & My B (4a)	3	87¾	87½	87½	−½
189	174	Lig & My pf (7)	2	178⅛	178	178⅛	Sep19
21	18½	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	20	20	20	Sep25
30	20⅞	Lima Locomo	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
37¼	29	Link Belt (2)	7	36	35½	35⅞	+⅜
13⅜	9⅝	Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	Sep25
16⅝	13	Liquid Carb (1a)	2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
31¼	19½	Lockheed (1½e)	18	28⅜	28¼	28¼	−⅜
39⅛	28	Loews Inc (2)	4	37½	37⅜	37½	
110	105	Loew's pf (6½)	1	110	110	110	+¼
45½	35	Lone Star C (3)	4	45	44¾	44¾	
3½	2½	Long-Bell Lb A	2	3	3	3	Oct 1
19	13¾	Loose-Wil (¾g)	5	18	18	18	Oct 1
19⅜	15⅛	Lorillard (1.20)	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	−⅛
73¾	60	Louis & N (5¼g)	1	65	65	65	
22	17½	Lou G&EA(1½)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+¼
		M—N					
31⅝	25	Mac A & F (2a)	1	30	30	30	Sep24
33⅜	23⅜	Mack Trcks (1g)	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	+⅜
29⅜	22¾	Macy (RH) 1½g	7	28¾	28¼	28¼	
14⅞	11	Mad Sq G (.85g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Sep25
31	23½	Magma Cop 1½g	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	Sep29
4⅛	1½	Manati Sugar	2	3½	3½	3½	−½
7¾	5¾	Mandel Br (¼g)	3	7½	7½	7½	Sep25
16½	12⅝	Manh Shirt (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep17
1⅜	¾	Maracaibo Oil	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep29
5¼	4	Marine M (.30g)	10	4	4	4	
17⅞	13½	Marshall F (.80)	4	16¼	16	16	+⅛
32¼	23	Martin GL(1½g)	6	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅜
12⅞	7	Martin-Parry	1	7½	7½	7½	
28½	19	Masonite (1a)	4	26¼	25¾	26¼	+¼
28	26	Master Elec 1.20g	1	26	26	26	
31¼	24⅛	Math Alk (1½)	1	29½	29½	29½	+½
56¾	45	May Dept Str(3)	3	55	55	55	Sep30
2⅞	2⅛	Maytag Co (.15e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
28	20	Maytag pf (3)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Sep29
14½	11⅝	McCall Cp (1.40)	1	12	12	12	Oct 1
15⅞	12⅝	McCrory St (1)	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
108½	103⅜	McCrory pfww 5	1	108	108	108	Sep30
25½	16⅝	McGraw El (2)	6	19	19	19	Oct 1
9⅛	7¼	McGraw-H(.45g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Sep30
37¾	31	McIntyre h2.22a	1	37	37	37	
15¼	12⅞	McKess & Rob	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
108	103⅞	McKes&R pf 5¼	6	108	107	108	Oct 1
8⅝	6	McLellan (.60g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
9⅝	7	Mead Corp(½g)	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 1
71	65	M pf B ww(5½)	1	70	70	70	Sep12
33½	27¼	Melville S (2)	5	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+⅛
5¼	3⅛	Mengel Co	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep30
30⅝	14	Merch & Miners	8	25½	24⅛	25½	+½
37	27½	Mesta M (2¼g)	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	Sep25
9⅝	6⅝	Miami Cop(.45e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
17⅞	13	Mid Cont (.40g)	6	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	−⅛
38½	26¼	Midland S (1½g)	2	27½	27½	27½	
45½	37¾	Minn-Hon (2a)	1	42½	42½	42½	+¼
4¼	2½	Minn-Moline	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
79⅞	56	Minn-M pf(6¼e)	2	72½	72½	72½	Sep25
14⅜	9⅝	Mission C (.60g)	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
⅞	⅜	Mo-Kan-Texas	2	11/16	11/16	11/16	Oct 1
3⅜	1½	Mo-Kan Tex pf	3	2½	2½	2½	−⅜
17⅞	13⅜	Mohawk C(1½g)	2	15½	15½	15½	Sep30
94	77	Monsanto (1½g)	2	92½	92	92	Oct 1
39½	31½	Montg Ward (2g)	16	34¾	34½	34⅝	+⅛
43½	38½	Morrell (J) (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	Sep23
12	6⅞	Motor Prod(½g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
17⅜	14¼	Motor Wh (1.60)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
24¼	18¾	Mueller Br (¾g)	6	22¼	22	22	−¼
4⅝	2¾	Mullins Mfg B	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 1
13⅞	6⅝	Munsingw (½g)	1	13	13	13	Oct 1
73½	61⅞	Murphy(GC)(4)	2	73½	73½	73½	Sep29
8¼	4⅞	Murray Cp (¼e)	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
51½	41¾	Myers Bros 2¼g	1	43	43	43	Sep29
5⅝	3¾	Nash-Kelvin ¼g	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
23⅜	16	Nat Acme (1g)	2	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+⅜
7¼	4⅞	Nat A Fib (.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
9	7	Nat Auto pf(.60)	3	7⅛	7	7	
11	7¼	Nat Aviat (¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 1
18¼	15⅛	Nat Bisc (1.60)	19	18⅛	17⅞	18	−⅛
175½	160⅞	Nat Bisc pf (7)	2	165¾	165¾	165¾	Sep19
13¾	10	Nat Bd & I (1)	2	10½	10½	10½	Sep29
88¼	78½	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	1	82	82	82	Sep17
14¾	14¾	Nat B&S (.60a)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Sep29
9¾	6½	Nat Can	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
14⅜	11⅛	Nat Cash Rg (1)	6	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+¼
11	8¾	Nat Cyl (.60g)	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
16⅜	12⅜	Nat Dairy (.80)	15	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
8	4⅞	Nat Dept Stores	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
10⅛	7½	Nat D Str pf (.60)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
25½	17	Nat Dist (2)	6	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	−¾
20⅞	12	Nat Enam (1¼g)	2	19	19	19	Oct 1
8⅝	5⅝	Nat Gyps (.40e)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+¼
19¼	14½	Nat Lead (½)	1	17½	17½	17½	−⅜
176	168½	Nat Lead pf A(7)	2	175	175	175	Sep29
24	16⅝	Nat M&S (1g)	6	20¼	19⅝	20¼	Oct 1
34¼	26	Nat Oil (1.45g)	1	33⅜	32¾	33⅜	+⅝
7⅝	4½	Nat P & L (.60)	3	4½	4½	4½	
68½	49	Nat Steel (3)	2	53½	53¼	53¼	Oct 1
7⅞	4¼	Nat Supply	1	6½	6½	6½	
68	41	N S 5½ pf (5½k)	3	63¾	63¼	63¾	−¼
15½	8½	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
5	3	Nat Tea	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 1
11	9	Natomas Co (1)	2	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
9⅞	8	Nehi Corp (.60)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
17	13	Neisner Bro (1a)	2	15½	15½	15½	+¼
45⅛	38	Newberry (2.40)	2	43	42¾	43	
31¾	22¼	Newmont (1½g)	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	+1
11⅞	5⅞	Newport I (½g)	1	10	10	10	+⅛
27¾	20¾	Newpt NS(1.40g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+¼
116	106⅛	Newp N S pf (5)	1	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	+⅝
45	31½	NY Air Br (2g)	3	39	38¾	39	+⅜
15¼	11¼	NY Central RR	42	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
18¾	11¾	NY Chi & St L	3	15	15	16	+½
47¼	25	NY Chi&StL pf	18	43¾	42	43¼	+1¼
24¼	15½	NYC Omnibus(2	1	16	16	16	Oct 1
8	4¼	NY Dock	6	7½	7½	7½	Sep17
16⅜	8	NY Dock pf	3	16¼	16	16	Sep30
¼	1/16	NY NH & H	25	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅜	1/16	NY NH & H pf	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	
¼	1/16	NY Ont & West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep19
35	24½	NY Shipbldg(1g)	5	31½	31	31	
32¾	23⅝	Noblit-Spk 2¼g	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Sep25
215	188	Norf&West(10a)	1	199	199	199	Sep30
17⅝	12⅛	No Am Av (¾g)	7	14⅞	14½	14½	−⅜
17⅜	12	No Am Co(1.26f)	43	12¾	12½	12¾	
58⅜	50⅛	No Am 6 pf (3)	2	54½	54⅜	54⅜	−⅛
57⅛	50¾	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	3	54¼	54¼	54¼	Sep26
8¼	5¾	Northern Pacific	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
113⅛	110	Nor St Pw pf(5)	3	112½	112½	112½	Sep30
12¾	7½	Northwest Airl	7	12¼	12⅛	12¼	Oct 1
2¾	1⅝	Norwalk T & R	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep26
13¾	10¾	Norwich Ph .70g	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
		O					
10	6¾	Ohio Oil (¼g)	13	9	8⅞	9	
23⅜	13¾	Oliver Farm(1g)	3	21⅛	20¾	20¾	−¼
10	4½	Omnibus	3	4⅝	4½	4½	Sep30
6⅛	3	Oppenheim(.40g)	1	5	5	5	Sep27
17¾	14½	Otis Elevat(.60g)	2	16⅜	16	16	+⅛
10⅜	6½	Otis Steel	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
60¼	40¼	Otis Stl 1 pf 8¼k	6	57	56½	56½	Sep30
26¼	16	Out M&M (2¼g)	2	20	20	20	Sep19
50¾	38¾	Owen-Ill G 1½g	6	47½	46½	46½	−1¼
		P—Q					
12⅜	7¼	Pac-Am Fish	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	Oct 1
11¼	9½	Pac Fin Cp 1.20a	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep18
28⅞	22¼	Pac G & E (2)	8	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	
40	32½	Pac Lighting (3)	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	+¼
19¾	11	Pac Mills	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep29
4⅝	3	Pac Tin C (.60g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Oct 1
9¾	5½	Pac West Oil	3	8	8	8	Oct 1
3⅜	2½	Packard Motor	12	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
18¼	10	Pan-Am Airway	6	17¼	17	17	−½
10½	7¼	Pan-AmPet(¼e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Sep18
1⅞	⅞	Panhandle P&R	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep29
37¼	27	Paraffine (1½)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Sep24
15⅞	10	Param Pic (.65g)	21	14¾	14½	14½	−⅛
113⅛	95½	Param 1 pf (6)	7	107¼	107	107	−1
14¼	9⅞	Param 2 pf (.60)	4	13½	13⅜	13⅜	−⅜
17	14¾	Park & Tilford	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep19
2	1½	Park UCM (.10g)	4	1½	1½	1½	
30⅝	25⅛	Parke D (1.60g)	8	29⅛	28½	28½	−⅜
20⅜	17	Parker Rust (1a)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Sep30
1	⅜	Parmelee Trans	9	¾	⅝	¾	Sep25
14⅝	7½	Pathe Film(.30e)	115	14½	14¼	14¼	−¼
10¼	6⅜	Patine M (1.65g)	13	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+½
54⅛	43¼	Pen & Ford (3)	2	53	53	53	+¾
89¼	74¾	Penney(JC) (3)	5	86⅜	86¼	86¼	Oct 1
3¾	1¾	Penn Coal & C	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep25
3⅜	2	Penn Dix Cem	13	2	2	2	−½
52¾	34½	Penn-D pfA2½k	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	Sep20
17¼	12	Penn Gl Sand(1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	−½
25⅞	22	Penn RR (1g)	16	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	
25	21	Peoples D (1.20g)	1	24	24	24	Oct 1
54	36¾	People GL&C 5g	1	50	50	50	Oct 1
2⅞	1⅜	Peoria & East	4	1½	1½	1½	Sep18
30¼	22	Pepsi-Cola (1g)	5	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	−⅜
11½	7	Pere Marquette	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Sep30
27¾	21	Pet Milk (1)	8	27¾	27⅜	27¾	
7⅞	5½	Petrol Cp (.20a)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
7⅞	6	Pfeiffer (1)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Oct 1
35⅞	25⅜	Phelps D (1g)	34	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+⅜
47	40½	Phila 6% pf (3)	1	46	46	46	+⅜
12½	8½	Philco (¾g)	3	10½	10½	10½	−¼
89⅞	72¾	Philip Mor (3a)	4	87¼	87	87	−½
110½	105	Philip Mor pf 4½	1	108½	108½	108½	−1
9	4¾	Phillips-Jones	1	7½	7½	7½	Sep20
46	35¾	Phillips Pet (2)	14	45⅜	45¼	45¼	+⅛
3½	2¾	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	3	3	3	Sep17
23½	15	Pillsbury (1)	1	18	18	18	−⅜
7¾	4¼	Pittsburgh Coal	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Oct 1
46½	30	Pittsburgh C pf	2	35¾	35½	35½	−½
8¾	5¾	Pitt C & I (¼e)	1	6	6	6	−1
15	9¾	Pitt Forg (¾g)	5	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	Sep30
7⅛	4¾	Pitt S & B (.45g)	3	5½	5½	5½	
9⅞	6	Pitt Steel	1	6½	6½	6½	Oct 1
1⅝	¾	Pittston Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 1
17	14¼	Plym Oil (1.20)	6	15⅝	15½	15½	
21	16	Pond Crk (1½g)	1	18	18	18	Sep30
8⅞	5½	Poor & Co B	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Oct 1
13⅞	4½	Postal Tel pf	102	13⅞	12¾	12¾	+¼
13⅛	9⅛	Pressed Stl Car	1	9½	9½	9½	
13½	9½	Press Stl 1pf ½k	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep25
40¾	32¼	Press Stl 2pf 2½g	2	32½	32½	32½	Sep29
61½	50⅛	Proct & G (2a)	1	58	58	58	−½
29⅛	19½	Pub Svc NJ 1.65g	10	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
137	118⅛	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	119	119	119	Sep29
123½	104⅞	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	+⅜
110	95	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	2	94¾	94⅜	94⅜	−⅜
117¼	114⅛	P S El&G pf (5)	1	117½	117½	117½	+1
29¼	22½	Pullman (1a)	8	26	25¾	25¾	
10¾	7	Pure Oil (¼e)	37	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+¼
104½	94	Pure O 6% pf (6)	2	103½	103½	103½	Sep25
95¼	83⅞	Pure O 5% pf (5)	2	94½	94½	94½	+1
12⅜	9⅞	Purity Bak (¾g)	2	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
12¾	8¼	Quaker Oil .55g	1	11	11	11	Sep26
		R					
4⅞	3½	Radio Corp(.20g)	22	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−⅛
62½	48¾	Radio cv pf(3½)	1	56½	56½	56½	−¼
3¾	2½	Radio-Keith-Or	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
55½	38½	R-K-O pf (2k)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	−1¾
21¼	17⅜	Raybest-M 1½g	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
18½	11	Rayonier (½g)	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+¼
29⅝	23¼	Rayonier pf (2)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Sep29
18½	12⅝	Reading Co (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
27¾	23¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	−¾
24	21	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+¼
2⅝	1⅛	Real Silk Hos'ry	4	2	2	2	Sep24
9½	6⅝	Reliable Strs(½)	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep24
12½	9½	Reliance (.45g)	1	12	12	12	Sep22
10¼	7½	Reming R (.80a)	13	9¾	9½	9½	
67¼	57¼	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	59	59	59	Sep30
2	¾	Reo Motors ct	1	1½	1½	1½	
22¾	16¾	Repub Stl (1½g)	16	19¼	19	19	−⅛
97	80¾	Rep Stl pf A (6)	4	81	81	81	
11	7⅜	Rev Cop & Brass	5	8½	8½	8½	Oct 1
24	17	Rev Cop&BrasA	2	23	23	23	Sep30
15⅝	10	ReynoldsM(.30e)	1	13	13	13	
10⅝	6¼	Reynolds Spr ¼g	1	7	7	7	Oct 1
34¼	28⅛	Rey Tob B (2)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	
12⅛	7¼	Richfield O (½e)	10	10½	10½	10½	
9⅞	6	Ritter Dent (¼g)	1	8	8	8	−1
5⅜	4½	Roan Ant (.14g)	1	4½	4½	4½	−⅛
20⅛	14⅜	Ruberoid (½g)	2	19¼	19	19	Sep26
14¾	9¾	Rustless (.45g)	4	12½	12½	12½	Oct 1
1	⅛	Rutland RR pf	2	½	½	½	−⅛
		S					
47	35	Safeway Str (3)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	
39⅜	28⅜	St Joseph Ld 1½g	2	33	33	33	−⅞
¼	1/16	St L-San Fran	5	1/16	1/16	1/16	−1/16
½	1/16	St L-San Fran pf	1	¼	¼	¼	−⅛
23	12⅜	Savage Arms ¾g	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	−⅛
17⅝	8½	Schenley (1½g)	17	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+½
94½	79	Schenley pf(5½)	1	94	94	94	
39⅛	33¼	Scott Pap (1.80)	2	39	39	39	Sep30
⅜	⅛	Seaboard Air L	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep30
¾	⅛	Seaboard A L pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep10
17	12½	Seaboard Oil (1)	6	15	14¾	15	+⅜
3¾	1⅝	Seagrave Corp	2	3¼	3	3¼	Oct 1
78⅜	67⅛	Sears Roebk(3a)	4	74	73¾	73¾	
10⅞	7⅛	Servel Inc (1)	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅝	10¼	Sharon Stl (¾g)	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	Sep26
5⅝	3¼	Sharp & D(.20g)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 1
58	51⅛	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	−½
6⅞	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15¾	10⅛	Shell Un O (.40g)	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+⅜
5	3⅞	Silver King .30g	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅜
21⅜	16½	Simmons (1g)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Oct 1
2⅛	1⅛	Simms Petrol	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
28½	23⅝	Simonds Stl 1.90g	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	−¼
33¾	18⅞	Skelly Oil (½g)	11	34	33½	34	+½
25⅝	14½	Smith (AO)(½e)	1	20	20	20	Sep30
15	9	Smith & Cor 1¼g	1	13	12⅞	12⅞	Sep30
17½	13⅝	Snider Pack (1)	12	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+½
10¾	8¼	Socony-V (½g)	81	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	So A G&P (.20g)	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
21	13	So P Rico S (.80g	4	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
19⅝	13	So Greyh L(1½)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
28⅝	22⅛	So Cal Ed (1½a)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+⅛
13½	10½	Sou Nat Gas (1)	19	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
14¾	8	Southern Pacific	14	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
19⅛	11¼	Southern Ry	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+¼
32	19½	Southern Ry pf	24	30⅜	30¼	30½	+¼
24½	23¼	So RyM&O ct(4)	1	30½	30½	30½	Sep25
2	1	Sparks Withing	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 1
6½	3	Spear & Co	1	4½	4½	4½	
22	17¾	Spen Kel (1.60)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+¾
39⅜	29	Sperry Corp(1g)	6	35¾	35¼	35¼	−⅜
38½	27½	Spicer Mfg (3g)	2	35½	34¾	34¾	+1⅜
6⅞	5	Spiegel Inc(.45g)	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
40¼	31¼	Square D (1½g)	1	39	39	39	Sep30
6⅝	5½	Stand B (.40a)	24	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
113½	108	Stand B pf (4½)	1	112¼	112¼	112¼	Sep29
1¼	¾	Stand Gas & El	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 1
4⅝	2⅛	Stand Gas $4 pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
21¼	10⅛	Std Gas $6 pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	−¼
22¾	12½	Std Gas $7 pr pf	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	Sep30
24⅝	17⅞	Stand O Cal 1a	14	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	
34⅛	25½	Stand O Ind (1a)	18	31⅞	31¾	31¾	
45⅝	33	Stand O NJ (1a)	32	42¾	42	42⅛	
48¼	34¼	Stand O Oh 1½a	9	41¾	41½	41½	−¼
40	34	Starrett (3½g)	1	37	37	37	Oct 1
66	52	Sterling P (3.80)	4	61⅞	61¾	61¾	−⅛
8¾	6⅝	Stewart-W (¼g)	1	6½	6½	6½	
5¾	3½	Stokeley Bros	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	−⅛
8⅝	5½	Stone & W (½e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Studebaker Cp	6	6	5¾	6	+¼
60½	50	Sun Oil (1a)	6	57⅝	57½	57½	Oct 1
9	5½	Sunshine M (1)	11	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
21	15	Superheater (1)	*9	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	−⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Superior O(.10e)	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18¼	11½	Superior Steel	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Sep26
23¼	18⅛	Sutherland(1.20)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Sep25
5½	4	Sweets Co of Am	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Sep15
25	19¾	Swift&Co (1.20a)	6	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
24⅛	17⅜	Swift Intl (2)	3	24	23⅝	24	+⅛
7⅞	5	Syming-G (1g)	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅞	5½	Syming ww(1g)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Oct 1
7	5	Syming xw (1g)	32	5⅝	5½	5½	Sep29
		T					
5⅝	3⅝	Talcott (.40g)	3	5	5	5	Sep29
3¾	2½	Telautogr (.10g)	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 1
9⅞	7⅜	Tenn Corp (¾g)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
14	8⅛	Texas & Pac Ry	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅜
44¾	34⅛	Texas Corp (2)	25	40⅞	40⅛	40⅝	+⅜
4⅛	2⅞	Texas Gulf(.10g)	3	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
39⅞	31½	Texas Gulf S (2)	5	37	36⅞	36⅞	+⅛
7¾	5¼	Tex P C&O (.40)	3	7	7	7	+⅛
6⅝	3¾	Tex Pac L (.10e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 1
10⅛	5½	Thatch Mfg	1	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
44½	32	That cv pf (3.60)	1	44½	44½	44½	Sep25
4⅜	2½	The Fair	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep29
5¼	4	Thermoid (.20g)	2	4½	4½	4½	−¼
4½	2½	Third Av Ry	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 1
6	3½	Thompson (JR)	1	4	4	4	Sep25
34	25¾	Thompson(1¾g)	1	28½	28½	28½	Oct 1
1¼	⅝	Thompson-Star	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 1
18	11½	Thompson-S pf	1	12	12	12	−½
11¼	9⅜	Tide Wat A(.60a)	20	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
99¾	95¼	Tide W pf (4½)	2	99	99	99	Oct 1
35¾	27½	Tim-Det A (3g)	6	32	31⅞	31⅞	
51¼	39	Timken R (2g)	2	44¾	44⅝	44⅝	
5¼	4⅛	Transamer (½)	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
17⅛	9⅛	Trans & West A	2	13⅜	13¼	13¼	−¼
10⅞	6⅞	Trans & Wil ¾g	1	9	9	9	Oct 1
2	1	Tri-Cont Corp	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7⅛	4	Truax-Traer ⅛g	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 1
11¼	9½	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	A'g25
9⅜	5	Twenty C-Fox	9	8¾	8½	8½	−⅜
22½	16½	Twenty C F pf	2	22	22	22	Oct 1
1¾	1	Twin City Rap T	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 1
9⅛	6⅝	Twin C'ch(.70e)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
		U					
37⅞	30	Underwood 2¼g	1	35½	35¼	35½	+½
12¾	9¾	Union B&P(½g)	4	10⅞	10¾	10¾	−¼
79⅞	60	Union Car (3g)	9	77⅜	76¼	76¼	−⅞
112¼	108½	Union E M 4½ pf	31	112	111⅝	111⅝	−⅛
16	12¾	Union O C (1)	7	15½	15⅜	15½	
85⅞	75½	Union Pac (6)	2	76¼	76¼	76¼	−⅛
85¾	79	Union Pac pf (4)	3	80	80	80	
13½	11	Union Prem (1)	3	11½	11½	11½	Sep30
31	25⅝	Union T C (2)	4	29	28¾	29	
17⅝	9⅞	United Air Lines	14	13¾	12¾	12¾	−⅞
44⅜	34¼	Unit Airc (2g)	9	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	−⅜
14¾	11⅝	United Bis (¾g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
52	40⅞	United Carb (3)	2	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Oct 1
21⅛	16½	Unit-C F (1.20)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep22
1½	⅛	United Corp	42	½	½	½	
30¼	18⅞	Unit Corp pf	5	23¾	23½	23⅝	
6½	2⅞	United Drug	24	6⅛	6	6⅛	+¼
3⅜	1½	United Dy'wood	2	2½	2½	2½	Sep15
5⅜	3⅜	United Elec Coal	9	4¾	4¾	4¾	
42	33⅛	United E & F (2)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Oct 1
75	60	United Fruit (4)	5	74	73½	73½	
10½	6¾	United Gas (.80)	24	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
117	105	United G pf (5)	2	108	107½	107½	Sep27
14½	8⅛	Unit M&M (¾g)	10	13¾	13½	13½	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	United Paperbd	5	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	Sep30
4	2⅝	US & For Sec	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep24
93	84	US & For pf (6)	1	92½	92⅝	92½	Oct 1
13⅛	8½	US Freight (¾g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Sep29
69⅛	55	US Gypsum (2)	9	59⅞	59	59⅜	+1⅜
9⅛	4⅞	US Hoffman M	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Oct 1
33½	20	US Indust A (1a)	3	30½	30	30	
4⅜	3	US Leather	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 1
10¾	5⅝	US Leather A	2	9½	9½	9½	Oct 1
103	54½	US Lea ppf 10¼k	3	103	103	103	Sep30
31⅞	26⅛	US Pipe & F (2)	3	28⅜	28½	28⅜	
34⅛	29⅛	US Play Cd (2a)	1	32	32	32	
26	18⅝	US Plywood 1.20	2	25½	25⅜	25⅜	Oct 1
2⅛	11/16	US Real & Imp	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
28½	17⅞	US Rubber (½g)	23	26⅛	25½	25½	−⅜
103½	80¼	US Rub 1pf (8)	1	99	99	99	Sep30
65⅛	55¼	US Smelt (4g)	3	60	59½	60	+1
76½	69⅝	US Smelt pf(3½)	2	74¼	74¼	74¼	Sep23
70¾	49⅛	US Steel (3g)	9	56⅜	55¾	55¾	−⅜
130	111⅛	US Steel pf (7)	2	121	121	121	+½
33⅝	22⅞	US Tob (1.28)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	−⅜
1⅞	1	United Stockyd	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep30
1¼	⅝	UnitedStores A	1	1	1	1	−⅛
62	44⅞	Unit St pf(7½e)	1	62	62	62	Sep30
16⅝	12	Univ-Cycl (.90g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep25
64	48	Univ Leaf T (4)	1	61	61	61	Sep30
		V—W					
¾	1/16	Vadsco Sales	2	½	½	½	Oct 1
15	11¾	Van Nor M T ¾g	1	12½	12½	12½	Oct 1
28	20¾	VanRaalte(1½g)	1	23½	23½	23½	Sep30
34⅛	23	Vanadium (½g)	1	24½	24½	24½	−⅜
45	39½	Vick Chem (2a)	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	+⅛
27¼	20	Vic Ch W (.95g)	2	26¾	26½	26¾	Oct 1
2½	1½	Va-Caro Chem	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
28¾	19¼	Va-C Ch 6% pf	1	24½	24½	24½	
42	36¼	Virginia Ry(2½)	4	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	−⅜
33½	31½	Vir Ry pf (1½)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+⅜
9	8⅞	Waldorf Sys (1)	2	8½	8½	8½	Oct 1
22¼	17½	Walgreen (1.60)	2	20⅛	20	20	−¼
150⅝	97	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	Sep29
36	25½	Walker (H) (h4)	1	33¾	33½	33½	
15¼	12¾	Walker pf h1)	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Oct 1
6⅛	[illegible]	Walworth Co	6	4⅞	4¾	4¾	Oct 1
6⅜	3½	Ward Baking A	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Oct 1
1⅛	1/16	Ward Baking B	2	¾	¾	¾	Sep29
26¼	13½	Ward Baking pf	3	24	23	23	−1⅜
5⅝	2¾	Warner Bros Pic	82	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
1½	½	Warren Bros	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	+1/16
38	25	Warren Fdy (2)	1	34	34	34	Sep30
24	18½	Wash G Lt (1½)	4	20⅛	20	20	Oct 1
16½	14	Waukesha M(1a)	1	15	15	15	Sep25
20¼	15	Wayne Pump 2g	3	15	15	15	Oct 1
4¼	2⅝	Webster Eisen	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep23
25½	16¾	Wess O&S(2¼g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Sep29
74½	65⅛	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	70	70	70	Sep23
20⅜	15½	W Va P&P 1.80g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
106¾	104½	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	105½	105½	105½	Sep25
29⅞	23½	West Auto (2)	3	26	26	26	
4⅜	2¾	West Maryland	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9	6	West Mary 2pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep19
1⅛	1/16	West Pacific pf	1	½	½	½	−1/16
30⅞	18½	West Union (1g)	120	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	
24¼	17¾	Westing Air ¾g	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	−⅜
105	86	West E&M (3g)	2	85⅞	85⅛	85⅛	−⅜
34½	27½	West El I (2g)	3	31	30½	31	Sep26
36½	27¼	Westvaco (1.40)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Oct 1
‡38⅛	28⅞	Westvac pf(1½)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Dec 2
30⅜	21¼	Wheel Stl (¾g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Oct 1
74	64	Wheel pr pf (5)	1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Sep25
15⅞	10¼	White Dent .80g	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Sep17
17⅞	12⅛	White Mot (¾g)	5	15½	15⅛	15½	
8¼	4	White R'ck(.10g)	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
5⅜	3½	White Sew Ma	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Sep30
54½	41	White Sew M pf	1	49½	49½	49½	Sep19
26½	20½	White pr pf (2)	2	21¼	21	21	Sep26
2⅝	1⅝	Wilcox Oil	1	2	2	2	Oct 1
2⅜	1⅛	Willys-Overland	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Oct 1
5¼	3⅛	Willys-Over pf	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	Sep25
7	4¼	Wilson & Co	9	6½	6¼	6½	−⅛
77	65½	Wils'n $6 pf10½k	2	76	76	76	−½
33½	25⅛	Woodward (¾g)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	Sep25
34½	26¼	Woolw'rth(1.60g)	22	31	30⅞	31	
25¾	16½	Worth P & M	2	21¼	21⅛	21¼	+¾
75¾	58	W P M pr pf 4½	1	55	55	55	Sep25
73½	54¼	WPM p pf(4½)	2	70½	69¾	69¾	Sep17
70	62⅞	Wrigley Jr (3a)	3	67⅛	66	67⅛	Sep30
		Y—Z					
22½	17⅞	Yale & T (.60)	2	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+⅛
17¾	11⅝	Yel T & C (¾g)	13	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+⅛
12¼	9⅛	Young S&W (1g)	1	9½	9½	9½	
42⅜	30⅛	Young S&T (2g)	2	36¼	36	36	−⅜
95	83	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	1	87	87	87	Sep24
18⅜	13¼	Youngs S D 1¼g	5	14¼	14	14	
15⅞	10⅜	Zenith Rad (1g)	1	11	11	11	+⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Zonite Products	5	2½	2⅜	2½	
		RIGHTS Expire					
1⅝	1⅛	Dow Ch Oct 6	1234	1½	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants. ‡1940 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Postwar Slump Is Avoidable, Asserts Berle

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, urges that business and government prepare a post-war work program to replace defense orders, declaring that "unless we are prepared to finance the demobilization as well as we have financed the mobilization, we shall be headed at best for a depression and at worst for disorder approaching revolution."

Writing in the October issue of Fortune Magazine, Mr. Berle added:

"Every defense industry should have a research staff working on plans for producing peacetime goods. If any business outfit concerned with war production has not already done so, it is negligent—a negligence that will become an economic crime if it continues.

"A conference should be held to take inventory of these plans and to lay out a catalog of the products that will be available when the war ends."

Four Big Needs

Mr. Berle cited as needs the relocation and modernization of city areas, new housing for several millions of families, a considerable number of public works, and nutrition adequate in kind and quality to assure public health.

"These needs are potential markets," he said. "Out of these and others like them there should be constructed markets sufficient to create full use of our plants and full employment for our people."

Turning to finance, he said:

"Finance is a technical problem like engineering. We can afford anything for which we have materials, labor, and reasonable need. Common-sense adjustment of war finance to peace finance will permit construction of markets to the extent necessary.

"Once the peace comes, all of us will have to shift back at once to the main problem of seeing to it that there is adequate finance to construct markets up to the full limit of employment and production.

"Only two methods of doing these things have been proposed," Mr. Berle explains. "One is to have the state step in and do the whole job. The other is to have the state arrange to finance the newly constructed markets—and put it up to private business to produce the necessary goods.

"The first scheme has not worked well—except in the one field in which European states are specialists, namely, the organization and operation of armies and wars. People living a peacetime life have come off pretty badly. Our people would not like or accept this solution.

Private Operations Best

"The second method has solid advantages. Government assistance is least dangerous if it is extended through the customer—a customer who is, of course, himself a producer in his own line, leaving private business to do the producing. In any case, this is the classic American way of doing things.

"This raises the subject of finance, which is the easiest of the several problems we have to solve," Berle states. "Nevertheless it is the field in which we are going to have the greatest difficulty. The difficulty lies in people's minds and in their habits of thinking.

"The proper attitude toward dealing with a financial problem today is to consider finance as a job for a technical crew in the government. So long as labor is available, materials are handy, and technical skill can be hired, the words 'we cannot afford it' are absurd.

"Thus the technicians are not worried about using credit if it does not go beyond this stock of goods and services, or if the credits they grant call new goods and services into prompt existence. Their main job is to see that finance and credit are available to distribute the goods and services already available and to call into production the new ones needed—up to two points.

"These two points are their permanent 'stop' signs," Berle explains in Fortune. "One of them is the physical limit on production and employment. The other stop sign is lack of reasonable use."

I. B. M. Plans New Debenture Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corporation has effected arrangements for the sale of $17,000,000 of 2¼ per cent 10-year debentures at par, as of Oct. 1, 1941, to an institutional investor, according to Thomas J. Watson, President. The proceeds from the sale of the debentures will be used to retire its outstanding 3½ per cent 10-year debentures of $3,800,000 and its outstanding 3 per cent 10-year debentures of $7,400,000 and to provide additional working capital, Mr. Watson said.

The debentures provide for a sinking fund of $1,500,000 per annum, commencing Oct. 1, 1946, or earlier at the corporation's option.

Bank Plans Statement Stuffers

Harvard Trust Company of Cambridge, Mass., has adopted the plan of sending to over 12,000 commercial customers each month in 1942 a series of statement stuffers — bright-colored leaflets describing a variety of distinctive products or services coming exclusively from Cambridge.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 47-43	105.18	105.18	105.18
1 2½s 53-49	107.14	107.14	107.14
1 3s 55-51	112.3	112.3	112.3
6 2½s 58-56	104.29	104.29	104.29
1 2¾s 65-60	111.14	111.14	111.14
New York City Bonds			
81 3s 80	108⅜	107¾	108⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
18 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	91¼	91	91⅛
18 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	77⅛	77	77⅛
4 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	62½	62⅜	62½
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	60½	60½	60½
1 Alleghany Val 4s 42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
21 Am&For P5s 2030	68⅛	68	68⅛
11 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102⅛	102½
5 AmT&T 5½s 43	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 AmT&T 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
7 AmT&T 3¼s 61	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛
129 AmT&T 3s 56	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
32 Ann Arbor 4s 95	64⅞	63	64⅞
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
7 Arm Del 4s 55	107	106¾	107
19 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
19 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109¼	109½
5 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	90½	90½	90½
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	103	103	103
3 AT&SF 4½s 48	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33	16¼	16¼	16¼
6 A C Line clt 4s 52	68	67¾	67¾
3 A C Line 4½s 64	61½	61½	61½
8 A C Line 5s 45	91⅝	91	91⅝
8 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31	31	31
31 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	59⅛	59½	59½
27 B&O 95 st A	33	32¾	33
11 B&O 95 st C	37¾	37¼	37¾
21 B&O 2000 st D	32¾	32⅛	32¾
34 B&O 96 st F	33	32⅝	32⅞
55 B&O cv 60 st	30⅞	30½	30⅝
8 B&O 4s 48	57⅝	57⅜	57¾
16 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49	48⅞	49
6 B&O S W 50 st	42⅞	42¾	42⅞
11 BGO T C 4s 59	46⅜	46⅜	46¾
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	47	47	47
7 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
19 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
15 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105⅛	105	105⅛
31 Beth Stl 3s 60	103½	103	103½
3 Boston&Me 5s 55	87	87	87
118 Boston&Me 4½s 70	36⅞	36¼	36⅞
36 Boston&Me 4s 60	70⅝	70½	70⅝
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	110	110	110
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105	105	105
1 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	113½	113½	113½
12 Buf R&P 57 st	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Bur C R&No 5s 34	7	7	7
35 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	6	6	6
5 Bush Term 5s 55	57	57	57
10 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Can Nor 6½s 46	112	112	112
172 Can Pac 5s 54	88	87½	88
13 Celenase 3s 55	102¼	101⅞	102
12 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4¼	4¼	4¼
4 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	108	108	108
10 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4	4	4
23 Cen Pac 5s 60	52	51¾	52
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70⅞	70¾	70¾
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	73½	73½	73½
1 Cen R R N J 5s 87	18½	18½	18½
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	85½	85½	85½
9 C&O 4½s 92	131⅝	131½	131½
12 C&O 3½s 96 D	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	106	106	105
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	69¼	69⅛	69¼
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78	78	78
10 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	92¾	92½	92½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88½	88½	88½
2 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29¾	29⅝	29¾
16 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	35⅜	35	35⅜
22 ChiGtWest 4s 88	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝
10 Chi I&L 6s 47	32	32	32
86 Chi I&L 5s 66	10	9⅞	9⅞
45 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
11 CMSP&P aj 5s 200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
8 CM&SP 4¾s 89 F	39½	39⅜	39⅜
1 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
8 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	39⅞	39½	39¾
8 CM&SP gen 4s 89	36½	36⅛	36½
15 Chi&NW 6½s 36	35	34⅞	34⅞
5 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	1⅞	1⅞
11 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18	17⅞	18
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18	18	18
2 Chi&NW 4s 87	24½	24½	24½
6 CRI&P 4½s 52A	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
5 CRI&P 4s 88	21¼	21¼	21¼
5 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	19¼	19¼	19¼
11 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	12¼	12⅛	12¼
10 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	103	103	103
2 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	98	98	98
44 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
2 Childs Co 5s 43	44	44	44
2 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	110½	110½	110½
15 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51½	51¼	51½
92 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	73	72½	72½
10 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	66⅛	65	66⅛
1 Col F&I 5s 43	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
6 Col F&I 5s 70	85	84¼	84¼
17 Col&So 4½s 80	15¾	15½	15⅝
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104½	104	104½
27 CowlMack Inc 69ww	53¼	53¼	53½
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6 Con Edis 3½s 48	106½	106½	106½
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105	104¾	105
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110½	110½	110½
2 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109	109	109
10 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	26	25	26
3 CubaNoRy5½s 42 rct	25¼	25	25
6 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	24	24	24
5 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
11 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	53½	53⅜	53½
10 D&RG 4½s 36	14	14	14
3 D&RG 4s 36	14	14	14
4 D&RG West 5s 55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7 D&RG West 5s 78	14½	14¼	14¼
4 Det Ed 4s 65	112	112	112
2 Det Ed 3s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 ETenV&Gen 5s 56	101	101	101
10 Erie rfg 5s 67	32	31⅞	31⅞
13 Erie rfg 5s 75	32	32	32
66 Erie 4½s 2015wi	52¼	52	52
7 Erie gen lien 4s 96	60⅜	60¾	60¾
15 Erie 4s 95 wi	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
7 Erie & Jer 6s 55	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
4 Erie Gene 6s 57	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
22 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅞	98¾	98¾
5 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	68	68	68
2 GenStlCast5½s49	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	106	106
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101	100⅞	101
6 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	86⅝	86⅜	86
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107	107	107
9 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98½	97	98½
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93½	93½	93½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77¼	77¼	77¼
7 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	65½	65½	65½
15 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	46	46	46
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	40¼	40	40¼
53 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43⅛	42¼	42¾
4 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	40¾	41¼	40¾
14 Ill Cen rfg14s 55	40¾	40⅝	40¾
4 Ill Cen 4¾ 66	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	50½	50	50½
2 Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	74½	74½	74½
6 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	44	43⅞	44
45 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	39½	39¼	39½
2 Inland Stl 3s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	34⅜	33½	33½
19 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	87	84⅞	87
5 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104½	104⅛
1 Int Rys A 6½s 47	96½	96½	96½
138 Int T&T 4½s 52	48½	48	48⅝
20 Int T&T 5s 55	52	51¼	51⅝
1 Jones&LaughSt3¼s'61	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 K C South 3s '50	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
62 La Gas 5½s '53	85	84⅜	84⅞
33 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	85	84⅜	85
2 Lac Gas 5s '42	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
5 L E & West 3s '47	92	92	92
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65 A	94¼	94¼	94¼
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	77½	77½	77½
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	73½	73½	73½
2 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31	31	31
7 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	29⅝	29⅝
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	101	101	101
5 Long Dock 3¾s '50	101	101	101
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	95¾	95⅜	95¾
9 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	96	95⅞	96
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82¼	82	82¼
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102	101⅝	102
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	96	96	96
24 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84¼	84	84¼
16 Maine Cen 4½s 60	51¾	51½	51½
23 Manati Sug 4s 57	46½	45⅝	45⅝
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47	97½	97½	97½
45 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	104¼	104	104¼
6 Mich Cen 4½s 79	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	8½	8½	8½
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	1½	1½	1½
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	11½	11½	11½
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
16 MSP&SM cn 4s 38	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
14 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
22 M-K-T 4½s 78	21¾	21½	21½
42 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	32	31⅞	32
7 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	21	21	21
14 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	⅞	¾	⅞
16 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝
34 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝
25 Mo Pac 5s EE F ct	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
8 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27½	27⅛	27½
8 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	27	27	27
16 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜
16 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26⅝	26½	26⅝
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	53	53	53
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	109½	109½	109½
25 Nat Dairy 3¾s 60	106⅛	106	106⅛
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Newark Gas 5s 48	121	121	121
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 N O Pu SEv 5s 52A	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	42½	42½	42½
10 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	40	40	40
12 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	39	38⅞	39
10 NY&Harl 3½s 2000	104½	104½	104½
21 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜
62 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51⅜	51¼	51⅜
26 NYC cn 4s 98	58⅛	58	58¼
6 NYC 3¾s 46	93¼	93⅛	93¼
16 NYC cv 3½s 52	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞
2 NYC & HR 4s 42	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	78½	78½	78½
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	56	54½	54½
12 NY Chi & St 6s 50	98	96⅞	97
21 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	72⅝	70	72⅝
83 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63⅝	59⅝	61½
731 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	101¼	97	101
92 N Y Ch & StL 3½s 47	96⅝	94¾	96½
12 NY Connect 3½s 65	101⅝	101¼	101¼
8 NY Dock cv 5s 47	75	74½	75
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109½	109½	109½
1 NY G El H&P 5s 48	122	122	122
1 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	56	56	56
3 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 NYNH¾H clt 6s 40	45½	45½	45½
5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	27¼	27¼	27¼
6 NYNH&H 4s 47	25	25	25
8 NYNH&H 4s 56	25¼	25	25
6 NYNH&H 3½s 54	24½	24	24½
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	24	24	24
4 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	98	98	98
363 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3⅝	3½	3⅝
8 Niagara Falls P3½s66	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	26	26	26
14 Norf & W 4s 96	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞
19 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62½	62⅜	62½
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	53	53	53
18 Nor Pac 5s2047 D	53	52½	52½
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49½	48⅞	49½
9 Nor Pac 4s 97	71⅝	71¼	71⅝
12 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41	40⅞	41
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	106½	106½	106½
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	82	82	82
4 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Pac Mo 2d 5s 38	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	104	104	104
5 Parmelee T 6s 44	56	55⅞	56
1 Pen Co 4s 63	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	109½	109½	109½
25 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111½	111½	111½
23 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105⅝	105⅝	105¾
4 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	102	101½	101½
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
13 Pen RR 3¼s 52	87¾	87½	87¾
2 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	71¼	71¼	71¼
30 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63⅛	63	63½
20 Pere Marq 4s 56	62	62	62
4 Phila Co 4½s 61	107½	107⅜	107¼
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28⅜	28¼	28⅜
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
12 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 PCC & St L 4½s 77	103	103	103
5 Pitts &WVa 4½s 58 A	63	63	63
12 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	63	63	63
4 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	87	86½	87
2 Purity Bak 5s 48	104⅝	104½	104½
17 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	69	69	69
6 Rem Rand 3½s 56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Richfield Oil 4s 52	104½	104½	104½
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
2 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	15½	15½	15½
8 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	13¼	13	13¼
11 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	97	96½	97
5 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	70¼	70¼	70¼
3 StLPub Svc 5s 59	80	80	80
11 St L S F 5s 50 B	15	15	15
94 St L S F 4½s 78	15¼	15⅛	15¼
10 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
7 St L S F 4s 50 A	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
12 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	14	14	14
3 St L SW rfg 5s 90	18¼	18¼	18¼
7 SA&A Pass 4s 43	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	7¼	7	7¼
10 Sea AL 4s 50 st	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
87 Shell Un 2½s 54	99	98⅞	99
2 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
10 So Col Pow 6s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
30 Sou Pac 4½s 68	50½	50⅜	50⅜
25 Sou Pac 4½s 81	49⅞	49½	49⅝
30 So Pac 4½s 69	50	49¾	49⅞
5 So Pac rfg 4s 55	63¼	63	63¼
8 So Pac clt 4s 49	47¾	47¾	47¾
14 So Pac 3¾s 46	71⅞	71½	71⅝
22 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	51⅝	51½	51¼
6 South Ry gen 6s 56	80⅛	80	80
4 South Ry cn 5s 94	91½	91½	91½
32 South Ry gen 4s 56	61	60⅞	61
2 SW Bell Tel 3s 68	108½	108½	108½
31 Spokane Int 5s 55	36	35	35
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Tex Corp 3s 58	107	107	107
7 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	64¼	64⅛	64¼
2 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	63½	63½	63½
8 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	63⅜	63½	63½
3 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15¼	15¼	15¼
13 T St L&SW 4s 50	80¾	78½	80¾
10 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111	111	111
7 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	107	107	107
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	90¼	90	90¼
2 U S Steel 2.05s 49	101½	101½	101½
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	102½	102¼	102¼
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Vandalia 4s B 57	110½	110½	110½
1 Va&SW cn 5s 58	70½	70½	70½
15 Virginia Ry 3¾s 66	109¼	109	109¼
146 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	21⅞	21½	21½
50 Wabash 2d 5s 39	29½	29	29¼
157 Wabash 5s 80 D	21⅛	20¾	21
12 Wabash Oma 3½s 41	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
128 Wabash 5s 76 B	21⅛	20⅞	21
108 Wabash 4½s 78C	20¾	20	20¼
2 Wabash DesM 4s 39	27	27	27
10 Wabash Tol&Chi 4s 41	66½	66½	66½
5 Warner Bros 6s 48	96½	96½	96½
36 WarrenBris 6s 41	82⅞	80¼	81½
20 Westen Un 4½s 50	85½	85½	85½
28 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	96¼	95⅞	96⅛
1 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	104	104	104
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
6 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102½	102½	102½
50 Young S&T 3¼s 60	100¾	100⅝	100¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Antoquia 7s 45 A	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 Argentie 4½s 48	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
5 Argentine 4½s 71	76	76	76
15 Australia 5s 55	76	75⅞	76
3 Australia 5s 57	75⅞	75½	75½
33 Australia 4½s 56	79	69	79
5 Austria 7s 57	8	8	8
7 Brazil 8s 41	23¼	22¾	23¼
16 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19	18¾	19⅛
10 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19⅞	19½	19⅞
4 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	20	19⅞	20
3 Brisbane 5s 57	67	67	67
35 Buen A 4-5 7	53⅞	53¼	53⅞
1 Bpen A 4⅜s Apr 76	54⅛	54¼	54⅛
11 Canada 5s 52	102	102	102
2 Canada 4s 60	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Canada 3¼s 61	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2 Canada 3s 68	95½	95½	95½
15 Canada 3s 67	95½	95½	95½
1 Canada 2½s 45	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 Canada 2¼s 44	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Chile 7s 42 asd	13⅞	13¾	13¾
7 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14	14	14
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	24	14	14
3 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	41	41	41
27 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	41	40¼	41
12 Colomb 3s 70	33	32½	33
2 Costa Rica 7s 51	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
2 Cuba 4½s 77	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
11 Denmark 6s 42	69½	69¼	69½
14 Ger Gov 5½s 65	6½	6	6
6 Ger Gov 7s 49	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 GtConElPJap7s44	73½	73½	73½
1 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	11	11	11
2 Kreuger&T 5s 59 ct	2	2	2
2 Met Water 5½s 50	75	75	75
10 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
4 N Sou Wales 5s 57	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
1 Orient Dev 6s 53	39½	39½	39½
45 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	67¼	65	67¼
7 Peru 7s '59	8½	8½	8½
3 Peru 1st 6s '60	8¼	8¼	8¼
12 Queensld 6s '47	92½	90	92½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
5 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s '64	63½	63½	63½
27 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	66¼	65⅛	66¼
2 Sydney 5½s 55	75	75	75
18 Uruguay 6s 60	51½	51	51½
28 Urug 4½s 78	51¾	49	50
4 Urug4½s 4½s 78	53	53	53
17 Urug cv 3¾s 4s 4½s 79	48¼	48¼	48¼

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total Today, 6,383,000; previous day, 5,617,300; week ago, 7,126,250; year ago, 9,273,100; two years ago, 7,348,500; Jan. 1 to date, 1,580,774,450; year ago, 1,177,202,300; two years ago, 1,580,803,650.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Oct. 2

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2333	.2335	§
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡‡	.2345	.2345	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4550	.4550	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2357x	.2357	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2533	.2533	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8888	.8888	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.00; export, fas NY 11.25 nominal. Tin steady; spot and nearby, and forward 52.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.85-90; East St. Louis 5.70. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7½	8¾
American Hardware Co	23	25½
American Manufacturing	27½	30½
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
American Wringer Co	5⅛	6¾
†Amoskeag Company	24	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73½	..
Appleton Company	27	29½
Appleton Company 7 f	106	110
Applied Arts Corp	3⅛	3⅞
Arlington Mills	41	44
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24	26
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¼	3⅛
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¼	17½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	25⅝	27¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	110	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7⅝	8⅞
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	67⅛	72½
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	102	..
Boston Wharf Company	14½	16½
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	31¼	34¼
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4¼	5
Brinks Inc	78	..
Campbell A S Co Inc	4½	5¼
Central Railway Signal A	39½	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33½	36½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13⅛	15½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26	29
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	106	110
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29¾
Draper Corporation	70	75
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14	16
Eastern Corporation	5½	6½
Eastern Corporation pf	16¼	18¼
Exolon Co	12¼	14¼
Family Loan Society Inc	14½	16½
Family Loan Society pf A	24½	27½
Franklin Process	31	34½
Fruit of the Loom	10¼	11¾
General Fire Extinguisher	15¾	17¾
General Machinery	28	31
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	12⅜	14⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	17	21
Graton & Knight Co	8	9
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	76	80
Gratin & Knight Co pr pf	25	28
Great Northern Paper Co	38¼	40⅜
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	66
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	18	..
Harrington & Richardson	4¼	4⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co	7½	9½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	11¾	13⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	19	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	22	24
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	45½	47½
International Machine Tool	10⅜	12¼
Keith George E Co	9	11
Kendall Company	8	10
Kennedy's Inc pf	17½	19½
King-Seeley Corp	8¼	9½
Landers Frary & Clark	20½	23½
Lawrence Portland Cement	16¼	18¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	22¼	24¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	103½	108½
Marathon Paper Mills	34	36½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	51	54
Merck & Co	32	34½
Merrimack Manufacturing	24	26½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	81	86
Mid-West Refineries Co	2.85	3.15
Millers Falls Company	8½	10
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6¾	7½
Nashawena Mills	13	15
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	65	70
Nashau Manufacturing Co	10½	13½
Nashau Manufac Co 1st pf	52	56
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	12½	14½
National Chemical & Mfg	7½	9½
National Shirt Shops	5	6
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	41	44
Newmarket Manufac Co	40½	43½
Nicholson File Company	34	37
Nonquitt Mills	28	32
Ohio Finance	14	16
Parker Appliance	14	16
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41	43½
Plymouth Cordage Company	103	108
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	15	18
Quinck Mkt C S & W 5pf	55	60
Quisset Mill	34	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	4½	4⅞
Saco owell ShopsInc	17⅝	18¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf A	19⅝	21⅜
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	42	46
Sanford Mills	27	31
Submarine Signal Co	28⅜	31⅜
Tampax Inc	3¾	4¾
Thompson Automatic Arms	50½	53½
Triumph Explosive Inc	3⅝	4¼
Union Premier Food Strs pf	43	47
United Elastic Corp	7⅛	9⅛
U S Envelope Company	41	46
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	106	111
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	38½	41½
WJR Radio Station Detroit	28	31
Waltham Watch Co 6pf	24	27½
Waltham Watch Co 7pf	90	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	14½	16½
Warner & Swasey Co	19½	21¼
West Point Manufacturing	35	38

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	107½	111
Arkansas Power & Light$7 pf	94	98
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	92½	96½
Blackstone V G & E 6 pf	115	..
Buffalo Niagara 6.4 pf	16½	18½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	85½	89½
Derby Gas & Elec 7 pf	65	71
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	108	111
General Water G&E $3 pf	40¼	43¼
Interstate Natural Gas	20¼	23¼
Jamaica Water Supply	28	30
Jamaica Wat Supply$5 pfA	104½	108½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	103½	107½
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	101	104
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	100	104
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112	114¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	9¼	11¼
No States Power Del 5 pf	112	115
No States Power Del 6 pf	62½	66½
No States Power Del 7 pf	69	73
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112½	117
Ohio Pub Service 6 pf	108	111
Ohio Pub Service 7 pf	114	117
Pac Power & Light 7 pf	85	89
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	104½	108½
Public Electric Lt pf	82	86
Public Service Indiana	11¼	12¾
Public Service Ind 6 pf	95	97½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	104½	107½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	96⅝	100½
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	104	100½
San Diego Gas & Electric	14	15¼
Savannah Elec & Pow 6 pf	97	..
Sierra Pacific Power Co	20	22
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	115	..
Tampa Electric Co	21½	23½
Texas Electric Service 6 pf	101	105
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	101½	105
Washington Ry & Elec Units	15⅝	17⅝

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hyrdo-Electric	21¼	23¼
do 6 pf	112	....
do 7 pf	140	....
Beverly Gas & Electric	51	55
Brockton Gas Light	4½	5½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	99	103
do 7 pf	110¼	114¼
Cen Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	104	108
Conn Light & Power	41¼	43⅜
Cumb County Pwr & Lt pf	113	....
Eastern Utilities Asso	21½	23½
do conv	2¾	3½
Fall River Gas Works	18½	21½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	39½	42½
Green Mountain Power pf	66½	71½
Hartford Electric Light	54½	57½
Haverhill Electric	37	41
Haverhill Gas Light	10	12
Holyoke Water Power	14½	16½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	38	42
Lowell Electric Light	45	49
Lynn Gas & Electric	77	82
Mass Power & Light pf	16	18½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	27⅝	29⅝
Narragansett Elec pf	56	59
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	17¼	20
N E Power Assn 6 pf	33½	36½
N E Public Serv $7 pr in	78	82
Do $6 pr in	73	77
Do $7 pf	14	16½
Do $6 pf	13	15½
Newport Electric	26½	27½
Providence Gas	7⅝	9
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	107	110½
R I Pub Serv pf	30⅝	33½
Rockland Light & Power	8¼	9½
Springfield Gas Light	13¼	14¾
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	107	..
Western Mass Companies	24	26½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	16	17½
Bank of New York (14)	341	349
Bankers Trust (2)	52¾	54¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	70⅝	75¾
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	97	100
Chase National (1.40)	30⅝	32⅜
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	44	46
Commercial (8)	177	183
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	12⅝	14¼
Corn Exchange Bk & T (3)	41¼	42¼
Empire Trust (3)	48⅛	51½
First National (100)	1450	1490
Guaranty Trust (12)	286	291
Irving Trust (.60)	11⅜	12⅜
Manufacturers Trust (2)	38	40
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	50⅝	52⅜
National City (1)	27½	28⅜
New York Trust (5)	98½	101½
Public (1½)	29½	31½
Title G & T	4¼	5¼

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	†300	
First National (2)	44¼	46¾
Merchants National (12)	390	410
†New England Trust	†400	
National Rockland (2)	66	71
National Shawmut (1)	22¼	24¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	230	250
Second National (4)	135	145
†State Street Trust (8)	305	330
United States Trust (.80)	10⅝	12¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	13	15
Webster & Atlas (2)	50	55

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	37¼	39¼
Continental Illinois (4)	87½	90½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	128	132
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	55¾	57¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	28¾	30¼
American Equitable (1)	21	22½
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	14	15½
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	48¼	50¼
American Reserve (1e)	14¼	15¾
American Surety (2½a)	53¼	55¼
Automobile (1a)	38½	40½
Baltimore American (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Boston (16a)	643	665
Carolina (1.30a)	30	32
City of New York (1.30)	23¾	25¼
Connecticut General Life (.80)	26¼	27¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	33	35
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	130	133½
Fireman's Nwk (.40)	10	11⅛
Franklin Fire (1a)	30¼	32¼
General Reinsurance (½g)	43¼	45½
Georgia Home (1a)	26¼	28¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¼	45¼
Globe & Republic (½)	10¼	11¾
Globe & Rutgers	11¾	14¼
Great American Ins (1a)	28½	30
Hanover (1.20)	27¾	29¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	91	94
Home Fire Sec	1⅛	2¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	31¼	33¼
Homestead (1)	18	19½
Knickerbocker (1½)	9½	10½
Lincoln Fire	1	2
Maryland Casualty	3½	4½
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	61½	64½
National Fire (2)	65¼	67¼
National Liberty (.20a)	7¼	8¼
New Amsterdam Cas (.90)	18¾	20
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47	48¾
New York Fire (.80)	16	17½
North River (1)	25½	27
Northeast Insurance	5⅛	6½
Phoenix (2a)	90½	94½
Prov Wash (1a)	36½	38½
Republic Insur, Texas (1.20)	27¾	29¼
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	24¾	26¼
Rhode Island Insurance	3½	4⅜
St. Paul Fire (8)	260	270
Springfield (4½a)	127	130
Standard Accident	53½	56½
Sun Life (15)	210	260
Travelers (16)	403	413
United States Fid & G (1)	25	26½
United States Fire (2)	53½	55½
Westchester (1.20a)	38	40

a—also extra or extras. g—declared or paid so far this year. e—paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.32	2.54
Amerex Hold	15.125	16.625
Am Business Shrs	2.72	2.98
*Axe Houhton Fd	10.45	11.24
Boston Fund	13.64	14.67
British Type Inv	.10	.20
Broad St Inv	21.02	22.82
Bullock Fund	12.27	13.45
Can Inv Fund	2.70	3.35
Century Shares Tr	26.42	28.41
Christiana Sec	2520.00	2720.00
Chain St Inv	16.65	
Commodity Corp	10.56	11.44
Consol Inv Tr	26.50	29.00
Dividend Shrs	1.07	1.18
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	17.41	18.50
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	10.47	11.12
Equitable Inv Corp	24.47	26.31
Equity Corp $3 pf	18.25	19.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.69	16.88
Fund Investors Inc	15.88	17.07
Gen Capital	26.79	28.81
Gen Investors Tr	4.30	4.64
Incorp Investors Tr	14.22	15.29
Inst Sec: Bank Group	.87	.96
Inst Sec: Insurance	1.23	1.35

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	....	31.21	S-1	....	34.36
B-2	....	24.90	S-2	....	12.87
B-3	....	16.29	S-3	....	9.56
B-4	....	8.12	S-4	....	3.53
K-1	....	15.98	K-2	....	14.89

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	31.70	31.70
‡Loomis Sayles Mutual	77.50	77.50
Marland Fund	2.95	3.85
*Mass Invest Tr	17.81	19.15
Mass Inv 2d Fd	8.46	9.10
*Mutual Invest	8.72	9.53
Nation Wide Voting	1.04	1.16
New England Fund	10.88	11.73
Old Colony Tr Assoc	16.00	18.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.35	.40
Putnam Fund	12.05	12.89
Quarterly Income Shrs	4.25	5.15
Railway & Light Sec	7.00	9.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	102.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.17	3.55
Scudder S & C	79.23	80.83
Spencer Trask Fund	12.77	13.55
Stand Util Inc	.18	.21
*State Street Invest	62.125	65.75
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.44	.49
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.70	.79
Wellington Fund	13.72	15.09
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.75	5.50
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.43	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.21	....
Diversified Tr C	3.25	....
Diversified Tr D	4.75	5.40
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.35	3.85
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.27	5.06
Nation Wide Sec	3.28	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.375	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.95	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.41	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.36	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.93	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.15	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.375	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.52	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co.	.50	1.00
First Boston Corp	12.875	14.375
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.10	.30

*Ex-dividend. †Stales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	109½	112½
Liberty Aircraft	7⅛	8⅝
Piper Aircraft	6¼	7¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8⅞	10⅝
Solar Aircraft	3¼	4
Taylorcraft	1⅞	2⅞
Taylorcraft pf	7½	9¼

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer WW&El	5	1975	102	105
California Wat Ser	4	1961	108½	111½
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	84	86½
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	106½	..
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	100¾	..
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	98¾	..
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	101	104
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	99½	102½
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	100	103
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	100½	103½
So Bay Cons	5	1950	70¾	73¼
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	103½	..
Western N Y Water	5	1951	100¼	..
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106¼	109¼

Boston Stocks

Oct. 2

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.75	Bos & Albany	89¼	89	89¼	89
2.00	Bos Edison	28¾	28⅝	28¾	28½
5.00	Bos Elevated	46½	46½	46½	46
..	Bos & Me pr pf	8⅝	8	8	8
.64	*Bos Pers Prop	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅝
..	Bos & Prov	20½	20½	20½	21
2.25a	E Gas & F pf	35	35	35	35⅜
..	Eastern SS	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
2.50	First Nat Stors	38⅛	38	38⅛	38
.50a	Narr Rac A	6	6	6	6
..	Nat Tunnel	4	4	4	3½
5.25a	N E Tel & Tel	118½	118½	118½	118¼
..	North Butte	22c	22c	22c	24c
.57½a	Shawmut As	10½	10½	10½	10½
1.60	Torrington	28	28	28	28
3.50b	Unit Shoe M	59⅝	59¼	59⅝	59
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	45	45	45	45
..	Utah M & T	35c	35c	35c	35c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bIncluding extras. ePaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

New Loud Speaker for Radios

NEW YORK—A new loud speaker system for home radios, which will handle the full range of sound from the lowest notes of a drum at 50 cycles to the highest note of the cymbal or flute at 15,000 cycles, and which will have wide application in the field of high fidelity FM receivers, has just been granted patent claims by the United States Patent Office. Benjamin Olney, director of research of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., of Rochester, to which the patent has been assigned, is the inventor of this new system.

N. Y. Telephone Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Telephone Co. reported an increase of 7,370 telephones in operation in September compared with an increase of 6,501 in September, 1940. During the first nine months of this year, the increase totaled 90,931 compared with 67,383 in the like 1940 period.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
10	As Gt Sou (3g)	90¾	90¾	90¾
300	Alum Co Am (3g)	118¾	119	118¾
50	Alum Co Am pf(6)	113½	113½	113½
100	Alum Goods (.60g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	AmCP&LAnw (2¾d)	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
1400	Am Cyan B (.60)	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛
1800	Am Exp Lines (1g)	24⅛	23¾	24
400	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	23⅝	23⅜	23½
100	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	108½	108½	108½
50	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	22¼	22¼	22¼
200	Am Light&T (1.20)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
100	Am Lt&T pf (1½)	27½	27½	27½
50	Am Mfg (1½g)	28	28	28
100	Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Am Meter (2¼g)	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
25	Am Pot Ch	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
500	Am Republics (.10g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1500	Am Superpow	5-32	⅛	⅛
700	Am Superpow 1 pf	59¼	59	59
100	Am Writing Pap	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
60	Appal El P pf (4½)	107¾	107¾	107¾
200	Ark Nat Gas A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Ark N Gas pf (.30k)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5	5	5
200	Asso G&El A	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Asso G&El pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Atlas Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Atlas Ply	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Auto V Mach (¼g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Babcock & W (1½g)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
200	Baldwin Loco war	5⅛	5	5
100	Basic Refract (.60g)	9	9	9
100	Beech Airc	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200	Bell Airc	18¼	18¼	18¼
300	Bellanca Airc	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Berk & Gay Furn	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Blue Ridge	½	½	½
100	Blumenthal (S)	7½	7½	7½
250	Bowm-Bilt H 1pf	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
1400	Braz Tr L&P	6	6	6
100	Breeze Corp (1e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
600	Brewst Aero (.30g)	10½	10⅜	10⅜
500	Bridgpt Mach	2¼	1⅞	2¼
400	Brill A	4	4	4
200	Brill pf	60	57½	60
300	Bunk Hill&S (1)	11⅝	11½	11½
100	Callite Tung (.10g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Can Col Airw	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
400	Carrier Corp	6½	6⅜	6⅜
50	Celluloid 1 pf (4½k)	108	108	108
200	Cen Hud G&E (.74g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Cen St El	1-32	1-32	1-32
25	Cen St El 6% pf	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Cen St E 7% pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Cessna Airc (1.95g)	11	11	11
500	Cities Service	4½	4	4½
200	Cit Svc pf (3k)	64⅝	64½	64⅝
10	Cit Svc pf BB	61	61	61
20	Cit Svc P&L $6pf(6)	95	95	95
400	Claude Neon Lts	3-16	3-16	3-16
300	Cleve Tract	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Club Al Uten	⅞	⅞	⅞
4700	Colum O&G	1⅝	1½	1⅝
200	Comwlth & So war	1-64	1-64	1-64
100	Comm P Svc (1½g)	20½	20¼	20¼
100	Conn Tel & El	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	59½	59½	59½
500	Cons Gas Ut	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Cons Stl Corp	7½	7⅜	7⅜
30	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	88½	88½	88½
400	Cooper-Bess (½g)	8¾	8⅜	8¾
100	Copper Range (.30a)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200	Cornuc G Min	¼	¼	¼
20	Cor & Rey pf (7k)	87⅞	87	87⅞
100	Cosden Petro	2	2	2
100	Cosden Petro pf	18¼	18¼	18¼
500	Creole Pet (½a)	17½	17½	17½
200	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
1800	Cuban Atl Sug (1½g)	12¾	12½	12½
200	Darby Pet (¼g)	7½	7½	7½
100	Dayton Rub (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Decca Records (.60a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10	Dennison M deb (8)	108	108	108
100	DivcoTwinTrk	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
250	East G&F6pf 2¼	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
100	East Sta Corp	¼	¼	¼
50	East Sta pf A	17	17	17
50	East Sta pf B	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	Easy Wash MB (xg)	2½	2½	2½
6200	El Bind & Sh	2¼	2⅛	2¼
1600	El Bond&Sh pf6)	67⅞	68	67⅞
800	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	61⅝	61½	61⅝
200	Emerson Elec (.10g)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
100	Equity Corp	¼	¼	¼
25	EquityCorp$3pf(¾k)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
100	Fairchild Av (½g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
400	Fairchild En&Air	3⅛	3¼	3¼
200	Falstaff Brew (.60a)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Fanny Farb (1½)	20½	19¾	19¾
70	Fedders Mfg .70g	7½	7½	7½
150	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	109¾	109	109¾
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Ford M Can B (h1)	12½	12½	12½
350	Froedt G&M (.80a)	11¼	11	11¼
110	Gen G&E pf B	85	85	85
30	Gen Share pf (5d)	55	55	55
700	Glen Ald Coal (.90g)	12½	12¼	12¼
100	Gorh Inc A	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Gorh Mfg (26g)	33	33	33
100	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	130½	130	130
100	Gt NY Brew	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Greenf T&D (½e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1000	Gulf Oil (1)	36	35½	35½
50	Hammer Pap	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
50	Hartf Elec	56	56	56
100	Harvard Brew	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Hewitt Rub (1)	12½	12½	12½
100	Holophane (1.40g)	16	16	16
50	Hormel & Co (2)	32½	32½	32½
100	Horn & Hard (2)	27¾	27¾	27¾
50	Hubbell (H) (1.60)	16¾	16¾	16¾
200	Hygrade Fd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Hygrade Sylv new	19½	19	19
100	Ill Iowa Pw pf (2¾k)	29¾	29¾	29¾
1000	Imp Oil Ltd (h½a)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	InsCoNAm (2½a)	82¼	81½	81½
100	Int Hyd-El pf	3	2⅞	3
300	Int Indust (.10g)	1⅞	1¾	1¾
200	Int Pap & Pow war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1300	Int Petrol (h1)	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
100	Int Pet reg (h1)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
300	Int Prod (¼g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Int Util pr pf (3¼)	21¼	21¼	21¼
700	Int Vitamin (.30)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Jacobs (F L)	2⅛	2½	2⅛
10	Koppers Co pf (6)	99½	99½	99½
100	Krueger Brew (½)	4½	4½	4½
100	Lake Shore M (1.20g)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	Lehigh C&N (¼g)	5	5	5
200	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	14½	14	14
700	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
125	Long Is L pf	29	27½	27½
75	Long Is L pf B	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
100	Manati Sug war	½	½	½
100	Marion St Shov	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Mass Util Asso	½	½	½
100	Mer&MSecA	3½	3½	3½
10	Meal Texptpf (3¼a)	32	32	32
3400	Mich Bumper	¾	⅝	¾
100	Michigan Sug	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	[illegible] Min&M	50	50	50
60	Miss Riv P pf	113¾	113½	113½
100	Molybdenum	6	6	6
10	Mont Ward A (7)	166¾	166¾	166¾
700	Mt City Cop (.10g)	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Mount Prod (.60)	5½	5½	5½
100	MuskgtgPRing (.90g)	12¼	12	12
300	Nat Bellas Hess	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Nat Fuel G (1)	11¼	11¼	11¼
800	Nat P&L pf (6)	96⅝	95½	95½
1000	Nat Tun & Mines	4	3⅞	4
150	N E PA6% pf (4½k)	34	34	34
100	N Mex & Ariz Ld	2	2	2
20	NY P&L 6 pf(6)	99	99	99
300	NY Shipbd fd sh (1g)	28	28	28
800	Niag Hud Pow (.15e)	2½	2⅜	2½
10	Niag Sh Md A pf (6)	90	90	90
1100	Niles-Bem-P (3g)	62⅝	60⅞	62⅝
100	Nip'sing Mns (.15g)	1½	1½	1½
100	Noma Elec (¼g)	3	3	3
300	Nor Am Lt & Pow	3-32	3-32	3-32
600	Nor Am L & P pf	99¾	98	99½
125	Ohio Brass B (1½g)	18	17⅞	18
400	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	32⅞	32¾	32¾
10	Pac P&L 7% pf (7)	86¾	86¾	86¾
500	Pantepec Oil Ven	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
50	Penin Tel (2)	31¾	31¾	31¾
2300	Pennroad (.20e)	3⅜	3¼	3¼
300	Pa-Cent Airl	12¼	12¼	12¼
175	Pa U&L $7 pf	105	105	105
150	Pa Wat & Pow (4)	47½	47	47½
200	Pharis T & R	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Phoenix Sec	8	8	8
20	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Pitts Pl Gl (3g)	78	78	78
100	Polaris Mng	1½	1½	1½
300	Potrero Sugar	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Pratt & Lam 1½g	21½	21½	21½
200	Pressed Met (¾g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Prud Inves	⅜	⅜	⅜
150	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	53½	53	53
300	Reiter-Fost	5-32	5-32	5-32
600	Republic Avia	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Rome Cable (.45g)	10	10	10
200	Root Pet	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
100	St Regis Pap	2	2	2
100	St RegisPappf	108½	108¼	108½
200	SaltDomeOil	2½	2⅜	2½
100	Schulte (DA)	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Scovill Mfg (1½g)	27	27	27
60	Scran-SBW pf	70½	70	70
5000	Selected Indus	¼	¼	¼
600	Selected Ind cv	2	1⅞	2
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	45¼	45¼	45¼
200	Sentry S Con	¼	¼	¼
30	Serw-Wms pf (5)	112½	112	112
100	Solar Airc (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Sioux City G&E pf	101½	101½	101½
300	Sonotone (.15g)	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	So Penn Oil (1½a)	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
100	So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	40¼	40¼	40¼
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	29½	29½	29½
100	South Royal (.20g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Spencer Shoe	2½	2½	2½
300	StandCap&S	4	4	4
50	Sterch Br St 1 pf (3)	41	41	41
200	Sterl Al Prod (1.20e)	6	6	6
50	Stetson (JB)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1100	Sunray Oil (.05g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Superior Oil Cal	37¼	37	37¼
200	Taggart	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Tampa El (1.35g)	22¼	22¼	22¼
50	Thew Shovel (1¼g)	17	17	17
100	Tilo Roof (.80)	6	6	6
10	Toledo Ed 6% pf (6)	106½	106½	106½
200	Trans-Lux (.05g)	⅞	¾	⅞
100	Tubize Chat	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Tubize Chat A (3g)	43	43	43
500	Tung-Sol Lp (.20g)	2¼	2	2¼
100	Unit Elastic (.60g)	8	8	8
100	Unit Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Unit Gas war	3-32	3-32	3-32
700	Unit Lt & Pow A	¼	¼	¼
400	Unit Lt & Pow pf	25⅛	25	25
83	Unit Milk Prod (2g)	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Unit Prof Sh	¼	¼	¼
125	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	60	59¾	59¾
30	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	45	45	45
50	U S & I Sec pf	58¼	58	58
300	Univ Corp vtc	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50	Univ Pict	24½	24½	24½
50	Univ Prod (1.20g)	14½	14½	14½
200	Utah-IdahoSug (.15g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
125	Utah P&L pf (7k)	63½	63½	63½
100	Utility Equit	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Vultee Airc	10⅛	10	10⅛
400	Walker Min	⅛	½	½
300	West Va C&C	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	West Air Lines	4	4	4
200	Wilson-Jones (½g)	8	8	8
100	Wolverine T (.45g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Wright Harg (h.40a)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1 Ala Pow 5s 68	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Ala Pow 4½s 67	102	102	102
12 Am G & E 3¾s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Am G & E 2¾s 50	105	105	105
10 Am P & L 6s 2016	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
1 Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Ark P&L 5s 56	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
35 As Elec 4½s 53	57¾	57⅛	57⅝
4 As G & E 5s 50	18	17⅝	18
4 As G & E 4½s 48	17½	17½	17½
2 As G & E 4½s 49	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1 As T&T 5½s 55 A	64	64	64
3 Baldw L 6s 50	115	115	115
2 Bell T Can 5s 57B	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Beth St 6s 98	154¼	154¼	154¼
1 Broad Riv P 5s 54	105	105	105
11 Can Nor P 5s 53	86	85½	86
1 Can Pac 6s 42	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 Cen Ill P S 3¾s68A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Cen St El 5½s 54	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2 Cen St El 5s 48	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 Cen St P&L 5½s 53	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Cin St Ry 6s 55 B	101	101	101
14 Cities Ser 5s 58	87½	87½	87½
7 Cities Ser 5s 50	87⅞	87⅞	87¾
22 Cit SP&L 5½s 49	95¾	95½	95½
5 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	95¾	95½	95⅝
19 Commun P&L 5s 87	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Con GEL Ba 3½s 71	110⅝	110½	110½
10 Con Gel Bt 3s 69	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
7 East G&F 4s 56 A	90	89¾	89¾
6 Elec P&L 5s 2030	95¼	95	95¼
1 Empire Dis E 5s 52	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Erie Ltg 5s 67	109	109	109
3 FGed Water 5½s 54	103¾	103½	103½
1 Fla P&L 5s 54	102½	102½	102½
5 Fla Pow 4s 66 C	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	87½	87½	87½
9 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	102⅝	102	102⅝
2 Geo P&L 5s 78	87¼	87¼	87¼
4 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
2 Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	101½	101½	101½
1 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	107½	107½	107½
1 Indnapls Gas 5s 52	86¼	86¼	86¼
2 Int P Sec 7s 52 F	13	12¾	12¾
15 Inters Pow 6s 52	41¼	40¾	41¼
20 Inters Pow 5s 57	78⅛	78	78
2 Ia P&L 4½s 58 A	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Midland Val 5s 43	55½	55½	55½
1 Milw G Lt 4½s 67	106	106	106
6 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	104	104	104
8 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	97	97	97
48 N Eng G&E 5s '50	67⅞	67⅜	67¾
20 N Eng G&E 5s '48	68	67⅞	67⅞
7 N Eng G&E 5s '47	68	68	68
23 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	96	95½	95½
8 N Eng Pow 5 '48	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 NY&West Lt 4s 2004	107½	107½	107½
8 Nor Con Ut5½s'48A	63	62½	63
12 Ohio Pow 3¼s '68	109¾	109¼	109¾
28 Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Pac G&E 6s 41 B	101	101	101
1 Pac P&L 5s 55	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Pen Ef 5s 62 H	108½	108½	108½
3 Phila El P 5½s 72	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Phila Rap Tr 6s 62	105½	105½	105½
16 Portland G&C 5s 50 st	95½	95	95
2 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
1 Schulte R E 6s 51	43½	43½	43½
1 Shaw W&P 4½s67A	94½	94½	94½
12 So Cal Ed 3s 65	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
1 So Ind Ry 4s 51	58½	58½	58½
5 Spalding 5s 89	44½	44½	44½
3 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	86¼	86¼	86¼
10 Stand G&E 6s 51	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
4 Stand G&E 6s 57	86½	86	86½
11 Stand G & E 6s '66	86⅜	86¼	86⅜
1 Stand P & L 6s '57	86	86	86
2 Starrett Corp 5s '50	21	21	21
1 Tex P & L 5s '56	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Unit El N J 4s '49	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
1 Unit L & P 6½s '74	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7 Unit L & P 6s '75	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
9 Unit L & Ry 5½s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Unit L & Ry 6s '52 A	119¼	119¼	119¼
1 Utah P & L 6s 2022 A	102	102	102
1 Utah P & L 4½s '44	100	100	100
10 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	4½	4¼	4¼
3 Wash Wat P 4½s 64	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
8 York Rys 5s 37	96⅛	96½	96½
2 Fin R M Bk 5s 61	45½	45½	45½
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 59	14	14	14
1 Ruhr Gas 6½s 53 A	8½	8½	8½
45 Russian 6½s 1919	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25 Russ 5½s 1921	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

Total bond sales today (estimated): 800,000; year ago, 1,172,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change	—.58	+.05	+.01
Today's close*	126.37	28.88	18.28
Previous close	126.85	28.83	18.27
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary

C. & O. Announces Refinancing Plan For Nickel Plate

CLEVELAND (AP)—A plan looking to redemption at 101½ of the $16,000,000 of Nickel Plate Railroad 4 per cent collateral trust notes due Oct. 1, 1946, has been announced by the parent Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

The C. & O. announced filing with the Interstate Commerce Commission application for authority to acquire from the Nickel Plate certificates of deposit for 95,193 shares of Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co. prior lien stock at a price "not exceeding $101 per share, the exact figure to be determined at an early date, and in any event before the holding of a hearing" on the application.

The application states that the Nickel Plate also proposes to sell to others, at a price to be obtained "under conditions introducing competition," certificates of deposit for an additional 20,000 Wheeling & Lake Erie shares and will use the funds, together with additional money to be borrowed, for retirement of the 1946 notes. The Nickel Plate would retain certificates of deposit for 14,800 shares of 5½ per cent preferred and 168,000 shares of common of the Wheeling.

The transaction would not change voting control of the Wheeling, now held by a trustee.

Wayne Pump Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Wayne Pump Co. and domestic subsidiaries reported net profit for the nine months ended Aug. 31 of $644,948, or $2.22 a share, compared with $744,032, or $2.57 a share, in the like 1940 period.

Utility Proposes Simplification

NEW YORK—Federal Water Service Corporation has sent a letter to stockholders describing a proposal plan for the readjustment and simplification of its capital structure. Stockholders are asked to vote on the proposed plan at a special stockholders meeting to be held on October 28.

Raw Sugar at Ceiling Level

NEW YORK—The average price for raw sugar, duty paid basis at New York, for the month of September, 1941, remained at the ceiling of 3.50 cents per pound fixed by OPACS on August 12, effective August 14. This figure compares with an average of 2.703 cents for September, last year.

American Cyanamid Summary

NEW YORK—Bristol & Willett are distributing a brief summary of American Cyanamid Co., together with the October issue of their Over-the-Counter Review.

SEC Reports Transactions Of Securities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that August Kochs of Chicago gave 25,000 shares of Victor Chemical Works capital stock, worth around $600,000 at current market prices, to a trust for his children and grandchildren.

The gift was disclosed in the Commission's summary of transactions by officers, directors and principal owners of corporations for August.

Among the largest purchases of the month were those of Richfield Oil Corporation common stock. Cities Service Company purchased 86,800 shares, raising its total holding to 1,167,300 shares. Consolidated Oil bought 281,700 shares, increasing its holding to 1,099,868 shares.

Gifts reported to the SEC included:

H. W. Steinkraus of Bridgeport, Conn., 1,000 shares of Bridgeport Brass common (to his daughter); Edward G. Budd, Jr., of Philadelphia, 500 shares of Edward G. Budd Manufacturing common; Harmon S. Auguste of New York, 1,000 shares of Commercial Investment Trust common;

Frank E. Wolcott of Hartford, Conn., 13,900 shares of Silex Company common; Thomas S. Gordon of Elmsford, N. Y., 1,000 shares of Sonotone Corporation common (to Gladys J. Gordon).

Loring R. Hoover of New York, 5,000 shares of American Hawaiian Steamship Company common; Rufus L. Patterson of New York, 16,400 shares of American Machine & Foundry common; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., 4,800 warrants for Colorado Fuel & Iron common stock; Charles E. Dunlap of New York, for the Edward J. Berwind estate, 6,600 shares of International Telephone & Telegraph common; Allan P. Kirby of Morristown, N. J., 13,600 shares of F. W. Woolworth capital stock held by a holding company.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct Wheat				
Winnipeg	.76¾	.74¾	.76⅞	.74¼
Dec Wheat				
Chicago	1.23¾	1.22⅜	1.22&	1.23⅛
Minneapolis	1.17½	1.16⅞	1.17	1.17
Kansas City	1.16⅜	1.16	1.16	1.16½
Winnipeg	.78⅛	.76⅛	.77⅝	.75⅜
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.28⅛	1.27⅛	1.27¼	1.27⅝
Minneapolis	1.22⅛	1.21⅜	1.21⅜	1.21½
Kansas City	1.20½	1.19⅞	1.19⅞	1.20½
Winnipeg	.82⅛	.80	.81⅝	.79½
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.28⅜	1.27½	1.27⅝	1.28⅛
Minneapolis	1.23⅞	1.23⅛	1.23⅛	1.23⅞
Kansas City	.....	.....	.81⅝	.79½
Dec Corn				
Chicago	.82	.81½	.81⅝	.81⅞
Kansas City	.....	.....	.75⅝	.73?
May Corn				
Chicago	.87⅜	.86⅞	.86⅞	.87¼
Kansas City	.70¼	.70⅛	.70¼	.80⅝
Dec Oats				
Chicago	.53⅛	.52½	.52⅝	.53⅛
Minneapolis	.49⅛	.48¾	.48⅞	.49
Winnipeg Oct	.49⅞	.48¾	.48¾	.49⅜
Rye, Chicago				
Dec	.76⅛	.76	.76	.76⅜
May	.82⅝	.82¼	.82¼	.82⅝
July	.....	.....	.84	.84

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	10.50	10.80	10.77	10.77	10.75
Dec.	11.15	11.15	11.10	11.10	11.07
Jan.	11.37	11.37	11.30	11.32	11.27
March	12.65	12.67	12.60	12.60	12.55
May	12.85	12.85	12.82	12.82	12.83

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. old	1.80	1.80	1.77	1.77	1.81¼
Oct new	1.78	1.78⅜	1.75½	1.75½	1.72½
Dec.	1.82	1.82	1.77¾	1.78	1.80⅞
May	1.86¼	1.86⅜	1.82⅛	1.82⅛	1.85⅝

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	17.18	17.25	16.99	16.99	16.94
December	17.43	17.57	17.15	17.23	17.35
March	17.22	17.29	17.41	17.48	17.61
May	17.84	17.97	17.57	17.60	17.77
July	17.93	18.05	17.66	17.68	17.81

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	14.08	14.09	14.08	14.08	13.95
December	14.00	14.03	13.90	13.90	13.91

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	94.7	94.8	94.7	94.8	94.8
December	93.7	93.9	93.7	93.7	93.7
March	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.7
Tops					
October	127.4b	128.0a	.....	.....	127.6
December	126.5b	126.5a	.....	.....	126.3
March	124.5b	124.8a	.....	.....	124.6
May	123.7b	124.0a	.....	.....	123.5
July	123.0b	123.4a	.....	.....	123.0

b Bid. a Asked.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	14.75	14.85	14.75	14.85	14.78
March	..	..	..	14.80b	14.77
June	..	..	..	14.80b	14.77

bBid.

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WldMayNo4	2.40	2.42	2.39½	2.39½	2.39½
NYMarchNo3				2.83b	2.83

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	5.81	5.81	5.77	5.77	5.79

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	7.98	7.98	7.94	7.94	7.98
March	8.12	8.12	8.07	8.07	8.13

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	35.60	35.70	35.55	35.70	35.60
*December	35.70	35.80	35.70	35.80	35.70
*January	35.80	35.90	35.80	35.90	35.75

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	29.75	29.80	29.65	29.75	29.60
†November	29.90	29.90	29.75	29.85	29.80
†December	29.90	30.00	28.85	29.90	29.90
†January	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.00

*S.s. †R.s. bBid.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.29	2.39	2.31	2.32	2.30
January	3.12	3.14	3.08	3.10	3.08

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Glow of Defense Boom Lights Up Birmingham

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — These nights as Vulcan, the 53-foot iron man, watches over Birmingham from his perch atop Red Mountain, he sees the skies aglow again with the fiery orange reflection of hundreds of fires in the great steel mill furnaces. This "Pittsburgh of the South" is booming once more, booming to the tune of the defense production program.

Right in the midst of the world's greatest cotton patch here is an island of industrial activity that vies with any in the factory-studded North. Steel for tanks, steel for guns, for shells, for warships. It comes from the Birmingham mills, just as it comes from the mills of Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Chicago. It's flowing faster every day as production is stepped up to meet the emergency demand.

And as the mills take on new life, the queues of workers at the gates, before the pay windows, stretch out longer and longer. The shacks, the houses in the mill areas have lighted windows at night now. And downtown the cash registers tinkle merrily in the shops.

Birmingham hit the bottom during the depression. And as one native put it: "When we say we hit the bottom, we mean we hit the bottom." Birmingham was rated in most every sort of index and survey as in as unfavorable a position as any American city. It depended almost entirely on the steel mills. And when the steel mills shut down, Birmingham shut down.

It's opened up today, but whether or not it's a permanent opening cannot yet be said. The basic economic complexion of the city has not changed appreciably. It still depends on steel. A vigorous effort has been made to diversify industries. And there are some new ones. But most of the workers still depend directly or indirectly on steel. And that means that the merchants depend on steel. Birmingham depends on steel.

Statue of Boll Weevil

Down in Enterprise, a little village not far away, there is in the public square a large statue of a boll weevil. The people of Enterprise put it there because the boll weevil, which destroys the cotton boll, taught them, forced them, to turn away from complete dependence on cotton.

Birmingham has its statue of Vulcan, the mythical god of the Forge. He is made of pig iron produced right here from iron ore and limestone, and with coal, found almost under his feet there on Red Mountain.

Some here wonder if ever the significance of this statue—the second largest in America—will parallel that of the Enterprise boll weevil. Will Vulcan be worshipped, figuratively speaking, as representing something which, by its very unreliability, inspired construction of a more stable foundation?

Right now, though, Birmingham is making the most of a business flurry such as it hasn't seen for years. Things did pick up for a while in 1937, but that didn't last here any more than it did elsewhere in the country. The current improvement is a far-reaching one. For example, the total industrial pay roll here in 1930 was $2,330,000 per week. Now it's over $2,700,000. The amount of steel produced has leaped from 1,202,386 tons in 1930 to 2,614,231 in 1940. Today the Birmingham mills are operating at as high a rate as any of the steel producing centers.

Building permits jumped from 3,224 in 1930 to 8,297 last year. The number of automobiles sold in 1940 was almost double the 1930 total. Bank deposits, post office receipts, street car passengers, power consumption—all these show substantial gains.

Encouraging Development

Whether or not there is brewing out of this a better balanced economy for Birmingham, an economy that can withstand any possible future let-up in the steel business, there is an encouraging development in the field of government. Through the depression years the city had a pretty difficult time making both ends meet. It pulled in its belt again and again. The pulling got to be a habit. It apparently learned how to operate on less money. And now, with revenue still a bit less than in 1930, expenditures are considerably less. Total revenue in 1940 was $6,086,724. The city spent, however, only, $5,784,223.

There's also been a notably favorable development in the field of good will. Birmingham has grown up into a metropolis in less than half a century. In 1900 the population was but 38,415. Today it's 267,583. It grew of course because of the steel business. But the growth took it in giant strides right past other older Alabama communities. And they didn't like it so well. There grew up a feeling of antagonism against the big steel city.

Birmingham finally began to feel it, and decided to do something about it. Good-will tours were organized by the Chamber of Commerce. Birmingham was put before its neighbors not as a rival but as a big, friendly brother.

The antagonism has been so far eradicated that, it is said, when folks from near-by communities, from as far away as perhaps 100 miles, go to Chicago they register at the hotels as from Birmingham.

Birmingham is a steel city not by chance. It is one of the very few places in the world where iron ore, coal, and limestone, the three chief essentials for steel-making, occur together. Within a radius of eight miles there are deposits, limitless supplies, in fact, of all three.

U. S. to Speed Ship Arming And Lend-Lease Act Funds

Continued from Page 1

dicates clear sailing for the bill and early approval by both houses. Even when it comes to the floor it will elicit little debate and there is evidence that the appropriation will pass by a greater vote than its predecessor so evident by now is the Nation's determination to aid the enemies of Hitler to the limit.

Aid to Russia: It appears evident that no restriction upon giving lend-lease aid to Russia will be written into the new appropriation and while arms thus far sent to Moscow have been sold on a cash basis it is generally expected that the President will soon act to treat the Soviet Union the same as all other Nations resisting the Nazis. Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator and Secretary of Commerce, broke the ice on this yesterday when at a press conference he frankly advocated, without going into any details, that assistance to Russia be brought under the lend-lease program as soon as possible. At the same time Mr. Jones announced that an additional $20,000,000 has been advanced through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to enable Moscow to purchase war equipment and supplies in the United States.

Aid to Latin America: Constantly increasing lend-lease assistance is being extended to the Republics of the Western Hemisphere. The most important and latest action is the agreement involving $90,000,000 to $110,000,000 of lend-lease supplies for Brazil. This is regarded as an important step in the relations between the United States and this large and strategically influential South American country. Lend-lease agreements have also recently been made with Haiti and Paraguay.

Clause 124: Washington still remains puzzled at President Roosevelt's citation of that provision in the Soviet Constitution which affirms Russia's intention to preserve freedom of religion. The questions which are asked are these:

Is it the President's imformation that this constitutional "guarantee" is now actually in operation in Russia today and that there is in fact, as against theory, religious freedom?

Does Mr. Roosevelt have confidential information that in order to win more wholehearted support from the democracies Russia intends to give fuller force and effect to this provision?

Is the President hoping to bring pressure upon Premier Joseph Stalin to proclaim the real freedom of worship which the Constitution promises?

The immediate effect of Mr. Roosevelt's seemingly isolated reference is to produce controversy rather than support. Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee Investigating un-American Activities, immediately got off a blistering letter to the White House assailing the President's comparison between religious freedom in Russia and that in the United States. He contended that Mr. Stalin had made a "mockery" of the Russian Constitution, that Clause 124 was "fraudulent," and that there was no more freedom of religion or freedom of speech in Russia than there are in Nazi Germany.

At the same time the Rev. Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, Vice-President of Georgetown University, a Roman Catholic institution, who represented the Vatican in Russia in 1922 and 1923, issued a statement in comment on Mr. Roosevelt's press conference remark and branded the Soviet's religious freedom clause a "hollow shell" which must be interpreted in light of realities, "not by the letter only."

He added suggestively that if Mr. Roosevelt could actually induce the Russian authorities to really live up to their promises he would make an "historic contribution" to religious freedom and might thereby win wider Roman Catholic support for his foreign policies.

Viscount Halifax: The British Ambassador is back at his post after extended visit to London. He will confer with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull shortly to give them a first-hand report of his discussions with the British War Cabinet. He said that Britain was intent upon giving Russia unstinting aid against the Nazis and expressed the conviction that assistance to Russia was the best offensive against Hitler.

U. S. Planes Arrive in China, But—Do They Reach Front Line?

Continued from Page 1

Milo River while they destroyed the roads behind them. When the Chinese fled and the Japanese crossed the river, their mechanized forces could not be used and they were forced to depend upon horse-drawn transport which could have been put into confusion by effective air support. In the absence of this, the Chinese were unable to dig in on new lines and they were forced to retreat past Changsha—at least for a time.

Japanese Superiority

General Endo said the same type of Russian plane used in the Moscow-California nonstop flights was being used by the Chinese. However, he claimed that Japanese planes were superior.

General Endo said the Chinese had bought 50 of this type of plane during recent weeks, but that many broke down en route to Chungking. The pilots wore civilian clothes and said that the Government had not provided them with uniforms.

The Japanese campaign against Changsha raised the question as to whether it was intended to be the first step in a major drive seeking to link Hangkow and Canton by railway or possibly a westward drive toward Chungking.

However, Japanese troops, after entering Chuchow, 20 miles south of Changsha, retraced their steps toward Changsha despite lack of opposition. Then they withdrew from Changsha which apparently indicates at least that no immediate drive is planned.

Roads south from Milo were destroyed so effectively that the Japanese were unable to use mechanized forces. Therefore, lengthy repairs probably will be needed before a new drive can start. However, there are good roads westward in the direction of Chungking. Foreigners believe the Changsha campaign was at least partly due to political reason, such as the Japanese Army's desire to stall off American and Russian help if the Chinese should appear weak. Army men desire to show themselves in a strong light because of the need to get a victory for home propaganda purposes.

Negotiated Peace Opposed by Poling

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2 (AP)—Dr. Daniel A. Poling, President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, said upon his return home from England that a negotiated peace now "would be the death of freedom for our time."

The Baptist minister flew to Great Britain a month ago aboard a British bomber, returning to New York by Atlantic Clipper.

"A mediated peace now as of the status quo would be Hitler's peace," he asserted. "That peace would be the death of freedom for our time. God pity us if we give consent to that."

Dr. Poling said he had found that "British religious and educational leaders agree that the eight points of the Atlantic Conference (between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt), with the President's supplementary statement are in broad principles a new charter for international relations."

"In support of these principles," he added, "many of us will devote all our influence and our energies. . . .

"Certainly a practical unity of action for peace, as well as for war, is an imperative of the English-speaking world."

Vast New U. S. Blocks Of Vital Minerals Found

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2 (AP)—Discoveries of vast new ore bodies, including many strategic minerals essential for war industries, have been made in the western United States in recent years.

Geologists told the American Mining Congress yesterday they included significant quicksilver reserves, gold, silver, tungsten in sufficient quantities to make the United States independent in the emergency, chromite and copper.

Paper's Blank Pages Show Public's Loss

By the Associated Press

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 2

Page one of Wednesday's Arizona Republic is blank except for column rules and this brief box:

"On this page appears all of the news of the world you could read this morning if it were not for the daily newspaper.

"This is all the news you would be able to read if the daily newspaper were not uncensored, unfettered, in free America."

Page two also is blank as the newspaper inaugurates observance of Newspaper Week.

Bicycles Increase but Gadgets Go

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—Rising demand for standard size and toy bicycles, stripped of gadgets and reduced 10 to 20 per cent in weight by government order, will lift production this year 20 per cent over 1940's record high of 1,300,000, manufacturers and distributors in the Merchandise Mart predicted today.

They added that if Washington granted a petitioned "necessity" classification for bicycles, allowing more liberal use of priority materials, sales for 1941 would reach the 2,000,000 figure.

The demand is being stimulated, they said, by restricted automobile sales and the gasoline supply condition in the East. Chief contributors to increasing usage are students, munitions workers and the personnel of many military camps.

Toy bicycles, Mart headquarters reported, are growing scarce because of more severe priority restrictions on materials. Many manufacturers have stopped taking orders for them.

Soviet Parley Gains Where Others Failed

Continued from Page 1

of prejudice and mistrust before the present unity could be effected.

Another Conference Recalled

I recall another conference in Moscow, in the spring of 1939. Only two of the present three parties were then represented—Delegates of the Chamberlain Government were negotiating in Moscow for a defensive alliance to meet the growing challenge of Hitlerism. America was in no way concerned or affected. Hitlerism was a purely European problem.

Unlike the recent conference where the British delegation was headed by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain sent to Moscow, to negotiate with the heads of the Soviet Government, a group of political nonentities headed by an obscure civil esrvant, William Strang.

Also unlike the present conference, instead of being brief and to the point, those 1939 negotiations took a long time to get nowhere. I was in Moscow at the time and recall the empty communiqués, the false hopes and disappointments as the parley dragged on week after week. The press and public in both Russia and Britain were optimistic at first and then gradually the realization dawned that somewhere, somehow, the negotiations were being sabotaged.

Both Sides Accused

The inside story has never been disclosed, although after the final breakdown, when Russia signed on the Nazi dotted line, there was much mutual recrimination, with each side accusing the other of insincerity. The Russians claimed with some evidence that Mr. Chamberlain was still hoping for another Munich, this time at their expense.

Whatever the circumstances, the fact remains that if Hitler had then faced the combined and determined forces that have now been aligned against him, he never would have marched. Then, too, it could have all been arranged around a conference table.

As it is, the present agreement is only a beginning. It is one thing to promise supplies and another to produce and deliver them. It is one thing to make general high-sounding statements about war aims and another thing to live up to them, as President Wilson found out.

The Soviet View

For years the Soviets have looked upon all foreign governments as basically their enemies. Efforts at rapprochement have invariably run into a hard stone wall of secrecy and suspicion. It foiled the attempt of President Roosevelt at closer relations following recognition of Soviet Russia in 1933. After vainly beating his head against it, Ambassador William C. Bullitt was forced to give up. It made a dead letter of the Franco-Soviet Mutual Assistance Pact of 1934 and contributed to the failure of the Anglo-Soviet negotiations of 1939.

On various occasions the other powers have indeed given Russia serious grounds for doubting their good faith. But the fundamental cause of the mistrust goes beyond political empiricism to the basic concepts of the Marxist system, which posits an underlying conflict of class interest.

The fact that they are in a tight corner induces the Soviet leaders to suspend some of these principles and reservations, just as circumstances impell the other countries to set aside their dislike of communism. But such expediency provides no basis for lasting peace and reconstruction.

The mutual sympathy and understanding of peoples rather than the formal declarations of Governments is needed if the victory of democracy is to be complete and not prove just the prelude to a new war.

All India Honors Gandhi On His 72d Anniversary

BOMBAY, Oct. 2 (AP)—Mass meetings and spinning ceremonies were held throughout India today to celebrate the seventy-second anniversary of Mohandas K. Gandhi, the leader to whom millions of Indians pin their hopes for independence.

Lots of Small Change

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—The Denver mint last month manufactured more coins—21,500,000 pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters—than in any other month in its history.

Superintendent Mark A. Skinner said this was nearly as many coins as the mint produced in an entire year during the depression.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—6 rooms and porch, upper floor; garage optional; cross ventilation; one block B-M-T exp. 1417 Avenue "P."

GARRISON HALL
Modern suites, 1-2 rms., kitchen-dinette, colored tile bath (tub, shower); select adult tenants; moderate rentals; absolutely fireproof building. Supt., 8 Garrison St., at Mechanics Sta., near The Christian Science Mother Church, Boston.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED 2-room, kitchenette, bath, in or near Belmont; occupancy Oct. 15. Call Mel. 1670-M after 6 p. m. (Mass.).

BEDDING

MARKS BEDDING CO.
MATTRESSES, BOX SPRINGS, PILLOWS MADE OVER AND STERILIZED
431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order
170 Amsterdam Avenue N. Y. C. TR. 4-0860

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, beautiful surroundings. Good food; 3 baths; capacity 14. Open all year, loving hospitality. $14. Booklets, Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY, (Agency) N. Y. C. Supplies you with reliable experienced nurses UN 4-3510

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5972.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Christian Scientists to learn nursing; moderate salary while learning; instructress trained at the Christian Science Benevolent Sanatorium in Boston. Write for details: TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., 155 Beachmont Drive—Acre, landscaped; modern colonial, perfect condition. $11,500. Cost $30,000. Tel. 2-6035.

HOUSES TO LET

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., 3 Wykagyl Terrace—Colonial, 8 rooms, 3 baths, oil, garages, near bus, schools; fine location; immediate occupancy. $130. Tel. 6-4895.

LINENS

BANAN'S
Linens—Yarns—Infantwear
51 Main Street, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC
67th St., cor Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Trs. 7-6000

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers, Storage, New Sanitary Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office part time; location, 551 Fifth Avenue. For information call telephone number VAnderbilt 6-4349.

PAYING GUESTS

BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y. OPEN all year—resident, overnight and week-end guests; ideal for rest and study; modern oil heat; commuting on South Shore, 27 miles from New York. Management MRS. JANET CUBY. Wantagh 1578.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., THE KNOLLS INN—Delightful place to live, best foods, private baths; parking; reasonable. 72 Elm Avenue.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1382 6th Avenue (55th), New York

PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Printing — all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr., CHelsea 2-6653.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN S. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-1930

SACRIFICE sale of $23,000 9-room residence of the late Mrs. Wilfred Lawson Jones, Main St., Middle Granville, Washington County, New York, embodying the latest and best in design and construction: first floor bedroom, 2 screened porches, spacious storeroom, large basement with laundry; private water and sewer system, bath, hot water heater, electric range, Century oil burner and air-conditioning, Healblator fireplace, insulation, oak floors, slate roof; garage, spacious grounds with elm trees; beautiful view of Green Mountains; 4 miles from Lake St. Catherine, Vermont. Telephone 134-W Granville. J. WESLEY HUGHES, Main Street, Middle Granville, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—1144 Bergen St. (Apt. 10). Room with adjoining bath, cross ventilation, kitchen privileges. Business person. Box X-46, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. 2 rms, comfortably fur. Private home, near I-R-T, Cross vent. Griffith, 3419 Ave. "H." Christian Scientists preferred.

HARRISON, N. Y., West St.—Comfortable room adjoining bath, private lavatory; country surroundings. Tel. Mamaroneck 2696.

N. Y. C., 57 West 9th St.—Large, comfortable, sunny, single room; private house; convenient location; gentleman preferred; $10 St. 9-7740.

N. Y. C., 520 W. 110th St. (Apt. 71)—Single, cheerful, quiet; lavatory; private family; ideal transportation, RICH. ACademy 4-6608.

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Drive—Large, light, charmingly furnished; spacious closets; pri. lavatory; (tray breakfast opt.); ref. RI 9-3122.

N. Y. C.—230 W. 79th St. (Apt. 123). Spacious outside rooms. Subway, bus, trolley at door. References.

N. Y. C.—Large front room, private bath; West Side. Telephone ACademy 4-1793.

N. Y. C., 125 W. 58th St. (Apt. 4-E)—Beautiful large room, suitable 2 or 3—also smaller room. Phone CO. 5-8684.

N. Y. C. 353 East 56th St., House C, Apt. 52—Large light room, kitchen privileges, business woman.

PELHAM, N. Y.—Pleasant room and private bath for gentleman in refined home; references exchanged; convenient to transportation. Pelham 8-2758.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Room for rent. In private home for one or two gentlemen. 1763 Columbia Rd. N. W. Apt. 51. HO. 8890.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN with small pension wants position as church custodian; distance no object; or what have you to offer? Box 262, Islip Terrace, L. I. New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT Companion, Christian Scientist, desires part time work; cheerful, practical nursing and business experience. Everest, UN. 4-4878. New York City.

POSITION desired by trained, practical nurse; experienced; references. M-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

REFINED elderly woman, Protestant, desires work, light housekeeping, plain cooking. MRS. THOMAS, 17 W. 81st St., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
VOICE FREEDOM
SINGING SPEAKING
170 W. 73rd, New York City
Endicott 2-7910
Season starts Oct. 1st. Consultation free (by appointment only). Singing class starts Monday, Oct. 20th, at 7:30 p. m. Free demonstration class lesson Friday, Oct. 17th, at 7:30 p. m. Write (please do not phone) for invitation.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, teacher of piano, vocal groups, and English, desires teaching position in public or private school. MARY J. TOWNSEND, 16 Bellrose Ave., Cortland, N. Y.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood—Remington—Royal—Corona—Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
PORTABLE AGENTS
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Deal with leading concern. Finest $1 assortment, Gift Wrappings, Etchings, Religious Boxes. Good profits. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. DOEHLA, S-69, Fitchburg, Mass.

EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big profit. No experience necessary. Samples Free. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 40, Rochester, N. Y.

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS. Everyone uses. Fast sellers. Big profits. Bonus. 18 different box assortments 50 for $1 Personal Cards. Samples on approval. EDWIN FREEMAN CO., 35 High, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED TO BUY

SOY BEANS wanted from shipping points in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and upstate New York State in car-lot quantities or larger; dealers only. BENJAMIN GERKE, Bean Merchant, Rochester, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 5-7113 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THOMPSON'S
985 Main
Now as in the past seasons we show only
QUALITY FURS

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1915

B&M Baked Beans
Behrens' Market
192 Fairfield Ave.
Dial 5-5121

READ'S
84th Anniversary
Sale Starts Saturday

Colleen Moore's Doll House
Benefit Showing for the
242ND COAST ARTILLERY
at Howland's—October 9 Thru Oct. 21
GALA BENEFIT PREVIEW 8 P. M., OCT. 9
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Perfection Oil Heaters
and
Electric Heaters
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

The Sutton Oil Co.
Arthur E. Sutton .. Joseph S. Hall
FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
Tel. 2711

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

PATISSERIE
St. Moritz
23 E. Putnam Ave.
Tel. 2818 CONFISERIE

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

Craig Electrical Co.
Radios and Electrical Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
713 MAIN STREET 7-6461

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

PATTERN OF CONQUEST
by Joseph C. Harsch—$2.50
BERLIN DIARY
by William L. Shirer—$3.00
WITKOWER'S
77 79 Asylum Street

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
The Home National Bank
has a complete and safe banking service
18 Colony Street At the Clock

Distinctive Selection of Winter Coats
BENSON'S
38-40 Colony Street

TUXIS COAL & OIL CO.
COAL—COKE
Fuel, Furnace and Range Oil
553 N. Colony St. — 1960

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN
(Continued)

Exclusive Hats
Remodeled or New
Mary's Hat Shop
11 STATE STREET

MIDDLETOWN

Beautiful new soda fountain, luncheonette and candy counter. Come and try our daily specials.

PELTON'S
108 Main Street
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
Phone orders filled, Phone 1259

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
248-250 William St.
'Phone 456

Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank
Middletown, Connecticut
A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK

WRUBEL'S
Noteworthy Collection of
New Fall Dresses
—for daytime • date-time • sports and evening wear! $7.98 to $39.98

WONDERING HOW TO REFURNISH YOUR HOUSE THIS FALL?
We are ready to solve your house problems
CAULKINS & POST, Inc.
484 Main Street
"We furnish the home complete"

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

LEWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW CANAAN

Louise
BEAUTY SHOP
Air-Conditioned—Complete Beauty Service
For appointment phone 9-9557
Colonial Bldg., 48 Elm St., New Canaan

Stationery, Kodaks, Gifts, Radios
Typewriters, New and Rebuilt
Television
SEYMOUR SHOP
31 ELM STREET, NEW CANAAN

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

Purpora Posture Shoes
designed, manufactured and fitted by Joseph Purpora for Complete Comfort
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple Street 7-1314

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
Tydol Gas—Miller Tires
Lubrication—Batteries
Prompt and Courteous Service
223 Whalley Ave. 1545 State St.

Koppers Coke — Cities Service OILS — 'blue coal'
Lowest Prices
The Quinnipiac Coal Co.
135 Temple Street 6-1125

THE ELM CITY UPHOLSTERING SHOP
Refinishing, Cabinet Work, Mattresses, Rush Seats, Chair Caning and Antique Restoring
234 WHALLEY AVENUE 8-3410

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD•WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Mary Lyons
Dresses, Suits, Coats
Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

STORY'S DAIRY INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1888
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

MOVING in Padded Vans
Storage of Household Goods
Good Used Furniture for Sale
West Haven Trucking Co.
435 Congress Avenue 6-0343

THEISS FROCKS
Women's Dresses with Youthful Lines
Sizes 18½ to 24½
Alterations Free
78 CENTER STREET

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1734. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

From $1.95 to $26
Parker VACUMATIC
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington Street, South Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

BLUE SUNOCO
STREAMLINE PREMIUM MOTOR FUEL
Norwalk Sunoco Service Station
CHARLES H. PALLMAN
Corner Merwin and West Avenue, Norwalk

Any Repair or Alteration Work planned for holiday season should be done *now*.
Can't promise in December
LAUDER'S *Jeweler*
96 Washington Street South Norwalk

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7838 1 to 6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2110
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1532

Buettner's
PARK PLACE AT SUMMER ST.
Everybody can save money in Buettner's August Furniture Sale

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
ONE PARK ROW
PHONE 4-1193

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
ATLANTIC AND BELL STREETS
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices
Tel. 3-6846

FUEL OIL — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
863 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
SPECIAL SALE!
An opportunity to get first class table pads at very reasonable prices
"LYDON" TABLE PADS
made to measure
REGULAR $5.50 — SPECIAL PRICE $3.98

Genuine Orange Blossom Wedding Rings and Diamond Rings
W. E. PIERPONT
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY UNITED STATES AND CANADA
159 BANK STREET

PERMANENT WAVES
Our Special, $6.50 up
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

In Our Girls' Department!
REVERSIBLE COATS
with a heavy woolen plaid on one side—rain and wind resistant processed material on the other $10.98
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Oil Burning Room Heaters
Complete line of Heaters. Heating capacity from 1 to 4 rooms. Shop at Sears and save.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
63 GRAND STREET

Curtains Laundered by Us
are handled and washed by experts, held to size and returned without pinholes or scallops.
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Sullivan's
Fall Suits
For Boys—2 knickers 10.95 up, 1 knicker and 1 long 10.95 up, 2 longs 15.00 up
For Men—2 longs 25.00 up
Topcoats—All Styles 16.95 up
70 South Main Street Phone 4-4822

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
Laird, Schober Shoes
$8.95
FASHION FLOOR

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST. ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Avenue

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
178 Central Avenue Albany N. Y.
PHONE 4-2167

Hoag & Taylor
Maiden Lane and James Street
MEN'S WEAR
Knapp-Felt and Berg Hats
$5.00

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

FRANK H. ADAMS
Jewelers by tradition
66 NORTH PEARL STREET
Authorized
ELGIN WATCH
Sales and Service Dealer

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

WHITNEYS
The only store in Albany that gives charge customers the convenience of the famous
CHARGA-PLATE
NO ORDER TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET 3-4258 3-4259

Jacques & Rene
HAIR STYLISTS
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State St. Dial 5-5515

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal. "Same Coal—Same Mine—all the Time"
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2348

GOLDEN OCTOBER
brings hints of colder weather to come with suggestions that heavier and warmer clothes will be needed. Coats, sweaters, gloves, underwear, blankets, furs, in new fall and winter models are ready for your selection
at McLEAN'S

The Fall Bride Looks to
THE FAIR STORE
for the Best in Home Furnishings at the Lowest Cost Consistent With Good Quality

PLUMBING and HEATING
Save money! Let Sears estimate your plumbing and heating needs. No obligation.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO
174 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Sherwin-Williams Paints — Imperial Washable Wall Paper
THE LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
Binghamton Johnson City Endicott

NEW FALL FOOTWEAR FOR CHILDREN
Vitality Shoes for Boys and Girls
Clapp's Shoes for Little Folks
Specially designed Lasts and Patterns for Correct Fitting.
Verified by X-Ray
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
36 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 2-0360—2-3623

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

PAINTING
INTERIOR—EXTERIOR
WALLPAPER
All jobs personally supervised
GEORGE G. LAMBERT
Tel. Bronxville 2-0362 8 Studio Arcade

Tel. 2-1246—2-1247 Free Delivery Prompt Service
Mac's Grocery
FANCY GROCERIES
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
112 KRAFT AVENUE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

BRONXVILLE INN
STEAK—CHICKEN—FISH
ALL CHARCOAL-BROILED
COMPLETE PLANK STEAK DINNER, $1.00
Luncheons 60c-75c Dinner $1.00
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper 75c
ALSO A LA CARTE
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd. W., cor Bronxville Rd.

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 5397. 10 a. m.-3 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in FLOWERS at All Times
Telephones WA 3545—WA 4600

ELMIRA

'blue coal' Marked for your protection. The blue tint is your guarantee of better, more economical fuel.
CHEMUNG COAL CO.
299 E. Washington Ave. PHONE 6269

For Fall
GRIFFON WORSTED SUITS
$25-$30-$35
WERDENBERG'S
When you pay cash you pay less

DIAL 4758
ADELINE BLODGETT
DRESS SHOP
Cain Apartments
366 North Main Street

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

Essoheat Fuel Oil
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

The New Fall Styles in FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK SHOES are here in a wide variety of patterns and leathers.
Charles Brookins
60 North Main Street

C. J. STONER STUDIO
C. J. Stoner, A. I. D.
Interior Decorators and Furnishers
"complete interiors"

Our Personal Christmas Greeting Card Books are now on display
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

CORRECT CORSET FITTING
Let our expert Corsetieres analyze your figure and solve your problem
ARGERSINGER'S

HORNELL

R. H. CARTER
Commercial and Industrial Electrical Construction
76 Seneca St. Phone 343
Hornell, N. Y.

ITHACA

Headquarters in Ithaca for
Wallpaper, BPS Paint
Barreled Sunlight, Linoleums, Shades and Venetian Blinds
R. F. SMITH
120-122 West State Street Ph. 2688

HERRON'S
Shoes
for all the family
X-Ray Shoe Fitting
138 East State St. Ithaca, N. Y.

In addition to expert antique clock repairing, *come to us for . . .*
WATCH REPAIRS
JEWELRY REPAIRS
DIAL REFINISHING
NEW WATCH BANDS
Your Satisfaction Guaranteed
TIME HOSPITAL
306 E. Seneca St. Dial 3-2161

NEW! SWAN SOAP — 8 WAYS BETTER — Try it!
Atwaters Grocers
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

See the New 1942
PHILCO RADIOS
at
Rothschild's

ITHACA
(Continued)

Mel Comfort's Socony Service
SENECA ST. GARAGE
Phone 2505
Gas, Oil, Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
Plus "Friendly Service"
Packard Sales and Service

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

DAVE MATHER & THOMANN'S MARKET
3051 Delaware Ave. Phone DE 1360
One Stop Food Market—We Deliver

BE PREPARED
Vacations are over, Housecleaning ahead. Get your Mops, Brooms, Brushes, Wax, Polishes, Disinfectants, Rug Cleaners, Toilet Articles—Everything you need—from
KELLER'S SPECIALTIES
63 Chadduck Avenue Buffalo, N. Y.
PHONE RI 7191

LARCHMONT

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE

A full stock of Florence Range Burners and Oil Burners
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 West Main Streeet
Telephone Bay Shore 20

FREEDMAN'S DEPT. STORE
4 East Main Street
Long Island's Most Modern Store for Men's, Women's and Children's Apparel.

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FERRARO'S FOOD MARKET
Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Ship Chandler
Prime Meats—Fruits—Vegetables
Dairy Products
Phones Babylon 529-530 6-10 E. Main St.

BAY SHORE—Islip

ISLIP COAL AND FEED COMPANY
"You'll like our weigh"
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Phones Bay Shore 1139
Islip 1122
Roscoe C. Haff Clifton E. Schlemmer

DOUGLASTON

P. N. BRUNING
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Quality Groceries—Fruits
Vegetables
We strive to please
244-04 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Bayside 9-1571—1572

Douglaston Service Station
GAS—OIL
Washing—Greasing
Repairs
245 St. and Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-7142

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

DALSIMER FLOWERS
Far Rockaway Cedarhurst
Rockaway Park

You will find that taking your child to the
Postur-Line Shoe Store
AT 495 CENTRAL AVENUE
WILL PAY DIVIDENDS BECAUSE YOU GET
Good Shoes
Reasonable Prices and
Professional Shoe Fitting

Long Island

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN — HEALTH SPOT, ETONIC
WOMEN — ENNA JETTICK, HEALTH SPOT, TREADEASY
CHILDREN — KALI-STEN-IKS, BOY SCOUTS, SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming — Evergreens — Shrubs, Trees — Bulbs — Grading — Seeding.
ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch—Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills nd Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-10 159 St., Republic 9-5360

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3868

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

BRAITHWAITE
COMMERCIAL STATIONER
Wedding Invitations and Announcements
Genuine Engraving and Raised Process
10 CHURCH STREET TEL. FREE. 2458

GUSTAVE
HAIRDRESSING
"Producing Loveliness Is Our Specialty"
31 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Free. 5875

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main St., Freeport, nr. Seaman Ave.
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Expert Workmanship
Courteous Service

PEPPIATT BROTHERS
Upholstery • Slip Covers
Bedding
33 W. MERRICK RD. FREE. 3938

GREAT NECK

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders. Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing.
778 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

MURPHY'S
Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

Louise Allen INC.
"North Shore's Smartest Shop"
DRESSES COATS SUITS SPORTSWEAR
•
JUNIORS', MISSES', WOMEN'S HALF SIZES
Dresses from 8.95, Coats from 17.95
117 Middle Neck Road
GREAT NECK 711

Quality Home-Made

CHOCOLATES
Old-Fashioned Assortment, attractively boxed, 75c per pound.
55 South Middle Neck Road

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

PHONE GREAT NECK 4482
ZENITH MOTOR SALES, Inc.
SALES—SERVICE
Renewed Guaranteed Used Cars
10 CUTTER MILL ROAD

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Hempstead 1289
Fashion Bowl INC.
Dresses and Sportswear
273 Fulton Avenue
Hempstead, L. I.

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 854
FRANKEL'S COTTON STORE
253 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.

HALLERON'S
Tools—Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints
7 So. Franklin St. Tel. Hemp. 1717

RHODA HAT SHOPPE
New Fall Hats
Latest Colors and Styles
13 Main Street, Hempstead (One flight up)
3 Pine Street, Freeport (Bet. Main and Church Sts.)
Hempstead 6000

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Hardware • Paints
Linoleum • Housewares
278 Front Street Hempstead, N. Y.

DOROTHY CHADWICK COSMETICS
At the price you want to pay. Free complexion analysis and instructions on make-up.
471 Greenwich Street, Hempstead
Phone Hemp. 4323

-ON- LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

9 lbs $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Long Island

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327. 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HEAR THE GREAT NEW 1942 SILVERTONE RADIOS
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
8402 ROOSEVELT AVE.
Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700

Established 1895
LENIHAN Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Night and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre
HA. 4-8310

The Open Window
Serving Fine Food
LUNCHEON, TEA, DINNER
SUNDAYS, ONLY DINNER
Olive Walsh, President
79-09 Roosevelt Ave. HA. 9-9395

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-5290 80-28 37th Avenue

9 lbs $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

R. K. O. Dress Shop, Inc.
DRESSES, GOWNS, SPORTSWEAR
SKIRTS, SWEATERS
A Shop for the Discriminating Lady
82-12 37th Avenue HA. 9-0731

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
SLIP COVERS UPHOLSTERING
79-23 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4776

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
Ask about our Budget Plan
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

OUR COLLECTION OF COATS—DRESSES—GOWNS are totally different and reasonably priced
Styles and Sizes for Misses and Women, and Half Sizes
No Charge for Alterations
FREDERICK'S
89-59A 165 STREET
No Connection with any store anywhere

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
• NORGE • KELVINATOR
• G. E. • PHILCO
• FRIGIDAIRE • CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7755

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS
DOMESTIC PAINT CO.
89-01 165 St. — JAM. 6-0866

Fall Showing
FURNITURE - FLOOR COVERINGS
RADIOS - APPLIANCES
Payment over 18 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

Long Island

LYNBROOK

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

For Old-Fashioned
SWEETS
of Real Goodness
MUELLER'S
82 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Sales RADIO *Service*
M. W. OBERMILLER
Featuring
Philco, Emerson, Westinghouse, Detrola, Television Short Wave Reception Sets
Call Lynbrook 8890 230 Atlantic Avenue

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coal Fuel
Coke White-Red Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Boys' and Girls' Coats and Coat Sets
Reasonably Priced
I. Jacobson & Son
33 Atlantic Avenue
Lynbrook, L. I.

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270
Port Jefferson 558

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 148
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED U. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. O. SEIBERT Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone RO 5-8181

Queens Corset Shoppe
215-31 Jamaica Avenue
We are now running our Semi-Annual
CORSET SALE—10% off
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance

RICHMOND HILL

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191

Virginia 7-5656
J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Chilton Paint Stores
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
Jamaica Avenue, corner 110th Street

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0033

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Receptions
Dinners BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Banquets
115-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 9-2330

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave. near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

CARL KOEHLER
Friendly Advice on Home Furnishing
Rugs
Slip Covers Furniture
VIrginia 9-0845 107-05 Jamaica Ave.

A. Dahmen
Flowers for All Occasions
115-14 Jamaica Ave.
Vir. 9-9497

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir 9-5153 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 7-8362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
Men's Wear
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave., RVC 2540
Harry Hobby Al Neill

MAYTAG WASHER & IRONER SHOP
Authorized Hoover Dealer
Washers, Ironers, Vacuums
Refrigerators, Oil Burners
118 NORTH PARK AVE. TEL. 6129

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

ED'S SERVICE STATION
39 MAPLE AVE., COR. MADISON AVE.
2 Blocks East of R. R. Station
BUY AT OUR Esso SIGN
Lubrication—Tires—Batteries
Leave Your Car for Service
TEL. R. V. C. 1439

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2870-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

"Service That Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

See Us First . . . for . . .
AUTOMOBILE LIFE INSURANCE PERSONAL **LOANS**
The MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
Member Fed. Res. and F.D.I.C.

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

Lore Anne Hat Shoppe
45 PROSPECT AVE.
A most extensive collection of original and reproductions of French Models
MISS LORE MISS ANNE

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393
Mo 8-9696 Fa 4-4844

Chas. Rockwell & Co., Inc.
Fertilizers—Lawn Seeds
Peat Moss—Top Soil—Lime
—DOG FOOD—
400 N. MacQueston Parkway
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Lyons
(Formerly Linetsky)
UPHOLSTERING SHOP
MANUFACTURER OF FINE
Upholstered Furniture
Draperies Slip Covers Mattresses
181 E. TREMONT ST. MO. 8-7288
(Cor. Union Ave.)

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Latest and Best in Wearables for Women and Misses, Economically Priced at
STERN'S
Newburgh, New York

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

Kayser & Allman Wall Paper and Lowe Brothers Paint
EDWARD J. RICE
79 B'way. Tel. 1630 Newburgh

MOE MEYER STORE
Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 2-5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEARANCE! FRIGIDAIRE FLOOR MODELS!
REDUCTIONS UP to $80 EACH!
Limited quantity new, 8-cu. ft. FRIGIDAIRES, with 5-year factory guarantee. Terms: $5 down; 3 years to pay; first installment due July 1; payments as low as $1.25 weekly.
Also: General Electric; Electrolux; Kelvinator; Westinghouse—$9.50 up

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road New Rochelle 1000

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884, Fa 4-3948, NE 2-1412

Call NEw Rochelle 2-5965 for
RUGS and SERVICE

CASPARIAN'S ORIENTAL RUG SHOP
12 LOCKWOOD AVENUE

For Smart Corsetry
LA ROSE SHOPPE
All well-known brands. All corsets fitted. No charge for alterations.
525 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 2-3532

ORIENTAL RUGS
Properly Cleaned
9x12, $5.40
LEVIN'S
Tailoring and Dry Cleaning
500 North Ave. N. R. 2-3609

Wolfe-Dahms
Millinery
(Formerly with Bonwit Teller)
Suite 3—Two Hamilton Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. Scholl's Specialists in Shoe Fitting Problems
Learn how comfortable shoes can be!
DR. SCHOLL'S FOOT COMFORT SHOP
462 Main St. N. R. 2-3215 (next to Arnold Constables)

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
• Stein-Bloch Clothes • Ties
• Arrow Shirts • Handkerchiefs
• Underwear
23 MECHANIC ST. (Free parking opp.)

Westchester Gift Shop
"Interior Decorators' Furniture Novelties
610 Main Street
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	O	W	G	L	I		S	I	L	V	E	R
I		O		I	N	D	I	A		A		O
L	A	R	K		K	I	T		C	R	A	B
T		E	E	L		V		H	A	Y		E
O	F		N	U	M	E	R	A	L		V	R
N	O	T		C		S		L		R	E	T
	R	O	D	I	N		M	I	L	A	N	
S	T	Y		A		H		B		B	U	D
M	Y		A	N	G	E	L	U	S		S	O
Y		F	R	A		N		T	A	T		M
R	O	O	T		P	R	O		G	A	R	B
N		O		H	A	Y	D	N		N		E
A	N	D	R	E	W		D	I	N	G	H	Y

8-9

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office: 542 Main Street
Branch Office: 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

Marie Stone
A GOWN SHOP OF DISTINCTION
Sportswear
Daytime and Evening Gowns
NEw Rochelle 2-6017
611 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask about our Budget Plan
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHING PAINTS and SUPPLIES
LOCKSMITH—ELECTRICAL WORK
Edison Mazda Lamps
MAY & SCHAAF CO.
865 Flatbush Ave. Tel. BU. 2-7714

Tel. Dewey 9-2083
BEIN'S BEAUTY SALON
ZOTOS Machineless Wave
Res. Tel. Dewey 9-1852
1111 Kings Highway, bet. 12th St. and Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Staten Island

BRIGHTON HEIGHTS

STATEN ISLAND UPHOLSTERING CO.
430 Castleton Ave.
Phone Gib. 7-4194
Specializing in
UPHOLSTERING
of all kinds of furniture. Chairs made to order. Furniture repaired and polished.

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branches
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965
42 N. 2nd Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 8360

PORT RICHMOND

R. C. VanName INC.
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Imperial Wallpaper
41 Richmond Ave. Phone Gib. 2-6220
Branches: 1234 Castleton Ave., W. B.—Bay and Canal St., Stapleton—Amboy and Gifford Lane, G. K.

NIAGARA FALLS

Morre's
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

LARRY QUIGLEY
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING — LUBRICATION
BATTERY — TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called for and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

The collecting of stamps has increased since the opening of the Fall term of school. Many a collector who has allowed his stamp collection to lie dormant during the summer months has taken his album down from the shelf and is now looking it over carefully to see what stamps are needed to fill out the sets and to fill vacant spaces.

Some collectors wonder just how they will be able to obtain the stamps they wish. There are, of course, several ways of obtaining these. Trading stamps is the easiest way. There are probably many collectors in your neighborhood who would be more than willing to trade stamps with you. You may be able to reach them through stamp clubs in your school, through the local library or, perhaps, the Y. M. C. A. Friends will often be glad to save for you the stamps they receive on their mail, and perhaps your dealer or bank may present you with some of the stamps they receive on mail from foreign countries.

Dealers who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor's stamp column make up approval sheets which they will be glad to send to you. The values of the stamps

Top: Sweden's new issue honoring Arthur Hazelius. Bottom: A reprinted 1940 stamp from France.

are shown on the sheet. You select the stamps you want for your collection and return the approval sheets together with the remittance for the stamps you have kept. To many collectors this is a most satisfactory way of filling out broken sets and obtaining beautiful stamps. The dealers also have printed lists of the stamps they have for sale in sets and in packets, and they will be glad to send you these lists without cost to you. By purchasing complete sets you will be able to fill spaces in your album at the least expenditure and save time in building up the countries you are particularly interested in.

The standard postage stamp catalog for 1942 has just been published, and it contains a listing of all stamps printed by every country in the world together with their catalog prices on which dealers price their stamps for sale. This book or catalog sells for three dollars and may be obtained through your stamp dealer or book seller. This book is a great aid to collectors, for besides the

Nicaragua's surcharged stamp commemorating the flight of Will Rogers to Managua.

listing of stamps it contains valuable information necessary in properly collecting and mounting the stamps in your album.

Stamps From Other Lands

France—The 1940 stamp depicting overseas possessions of France has been reprinted for 1941. The "RF" symbol used on the 1940 stamp has been obliterated with a black globe on which is printed "Postes Francaise" in white. The value is 1 fr. plus 1 fr., and the map shows all the French possessions, including the Free French countries of General de Gaulle.

French Possessions—The African colonies of Dahomey, French Guinea, French Sudan, Ivory Coast, Mauritani, Niger, Senegal and Togo have received stamps with the overprint "Secours" (Relief). In addition to current values new values have been added making a total of thirty-two new stamps in all. The overprinted values are those of the 50c., 80c., 1.50 fr., and 2 fr.

Guernsey and Jersey Islands—The German authorities are permitting these former British possessions to use bisected stamps of the King George VI issue. Also 1d. stamps have been issued bearing the coat of arms of the Channel Islands.

Nicaragua—The surcharged Will Rogers stamp mentioned previously is here pictured. The 1c. airmail stamp issued in 1939 to commemorate the flight of Will Rogers to Managua following the earthquake in 1931 has been surcharged "Servico ordinario Vale Diez Centavos de Cordoba" (Ordinary Service Value 10 Centavos de Cordoba). The color of the stamp is bright green and the surcharge is in three lines in red. The stamp is converted for use as regular postage and was issued specially for the convention of the Oklahoma Philatelic Society held at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, September 19-21.

Sweden—A 5ö, green and 10ö, orange stamps have been issued in honor of Arthur Hazelius, scholar, folklorist and patriot who founded the Skansen outdoor museum and park. The values have been perforated on the sides for machine dispensing and on three sides for booklet sale.

United States

In the original announcement of the Post Office Department giving details concerning the special issue of National Defense Savings Stamps, it was stated that the $1.00 denomination would be printed in orange. Before any stamps were printed, however, the color of the $1.00 stamp was changed to gray to avoid any confusion with the 10c. stamp printed in red, in view of the slight variations that may occur in successive printings.

The October itinerary of the Post Office Department's Philatelic Truck has been announced by the Department. On October 1st the truck will be in Lawrence, Kansas; the 2nd and 3rd in Topeka; the 4th in Ottawa; the 6th in Garnett and Iola; the 7th in Chanute; the 8th in Independence and the 9th in Coffeyville. Crossing over into Oklahoma the truck will be in Bartlesville on the 10th; Tulsa on the 11th and 13th; Bristow and Chandler on the 14th; Shawnee on the 15th; Oklahoma City on the 16th and 17th; Norman on the 18th; Pauls Valley and Ardmore on the 20th. On the 21st the truck will be in Texas, the first stop being at Gainsville; on the 22nd at Denton, the 23rd and 24th at Fort Worth; the 25th to the 28th at Dallas; the 29th at Waxahachie and Hillsboro; the 30th at Waco and the 31st at Cameron.

Airmail to Liberia

Airmail and passenger service between the United States and Liberia has been arranged by the Pan American Airways to be inaugurated about October 1st instead of the latter part of November as originally scheduled. Therefore the Government of Liberia will not have available in time the new proposed commemorative airmail set. In the emergency it will overprint for the first flight the remaining sets in hand of the current airmail emission of 1938, about 800 sets, total being all that is available. To carry on until new airmail stamps are ready it will overprint about 15,000 of the Commonwealth issue.

STAMPS

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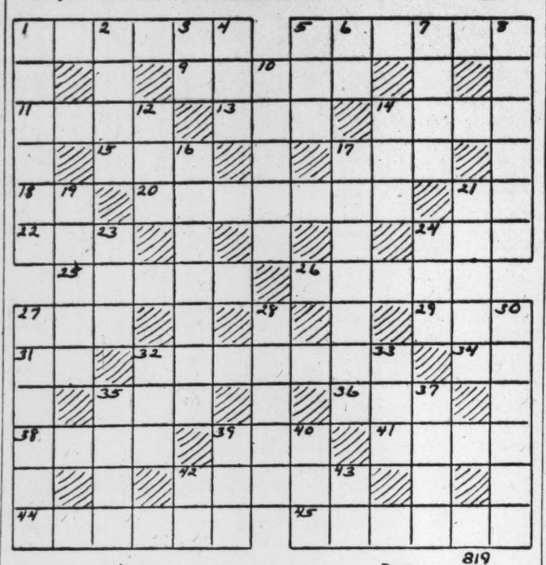
Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



819

Across

1—What boy is reared by wolves in Kipling's tale?
5—Lucky person is said to have been born with what kind of spoon in his mouth?
9—1 Across lived in jungles where?
11—What bird is celebrated as songster?
13—What is a young beaver called?
14—What creature has foot jaws?
15—Snakelike fish is what?
17—A tedder is used for what crop?
18—Concerning.
20—What is a word expressing a number?
21—Victoria Regina (abbr.).
22—Negative.
24—To soak flax.
25—What French sculptor made a statue of Victor Hugo?
26—What place in Ohio was birthplace of Thomas A. Edison?
27—What is a pen for swine?
29—What is a flower not yet fully opened?
31—Pronoun.
32—What is subject of a famous painting by Millet?
34—Thus.
35—What is a friar's title?
36—To make lace.
38—What is underground part of a plant?
39—In favor of.
41—Raiment.
42—What composer was born at Rohrau, Austria?
44—What was first name of 7th President of U. S.?
45—What is a man-of-war's small boat?

Down

1—Who wrote "Il Penseroso"?
2—Greeks once wore, rode, or sang a chiton—which?
3—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
4—Writing fluid.
5—To perch.
6—What State is bounded on north by Minnesota (abbr.)?
7—To modify.
8—What was first name of Schumann, German composer?
10—Who is the rich man in parable of Lazarus and the rich man?
12—Understanding.
14—What State in U. S. is second largest in area (abbr.)?
16—Who is a character in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"?
17—A kind of fish.
19—How many days was Elijah fed by ravens?
21—Arms are lost in certain famous statue of what goddess?
23—Child's plaything.
24—What is a beater used in mixing mortar?
27—Where would a Smyrniot dwell?
28—What was first name of Fielding, English novelist?
30—What Dickens character is father of Florence and Paul?
32—Craft.
33—To bend down at the middle.
35—For what does Aladdin wish first from genii of the lamp?
37—What is any of various large coarse seaweeds?
39—Foot of a beast is what?
40—Singular.
42—Pronoun.
43—What is symbol for nickel?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Trujillo City in the Dominican Republic; he was the son of Christopher Columbus.
2. A unit of Hitler's armored forces.
3. Managua, situated on Lake Managua.
4. Spitsbergen, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, east of Greenland and north of Norway; among other damage vast coal mines were wrecked.
5. A scenic waterfall in South Cheyenne Canyon, near Colorado Springs, Colorado.
6. Nevada.
7. It is a product of the cassava, a shrub grown in tropical America.
8. A well-known square in Leningrad, U. S. S. R.
9. Chicago; it has jurisdiction over Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.
10. Turkey.

Daily Quotation

THE first rule of education, in all lands, is never to say anything offensive to anyone.—VOLTAIRE.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Cut Glass Is Cut?

In a manner of speaking, "cut glass" is not cut. In glass ornamentation, the term cutting refers not at all to the action of knives, shears, snippers, or the like. The indentations in the surface are the result of grinding, scraping, rubbing, scratching, and kindred abrasive processes.

Decorating glass by producing a design or series of facets on its surface to increase its brilliance and light-reflecting power is a very old practice. One of the older methods of cutting glass was to hold the ware against a rapidly revolving sandstone wheel, the edge of the wheel being trimmed to a miter edge of about a 60 degree angle. This was called "miter cutting." The cut glass was then polished by buffing on a wheel of felt or cork, fed with an abrasive

known as "putty powder," generally fine metallic oxides.

In cutting glass, the craftsman holds the ware to be cut (known as a "blank") between himself and the stone, looking through the glass at the edge of the cutting wheel as it bites into the fragile transparent material. Modern cutting wheels may be made from an artificial abrasive, ceramically bonded, or may be of steel, fed with a constant stream of wet sand.

Buffer polishing has largely been superseded by acid polishing. In the modern process, the ware is dipped into a mixture of hydrofluoric and sulphuric acids. This dissolves an extremely thin film from the surface of the glass (much as in the acid polishing of metals) leaving the glass smooth and lustrous when the acid is washed away.

More intricate and detailed parts of the cut glass design may be "engraved," the coarser features being "cut." This engraving may be done by a small copper wheel mounted on a spindle set in a lathe. The abrasive that does the engraving is usually fine emery powder mixed with a light grade oil and fed in a constant stream to the revolving copper wheel.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

A Verse for Today . . .

Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the LORD *will deliver him in time of trouble.*—Ps. 41:1.

Daily Anecdote

Changed His Viewpoint

When Richard Wagner appeared over the musical horizon, with his revolutionary conceptions of the music drama, he encountered the opposition of many of the established composers of the time. Among these was the genial creator of "The Barber of Seville" and other popular operas, Rossini.

One day a friend discovered Rossini studying the score of "Tristan and Isolde," and asked what he thought of it.

"A marvelous work!" was the reply. "I never expected to find such wonderful expressiveness, such power of invention in the music of the reformer of our old dramatic operas, the scores of Mozart, Gluck, Weber, Meyerbeer—and my own."

Looking over Rossini's shoulder, the visitor made the amazing discovery that the composer was reading Wagner's score wrong side up.

"You are reading the music up side down," he cried.

Rossini inverted the score, gave it a long glance, and then in mock despair exclaimed, "Alas, now I cannot make head or tail of it!"

Monitor Camera Club from Herbert Schmidt, San Francisco

Mealtime Is All the Time!

In Lighter Vein

Discerning

First Native: "Did you hear Jones' house burned down last night?"

Second Native: "I ain't a mite surprised. I was goin' past there in the evenin' and when I saw the smoke a-comin' out all around under the eaves, I sez to myself, sez I, 'Where there's smoke, there must be fire. An' so it wuz."—Los Angeles Times.

As It Seemed

A woman, while shopping, thoughtlessly picked up an umbrella belonging to another woman, and started to walk off with it. The owner stopped her, and the other, with many apologies, returned the article. The incident served to remind her that they needed some umbrellas in her own family, so she bought two for her daughters and one for herself. Later in the day, when she was on her way home, armed with three umbrellas, she happened to glance up and saw, directly opposite her in the car, the very woman with whom she had had the unfortunate experience in the morning. The second woman stared at the three umbrellas very hard for several minutes and then, with a significant smile, she leaned forward and said in an icy tone:

"I see you have had a successful morning."—Christian Standard.

Peejins!

A court official, after explaining the history of the American Flag to a group of aliens seeking citizenship papers asked one of them:

"Tell me—what flies over the city hall?"

The alien blinked a minute.

"Peejins!"

—The Bee-Hive

"No, we're really not interested."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Refreshing Note

(Elm City Clarion)

West Haven, Conn.

During oil spraying operations by local road workers a small bird was unlucky enough to fly through the spray and, of course, dropped and flopped helplessly on a lawn.

One of the workmen, seeing the bird's plight, stopped his work and chased the songster. Across lawns, through shrubbery and in backyards the man pursued it.

And finally captured it. Carefully wiping the heavy oil off the feathers, he got some gasoline from the truck, cleaned the wings and dried off the bird and put it in A-1 flying condition.

It poised for a moment on his finger, gave a chirp and was off through the trees, as happy as ever.

We run this as a refreshing note breaking in on a world of don't give-a-hoot and hope nothing ever happens to a workman as kind as that.

Believe it or not, kindness is often found outside a dictionary.

Where Would You Find—

1. The ruins of the house of Diego Columbus?
2. A Panzer division?
3. The capital of Nicaragua?
4. The islands recently raided by Canadian troops?
5. Seven Falls?
6. The home state of Senator Patrick A. McCarran?
7. The source of tapioca?
8. Nikolaevsk Square?
9. The headquarters of the Sixth Corps Area of the U. S. Army?
10. The nation which controls the Dardanelles?

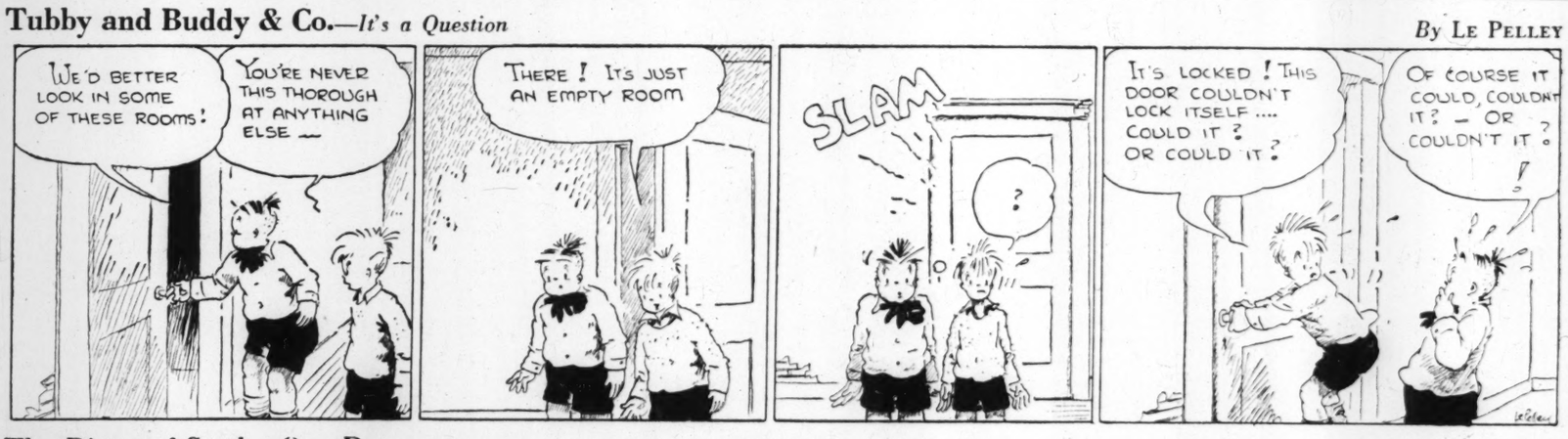
(Answers appear on this page)

Back to the Farm

More than 19,000,000 people left farms in the United States in the 1920s; about 13,000,000 returned to farms in the 1930s.

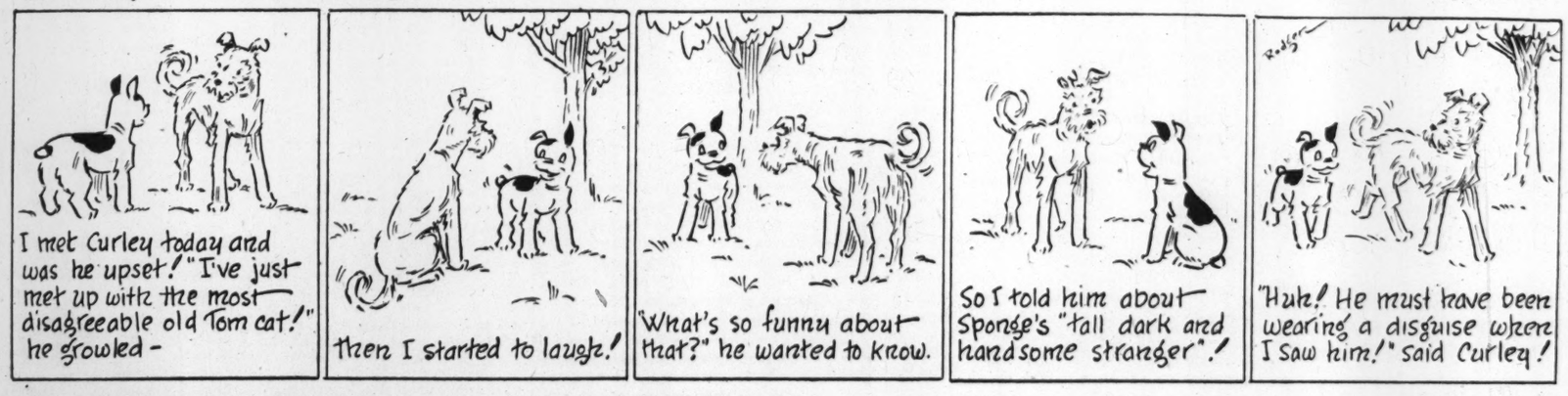
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's a Question*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Tall, Dark and Handsome? You Can't Prove It by Curley!*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Everything but a Hot Brick*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

This Communist Freedom!

There are good reasons for the United States' resisting Hitlerism by sending supplies to Russia. There are good reasons for clearing up the misconception that religion is utterly banned from the Soviet. Possibly both purposes impelled President Roosevelt to remind the American people that the Russian Constitution provides for freedom of worship. But neither reason can be clarified by leaving the impression that the situation of religion in Russia is at all analogous to the situation of religion in America.

That is the impression resulting from the President's intimation that because article 124 of the Constitution published by Stalin in 1936 says, "Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens," Russians and Americans exercise similar rights to practice religion or to propagandize against it. The fact is that the Russian Constitution does not guarantee effective religious rights. The very news which elicited the President's reminder—reports that a Polish church and a Jewish synagogue are to be opened in Moscow—indicates that there have been reasons why these churches were not open before. One fair supposition is that the definite and active anti-religious pressures of the Communist Party and Government have made the opening of churches more than difficult.

The vast difference between Russia and America in this respect may be seen in the fact that in the United States religion is supported in name by all officials and in deed by the great majority. Anti-religious propaganda is definitely unpopular and in some places has been restrained by the courts.

There are good grounds for arguing that American defense is aided by sending supplies to Russia to be used against Naziism. But any supposition that the Reds should get supplies because they have become either free or religious belies the fact and weakens the real case for aid to Russia.

Frankly Wrong

Something of a tempest in a mail bag—or a dozen mail bags—has been roused in Washington by the reported finding of twelve such sacks full of unaddressed envelopes bearing congressional franks at the offices of the America First Committee. The incident points to one of a number of abuses which have grown up around the franking privilege in which the isolationists are not particularly more at fault than some other groups.

Some time ago the franking privilege was restricted to personal or official correspondence of members of Congress and to excerpts from the Congressional Record. However, a member may ask leave of an indulgent House or Senate to have printed in the Record any article that may have struck his fancy or his own remarks he made at the Fifth Ward Chowder Club ball or the Farm and Home Week picnic. Thereafter these gems of wisdom may be sent through the mail by any interested organization if covered by an envelope bearing the printed signature of a Senator or Representative.

Many hundreds of pounds of such mail are delivered by the Post Office Department at the taxpayers' expense for both political parties in every major campaign. The possibilities of use of such facilities by any pressure group with a few members in Congress are obvious. During the fiscal year ended last June, 45,129,000 pieces of mail were handled under frank of members of Congress. These would otherwise have required $1,217,000 in postage.

This, however, is by no means the largest free mail service furnished by the Government. The various Government departments and agencies, not counting the Post Office Department, last year sent out almost 1,000,000,000 pieces of mail without charge, which would have paid $41,534,000. Would not many agencies be more economical if they had to account for postage in their budgets?

The abuses are not so flagrant as before 1896, when limits were placed on the weight of franked matter. The Postmaster General at that time reported that "such articles as iron safes, roller desks, and carpets" had been sent without charge, presumably as first-class mail, since no parcel post then existed. But the situation now is bad enough to warrant investigation.

Main Street on Saturday Night

Main Street and Saturday night are still happily close to the heart of America. No longer does one see the rows of horses hitched to the railings and posts; gasoline relieves Dobbin of the trek to town. But the tradition of Saturday night lives vigorously. There is trading to do; eggs and butter are still a bartering commodity in thousands of smaller communities. Neighboring and visiting are high on the priority list of reasons for the week-end trip.

It is heartening to read in a midwest farm journal that towns are opening recreational centers on Saturday night for 'teen-age boys and girls. No longer will the evening mean just walking up and down for those who do not go to the moving pictures. The recreational centers are sponsoring square dances, debating clubs, glee clubs, and other wholesome forms of entertainment.

History does repeat. A few decades ago debating, singing schools and home dramatics filled the social needs in many communities. Main Street and Saturday night offer a challenging, practical opportunity to civic groups interested in the citizens of tomorrow.

Italy Under the Yoke

Italians now are to feel in a measure the weight of the burdens that Il Duce's ambitions have helped to place on France, Yugoslavia, and less directly on other occupied countries.

As the former Rome correspondent of this newspaper has pointed out in his article on Italy's new rationing program, the Italians have been living in comparative comfort. From now on they will have to meet not only the discomforts of shorter food rations, but serious industrial dislocation, unemployment and financial loss.

The new measures probably reflect sterner administration of Italian affairs by Italy's "friends" in Berlin. But they also result from those "friends'" having turned against their acclaimed good neighbors in Russia. It cannot be a comforting thought in Italy that friendship with Germany is either a prelude to vassalage or to attack.

The more material aspects of the Russian campaign, however, are that it has diverted from Italy many products with which Germany kept its Axis partner supplied. The economic curbs just announced apply heavily on all metal products. They reflect shortages of armaments and ammunition, and especially, no doubt, acute apprehension over lack of anti-aircraft defense equipment at a time when the R. A. F. striking power has been keenly felt among the Italian population.

The new restrictions are an inevitable substitute for Italian victories. Its military power discredited, its internal administration shot through with Gestapo agents, many of its posts in the hands of Nazis, its empire garrisons either routed or swiftly losing morale, even its mail subject to interference by German overseers, Italy is in no mood to respond to new promises of glory.

If the country is to be at all prepared for a renewal of the Mediterranean campaign which is already indicated for this winter, the Italian people may have to be herded rather than lured into the effort. Reports from Turkey indicate that Italian response to German demands for fighting-men for the eastern front are less than lukewarm, some three divisions having been sent where ten were called for. Reports of evidences of disorder and revolt are perhaps premature, or at least exaggerated. But the outlook for Italians is hopeless enough, today.

The Italian people are said to believe that a British victory would mean a loss to them of their empire. But Britain has made clear that it is not fighting this war for territory. The pressure of free world opinion after the war will guarantee more to Italy than will the secret whims of iron-fisted men in Berlin. Italians must have learned this by now. The more sure of it they become, the sterner and more repressive must be the measures with which their leaders keep them in line with Nazi wishes.

A farmer of our acquaintance says a huge reward is awaiting the man who can teach his cow not to swallow apples they can't chew. But why not keep Bossy out of the orchard?

"The daring young man on the flying trapeze" has his counterpart in the radio propagandist who lies through the air with the greatest of ease.

Our Readers Say—

Towards a Permanent Solution

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When American unity and efficiency can help promote a permanent solution of the tremendous struggle that is waging in the world, it will fulfill its highest mission. Let us then start to sacrifice for it now, not alone with material things, but with a sincere effort to discard from our individual consciousness everything that is unlike righteousness and love, by keeping promises, by dealing honestly with every individual, regardless of class, race, color, religion.

To some extent the United States of America has proved that this can be done. All nationalities, religions, races of the world are living together in this great and blessed country, under equitable laws which they have pledged to obey. Today we must renew this pledge in order to retain the good which so far has been achieved, and to go up higher and higher to a still better standard of living, active, wholesome, and peaceful. The people of America have faith that this can be done. The resolution to live righteously, to love and esteem each other, to try to understand each other better, to keep individual promises, this will be the solid rock whereon the coming peace of the world must be built for the benefit of all. SIMON WIJNBERG

Wellesley Hills, Mass.

"One Nation Indivisible"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest the eleventh article of the "Inside America" series by Richard L. Strout. Inasmuch as I am supervisor of citizenship teachers dealing with the foreign-born people, I noted that the pledge of allegiance, as given in this article, reads as follows: "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands: One nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

I believe that the Flag Code Meeting in Washington in 1924 revised that first phrase to read: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands: One nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." This was done to get away from the idea that the children of many nationalities have been thinking of the flag of their forefathers when they say "my flag." Many of the schoolrooms throughout this country are not supplied with a United States flag.

I enjoyed the article and I can assure you that the sentiment expressed in it is common among the several hundreds of foreign-born adults as well, whom we teach each week.

(MRS.) LA VERNE BUTCHER,
Supervisor of Adult Education and Training, Michigan Work Projects Administration, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Courtesy in Driving

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Traffic and the Golden Rule," prompts me to quote from a story published in "National Motorist," a monthly magazine published by the National Automobile Club, with headquarters in San Francisco:

> The pleasure of giving and receiving courtesies on the highway adds greatly to the safety of driving. Who does not receive a thrill when a passing driver waves his hand in recognition and thanks for a right-of-way you may have granted; and what a glow of satisfaction we have in knowing we have been a good scout and done a "good deed!" We know we have pleasure when the other man grants us the kindness of some advantage of the road, and we can rejoice in the opportunity to thank him for the courtesy!

Inculcating a desire for kindness and courtesy rather than engendering a sense of fear will go far in encouraging careful automobile driving. JERE. HEILMAN

Burlingame, Calif.

And the Sparks Are Flying in His Direction!

German Trade in South America

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Last January before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Colonel Lindbergh testified that a German victory over Britain would cause very little menace to America. He declared that he was "worried very little" about the economic consequences of a Nazi victory. As regards the safety of South America, he admitted that "South America offers a problem of defense, but I don't believe the situation is a serious danger." Preceding this statement, however, he did say that North America would be safe even if the Germans won "in six months" and that "we could put them (the Germans) out of South America" within a few years. How, he didn't say.

The ex-Colonel seemingly makes an important distinction between Americans fighting Germans in South America rather than in Europe, or on the Atlantic. South of the Amazon valley, where he recommended we secure air bases, any given point is much farther away from the United States than France or Germany, yet the Lone Eagle would prefer to fight alone rather than with powerful allies.

His naive conception of the economic consequences of a Nazi victory is the fundamental fallacy in his thinking about the war. First, he ought to recall that nearly every South American nation has always traded more with Europe than with this country and that once Germany defeated Britain she could easily dominate every large Latin-American nation by securing, as she would, the largest share of their foreign trade. German political control would soon follow economic penetration.

Nor would Hitler's Nazis brook any interference by this country to uphold the Monroe Doctrine, or our trade. Just after the fall of France in 1940, Walther Funk, Minister of Economics, stated that the United States would have to trade with a victorious Germany on Germany's own terms or suffer being shut out from any trade with German-dominated territory, i. e., the rest of the world. He declared that the United States would have to abandon any plans of forcing its conditions upon Germany by a united front of American nations. Warned Herr Funk, "Either economic exchange between Germany and South America is based on free untrammeled arrangement, or it will not take place at all."

He declared that unless we chose to accept German terms of trade we would get none at all and furthermore our huge gold hoard would be worthless. "If all the gold now accumulated in the United States," he said, "were taken on some island and that island disappeared, world economy would not suffer."

Similar warnings came from Herr Göring as well. He "predicted" that the Latin-American nations would not care to entrust their "economic fate" to the United States. In order for the United States to trade with Germany's New Order, he continued, the United States needs only to "understand" that Europe's peoples "want to remain unencumbered by squabbling political hindrances and aggravations in their trade relations with the United States." This is a veiled, yes, and thinly veiled at that, way of telling us that we will trade in the future on German terms or simply not at all.

In spite of our hesitations and our doubts we have yet time to act before it is too late.

Watertown, Mass. THOMAS D. KINGSLEY

"Have We Earned the V?"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A note of thanks for Miss Ripley's "Have We Earned the V?"

It has seemed to me extremely poor taste for Americans to use an emblem we have not earned. It is, in my estimation, on a par with pacifists who want the fruits of freedom but who are unwilling to pay the price. The price of the "V" should be work and sacrifice and not merely the 10 cents one pays for a pin to wear. Would that we all had the right to wear a "V." MILDRED MORRISON

Dover, N. H.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Missouri Court Orders Church-State Division

The public schools gained a complete victory when the Supreme Court of Missouri unanimously decreed that public school funds of that State cannot be used to support religious schools, regardless of the circumstances. The decision, the first one on the question ever delivered by the Supreme Court of Missouri, ended a practice in some small Missouri communities of incorporating parochial schools into the public school system, yet allowing them to retain their religious character.

The specific case arose in the predominantly Roman Catholic town of Meta, and affected St. Cecilia School, a parochial institution that had been incorporated into the public school system and was officially operating under the local school board. While State-prescribed texts were used and State course requirements met, nuns taught while clothed in their religious garb, and the parish priest instructed children in the Roman Catholic religion as a part of the curriculum.

It is hard to believe the extent of control exercised by the nun teachers and the local parish priest over the school that officially was a part of the public school system and was supported by public funds. The school day started at 8:15 a. m., when public-school busses deposited their cargoes of children at the school. They were then quickly marched to the Roman Catholic Church for mass. Upon their return, a Roman Catholic prayer and instruction in the Roman Catholic faith preceded the regular school work.

Never were the children free from practices that were distinctly Roman Catholic. A holy-water font stood at the door of each school room, and each student dipped his fingers and made the sign of the cross as he entered or left. Before and after recess, a Roman Catholic prayer was repeated. Religious instruction by the Roman Catholic priest consumed two half-hour periods each week, and during the Lenten season this occurred oftener. Catholic religious holidays were observed.

On Friday afternoons the pupils were taken singly by the nun teachers to the Catholic Church for confessional. This took up the greater part of the final half-day of school each week.

The testimony of the nuns was particularly interesting. It was brought out that, because of their vows, they turned over to their Order whatever amount was left from their teachers' salaries after they had met their regular living expenses. This amounted to about $800 each year. Since the money was paid to the nuns out of public school funds, and they had no choice but to turn it over to an Order of the Roman Catholic Church, it was contended that this was, in effect, paying out public money in support of a specific faith.

Testimony further showed that the Roman Catholic parish priest occupied a position of great power in the conduct of the school system, though he held no official position. It revealed that he could, almost at will, force Roman Catholic children attending the smaller, nonsectarian school in Meta to transfer to St. Cecilia School, even though their parents desired them to attend the smaller school not subjected to religious control.

The Missouri decision is a milestone in official defense of the people's fundamental right to a nonsectarian school system. It is hoped that it will give courage to friends of the public schools everywhere to challenge violations of this principle, however slight.—*Supreme Council 33° Bulletin*, organ of Scottish Rite Masons, U. S. A., Southern jurisdiction.

Greatest Force in the World

We have the greatest force in the world within our reach if we would only make use of the power of prayer, and today we need prayer more than ever, earnest, fervent prayer, and the faith that comes from such prayer. Not as a crutch to hobble along on, but as a bright highway on which to travel in these dangerous times, secure in the knowledge that we shall conquer, "Not by might, or by power, but by My spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

Things can never come right until love supplants the hate that is rampant in the world today.—GEORGE A. NELSON, Secretary Charlestown (Mass.) Air Raid Board, in *Air Warden's Auxiliary Circular.*

The Wide Horizon

India's Road to Home Rule

By Gerald S. Graham

Assistant Professor of History, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

Within the last few weeks, I have talked to many sober and intelligent Americans. They have been openly enthusiastic in their feeling for the British cause and British ideals; yet, curiously enough, when their conversation turned on India, more than one has shown not only suspicion of British designs, but even resentment at the character of British rule in India.

This attitude is probably typical of a very large body of American opinion; for the average American seems to take a deeper interest in India affairs than does the average Briton, and he is not infrequently convinced that his sympathies are being extended to a prostrate people deprived of any share in their own government. Since September, 1939, enemy propagandists have done their best to harden this attitude at the expense of American sympathy for Britain.

Some time—and, it is to be hoped, soon—the true story of British rule in India during the last twenty-five years will be publicized from the platform and in the press. It will take a long time to eradicate the errors which have crept into much of American thinking. Meanwhile, however, it is important to draw attention to one salient fact: Great Britain is anxious for, and has planned Home Rule for India.

* * *

But the present government of India, says one of my friends, is not elected by Indians. You promised Dominion status after the last great war, and there is still no sign of it. The answer is a simple one. India today would have well-nigh 100 per cent control of her own affairs had the Congress Party, the majority party of Hindus, not refused to accept the British offer. From the days of the Montagu-Chelmsford liberal reforms after the last great war down to the time of the Simon Commission and the Act of 1935 (which provided for ultimate Dominion status), the main obstruction to evolutionary reform in India has come not from English politicians, but from Indians themselves, who, while affirming their eagerness for home rule, have deliberately refused to accept it in progressive stages.

As it is, the whole of the Provincial administration has been handed over to Indians, the Indian Congress Party has control, in eight Provinces, and the special powers of the Governors, even Indians will admit, have rarely been used. In July of this year, the structure of the central government was revolutionized, when for the first time, the Executive Council of the Viceroy was enlarged to permit a majority of Indian representatives. Yet such tremendous concessions do not touch the real core of the problem. The Congress Party represents the majority of India, and on that basis refuses to participate in government and promises to obstruct administration in every possible way until it is allowed complete control.

Why, then, asked my American friend, do the British not surrender to Congress and give the majority party the opportunity they claim to merit? The answer is simply that a Hindu Congress government would be resisted by large sections of the Indian people.

* * *

Apart from the Native States, which are opposed to surrendering their present independent status under the Crown, there are 85,000,000 Moslems who are by no means united in favor of rule by a Hindu majority. Without fullest co-operation, government would be paralyzed; and it would be a strange anomaly to have to impose self-government by coercive means.

India is a huge sub-continent, a congeries of various creeds and races, and Congress has so far refused to face the complexities of internal administration which hold the key to orderly government. Had the Congress taken office some six years ago, they would have learned the difficulties in the hard school of practical experience, as did their compatriots who are not members of the party, and their country would, in all probability, have been today in a position to accept Dominion status.

The Indian question must be settled; yet it cannot be settled now by changes which through provoking internecine strife and thereby stultifying government would imperil the security not only of India but of the whole British Commonwealth. The path toward self-government is clear and its attainment inevitable, provided Germany is defeated. Even the Indian Nationalist realizes that the achievement of his political aspirations depends on a British victory. Meanwhile, in the words of an eminent student of Indian affairs, Sir Alfred Watson, Britain "has been trying to deal with India as America has dealt with the Philippines," but the difficulties are immensely greater.

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